

The
**NATIONAL COLLEGIATE
ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION**



1964-1965 YEARBOOK

EVERETT D. BARNES

1964-1965

Yearbook

of the

**National Collegiate
Athletic Association**

*Containing the Association's Year-End Reports and
the Proceedings of the Fifty-ninth Annual
Convention at Chicago, Illinois
January 11-13, 1965*

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THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC ASSOCIATION

Midland Building

Baltimore 1-7127

Kansas City, Missouri 64105

1965 N.C.A.A. ORGANIZATION ADMINISTRATIVE ORGANIZATION

President

✓ EVERETT D. BARNES, Colgate University
Director, Division of Physical Education and
Intercollegiate Athletics

Secretary-Treasurer

✓ FRANCIS E. SMILEY, Colorado School of Mines
Dean of Students; Associate Professor of Basic Engineering

Executive Director

WALTER BYERS, Midland Building, Kansas City, Missouri

The Council

PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY

Vice-Presidents

✓ District 1—Frank R. Thoms, Jr., Williams College
Director of Athletics; Chairman of Department of Physical
Education and Intercollegiate Athletics

✓ District 2—Ernest B. McCoy, Pennsylvania State University
Director of Athletics; Dean of College

✓ District 3—Earl M. Ramer, University of Tennessee
Head of Department of Curriculum and Instruction; Professor
of Education

✓ District 4—Marcus L. Plant, University of Michigan
Professor of Law

✓ District 5—Arthur W. Nebel, University of Missouri*
Dean, School of Social Work and Community Services and
Professor of Social Work

✓ District 6—Chris H. Groneman, Texas A&M University
Head of Industrial Education Department; Coordinator of
Teacher Education

✓ District 7—Arthur R. Reynolds, Colorado State College
Professor of History, Chairman of Division of the Social Sciences

✓ District 8—Bradford A. Booth, University of California, Los Angeles
Professor of English

✓ At-Large—Dean S. Trevor, Knox College
Director of Athletics; Head of Department of Physical Education

*Members-at-Large***

✓ Walter D. Bryant, Jr., University of the South
Director of Athletics

✓ M. R. Clausen, University of Arizona
Director of Athletics and the Department of Health, Physical
Education and Recreation

*—Appointed to replace Earl Sneed, University of Oklahoma, resigned.

**—One member-at-large to be appointed.

- ✓ Harvey C. Chrouser, Wheaton College
Professor and Director of Physical Education and Athletics
- ✓ Glenn W. Holcomb, Oregon State University
Professor of Civil Engineering; Head of Department
- ✓ Jerome H. Holland, Hampton Institute
President
- ✓ Willis J. Stetson, Swarthmore College
Associate Professor of Physical Education; Director of Athletics

Executive Committee

PRESIDENT AND SECRETARY
VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE

- ✓ Frank Carver, University of Pittsburgh
Director of Athletics
- ✓ H. J. Dorricott, Western State College of Colorado
Business Manager
- Henry B. Hardt, Texas Christian University
Professor of Chemistry
- ✓ Jesse T. Hill, University of Southern California
Professor; Director of Athletics
- ✓ H. B. Lee, Kansas State University
Director of Athletics
- Robert F. Ray, University of Iowa
Dean of the Division of University and Extension Services
- R. Victor Stout, Boston University
Director of Athletics



Executive Offices

Walter Byers, *Executive Director*
A. J. Bergstrom, *Assistant to Director*
Michael J. Cleary, *Director of Events*
Wiles Hallock, *Director of Public Relations*
Charles M. Neinas, *Assistant to Director*
G. David Price, *Publications Editor*
Midland Building, 1221 Baltimore
Kansas City, Missouri 64105
Telephone BALtimore 1-7127 (area 816)

Service Bureau

Homer F. Cooke, Jr., *Director*
THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC BUREAU
Box 757, Grand Central Station
New York, New York 10017
Telephone LIggett 4-0900 (area 212)

The NCAA service bureau collects, compiles and distributes the official statistics of college football, basketball and baseball; publishes the official Guides, Rules Books and scorebooks of the Association, and performs other services commonly associated with a sports information agency. The bureau is located at 68-61 Yellowstone Blvd., Forest Hills, New York.

RULES COMMITTEE

ELECTED BY THE ANNUAL CONVENTION

All rules committees of the Association are organized on a rotation basis, under which at least one member of each committee is elected each year. The rules committees for baseball, basketball, football, swimming, track and field and wrestling provide that each NCAA district may be represented. Members of the baseball, swimming, track and field and wrestling rules committees are elected for four-year terms; all other rules committee members are elected for terms of six years. Terms of members of rules committees commence on the first day of September following their election except that members of the Football and Basketball Rules Committees take office the first day of January following their election. The following list sets forth the current membership of the rules committees and the years remaining in the term of each committee member following September 1, 1965 (January 1, 1966, for Football and Basketball Rules Committees), are indicated in the right-hand column. AL denotes member-at-large; CD denotes College Division member-at-large; JC denotes junior college representative; HS denotes secondary school representative; and H denotes honorary member.

Dist.	Committeeman	Institution	Term
Baseball			
1st	Earl E. Lorden.....	University of Massachusetts	1
2nd	John W. Kaiser.....	St. John's University	3
3rd	G. F. Laird.....	Virginia Polytechnic Institute	1
4th	Robert L. Culp.....	Western Michigan University	0
	Marty Karow	Ohio State University	4
5th	Tony Sharpe	University of Nebraska	2
6th	Tom Chandler.....	Texas A&M University	1
7th	Frank Sancet.....	University of Arizona	3
8th	Don Kirsch.....	University of Oregon	3
AL	J. Kyle Anderson.....	University of Chicago	0
	L. C. Timm.....	Iowa State University	4
CD	Joseph Justice.....	Rollins College	2
CD	L. C. Butler.....	Colorado State College	0
	J. A. Tomlinson.....	Arkansas State College	4
	Chairman—J. Kyle Anderson		
	L. C. Timm		
	Guide Editor—Staff member, National Collegiate Athletic Bureau (NCAB)		

Basketball

1st	Floyd S. Wilson.....	Harvard University	4
2nd	Jack Ramsey.....	St. Joseph's College	5
3rd	Adolph F. Rupp.....	University of Kentucky	1
4th	George Ireland.....	Loyola University (Chicago)	2
5th	John E. Benington.....	Michigan State University	0
	Henry P. Iba.....	Oklahoma State University	6
6th	Polk Robison.....	Texas Technological College	1
7th	E. Hoyt Brawner.....	University of Denver	0
	Ned Wulk.....	Arizona State University	6

8th	Steve Belko	University of Oregon	5
AL	Harold E. Foster	University of Wisconsin	0
	<i>John R. Wooden</i>	<i>U.C.L.A.</i>	6
AL	John W. Bunn	Colorado State College	2
CD	Arad A. McCutchan	Evansville College	1
CD	Dwane Clodfelter	University of South Dakota	0
	<i>George Ziegenfuss</i>	<i>San Diego State College</i>	6
JC	Charles Seshier	Hutchinson Junior College (Kansas)	5
HS	Harlan F. Carter	Redding, California	1
	Chairman—Harold E. Foster		
	<i>John R. Wooden</i>		
	Secretary—Rules Editor—John W. Bunn		
	Guide Editor—Staff member, NCAB		

Football

1st	Harry Arlanson	Tufts University	5
2nd	Charles A. Engle	Pennsylvania State University	2
3rd	Frank Howard	Clemson College	0
	<i>John H. Vaught</i>	<i>University of Mississippi</i>	6
4th	Stuart K. Holcomb	Northwestern University	0
	<i>J. W. Orwig</i>	<i>Indiana University</i>	6
5th	Glenn Dobbs	University of Tulsa	0
	<i>John Waldorf</i>	<i>Big Eight Conference</i>	6
6th	Abe Martin	Texas Christian University	1
7th	Fritz Brennecke	Colorado School of Mines	1
8th	Thomas J. Hamilton	A.A.W.U.	1
AL	Abb Curtis	Southwest Conference	2
AL	David M. Nelson	University of Delaware	2
AL	Ivan B. Williamson	University of Wisconsin	3
CD	J. Edward Tryon	Hobart College	0
	<i>William H. Edwards</i>	<i>Wittenberg University</i>	6
CD	Homer T. Beatty	California State College at Los Angeles	6
JC	Don Hall	Cerritos College	3
HS	Rhea H. Williams	Texas University Interscholastic League	5
H	H. O. Crisler		
	Chairman—Ivan B. Williamson		
	Secretary—Rules Editor—David M. Nelson, Ellwood A. Geiges		
	Guide Editor—Staff member, NCAB		

Swimming

1st	Charles Silvia	Springfield College	3
2nd	Jack Ryan	U. S. Military Academy	3
3rd	Willis R. Casey	North Carolina State College	1
4th	William W. Heusner	Michigan State University	0
	<i>G. Robert Mowerson</i>	<i>University of Minnesota</i>	1
5th	Irwin L. Simone	Grinnell College	1
6th	James McNally	Texas Technological College	2
7th	Thomas H. F. Murphy	University of Denver	0
	<i>Don Reddish</i>	<i>University of Utah</i>	4
8th	Peter Daland	University of Southern California	3
AL	Karl B. Michael	Dartmouth College	1
CD	Vic Gustafson	Gustavus Adolphus College	2

Not a member of N. S. C. Assoc. - Ask him to apply

CD	James Schultz	Long Beach State College	2
HS	Allen W. Bush	Michigan High School Athletic Assoc.	
HS	David C. Arnold	National High School Federation	
	Chairman—Karl B. Michael		
	Guide Editor—Vic Gustafson	Gustavus-Adolphus College	

Track and Field

1st	Elliott Noyes	Dartmouth College	2
2nd	Edgar Mason	Columbia University	1
3rd	Weems O. Baskin, Jr.	University of South Carolina	2
4th	Don Canham	University of Michigan	0
	Stan Huntsman	Ohio University	4
5th	Bob Karnes	Drake University	1
6th	Oliver Jackson	Abilene Christian College	2
7th	Hugh Hackett	University of New Mexico	3
8th	Stan Hiserman	University of Washington	1
AL	William J. Bowerman	University of Oregon	1
CD	Herman Neilson	Hampton Institute	3
CD	Jack W. Rose	California State Col. at Long Beach	2
JC	Nelson Sorem	Hutchinson, Kansas	2
HS	William W. Russell	California Interscholastic Federation	
HS	J. C. Harper	Alabama High School Athletic Association	
	Chairman—Weems O. Baskin, Jr.		

Wrestling

1st	Frank Kapral	U. S. Coast Guard Academy	2
2nd	Gerald G. Leeman	Lehigh University	1
3rd	Arnold W. Umbach	Auburn University	2
4th	Wallace Johnson	University of Minnesota	3
5th	Harold J. Nichols	Iowa State University	0
	Thomas Evans	University of Oklahoma	4
6th	To be appointed		
7th	Everett D. Lantz	University of Wyoming	2
8th	M. Briggs Hunt	U.C.L.A.	0
	Dale Thomas	Oregon State University	4
AL	Claude C. Reeck	Purdue University	1
CD	George A. Olson	Wheaton College	1
CD	J. Baaron Bremner	Cornell College	1
JC	Robert S. Hartman	Farmingdale, New York	2
HS	Finn B. Eriksen	Public Schools, Waterloo, Iowa	
HS	John E. Roberts	Wisconsin Interscholastic Athletic Assoc.	

Chairman—Harold J. Nichols

Wallace Johnson

Guide Editor—Charles W. Parker, Davidson College

Fencing

	Miguel A. deCapriles	New York University	1
	Andre Deladrier	U. S. Naval Academy	4
	Maxwell R. Garret	University of Illinois	2
	Walter M. Langford	University of Notre Dame	5
	Edward F. Lucia	City College of New York	3

Richard J. Perry	University of Detroit	0
Nicholas G. Toth	U. S. Air Force Academy	6

Chairman—Miguel A. deCapriles

Gymnastics

Harold J. Frey	University of California	0
Gordon T. Maddux	California State College at Los Angeles	6
Norman R. Holzaepfel	University of Iowa	2
Robert D. Kreidler	University of Chicago	1
Carl Patterson	Temple University	2
Eugene Wettstone	Pennsylvania State University	5
Glenn G. Wilson	University of Colorado	3

Chairman—Harold J. Frey

Eugene Wettstone

Secretary-Rules Editor—Norman R. Holzaepfel

Ice Hockey

Gregory J. Batt	Hamilton College	3
Anthony J. Frasca	Colorado College	1
Herbert W. Gallagher	Northeastern University	5
John Mariucci	University of Minnesota	4
R. Victor Stout	Boston University	2
Robert L. Merriam	Deerfield Academy	0
William B. Clark	Phillips Exeter Academy	6

Chairman—R. Victor Stout

Guide Editor—John S. Ross, St. Paul (Minn.)

Harding High School

Lacrosse

Avery Blake	University of Pennsylvania	5
Lynn Doherty	Denison University	2
Chester H. McPhee	Trinity College	3
William Kelso Morrill	Johns Hopkins University	1
W. S. Persons	Duke University	0
Donaldson Kelly	Washington College	6
Roy Simmons	Syracuse University	4

Chairman—W. Kelso Morrill

Guide Editor—Albert A. Brisotti, C. W. Post College

Skiing

Alan J. Bovard	Michigan Technological University	2
Marvin Melville	University of Utah	4
Charles A. Merrill	Dartmouth College	5
Willy J. Schaeffler	University of Denver	0
Bob Beattie	University of Colorado	6
Robert R. Sheehan	Middlebury College	3
Karl Stingl	University of Washington	1

Chairman—Willy J. Schaeffler

Bob Beattie

Soccer

Robert Baptista	Wheaton College	6
Robert DiGrazia	University of California	3
Robert Guelker	St. Louis University	4
Hugh G. McCurdy.....	Wesleyan University	0
John McKeon	University of Bridgeport	6
James Neely.....	Lancaster, Pennsylvania	5
Stuver Parry	University of Akron	2
Charles R. Scott.....	University of Pennsylvania	1

Chairman—Hugh G. McCurdy

Charles R. Scott

Guide Editor—Staff member, NCAB

MEET AND TOURNAMENT COMMITTEES

All meet and tournament committees are organized on a rotation basis. College Basketball Tournament Committee members are elected for terms of four years; all other meet and tournament committees are elected for terms of six years. The following list sets forth the current membership of meet and tournament committees and the years remaining in the term of each committee member following September 1, 1965, are indicated in the right-hand column.

College Basketball

<i>Committeeman</i>	<i>Institution</i>	<i>Term</i>
Richard P. Koenig.....	Valparaiso University	1
William R. Maybry.....	Southwestern at Memphis	0
William Bell	North Carolina A & T College	4
Don C. Perkins	Chapman College	3
Edward S. Steitz.....	Springfield College	2

Chairman—Richard Koenig

College Cross-Country

James A. McLane.....	Alfred College	5
Aldo A. Sebben.....	Southwest Missouri State College	1
Third member of committee is coach of host institution		

Chairman—Aldo A. Sebben

College Football

Don Adee	Chico State College	1
Garvin Beauchamp.....	Abilene Christian College	2
James C. Loveless.....	DePauw University	3
Ross H. Smith.....	Massachusetts Institute of Technology	4

Chairman—Don Adee

Golf

J. Edward Donnelly.....	University of Vermont	1
Robert H. Kepler.....	Ohio State University	3
A. J. McDonald	Southwest Missouri State College	5
Dick McGuire	University of New Mexico	4
Robert M. Whitelaw.....	Eastern College Athletic Conference	0

<i>E. K. Patty</i>	<i>Middle Tennessee State University</i>	6
Stan Wood	University of Southern California	2
Honorary—Ted B. Payseur, Northwestern University		
Chairman—Robert H. Kepler		

Tennis

Harry Burrus.....	Washington University	4
Clarence C. Chaffee.....	Williams College	2
John J. Conroy.....	Princeton University	5
J. D. Morgan.....	U.C.L.A.	0
Robert Renker	Stanford University	6
William E. Murphy.....	University of Michigan	1
David Snyder	University of Arizona	3
Chairman—J. D. Morgan		
<i>William E. Murphy</i>		

University Basketball

Ben Carnevale.....	U. S. Naval Academy	5
Waldo A. Fisher.....	Northwestern University	2
H. B. Lee	Kansas State University	1
Ernest B. McCoy	Pennsylvania State University	0
<i>E. Hoyt Brawner</i>	<i>University of Denver</i>	6
Peter F. Newell	University of California	3
Bernie A. Shively	University of Kentucky	1
Chairman—Bernie A. Shively		

MISCELLANEOUS COMMITTEES

Members of the Olympic and College Committees are elected for terms of four years, the latter being subject to staggered rotation; members of the Extra Events Committee are elected for five-year terms with one new member to be elected each year; members of all other committees may be elected for terms of six years, with at least one new member to be elected every two years. Terms of appointment commence upon election and the years remaining in the term of each committee member following January 13, 1965, are indicated in the right-hand column.

<i>Dist.</i>	<i>Committeeman</i>	<i>Institution</i>	<i>Term</i>
	College		
1st	Harry Arlanson	Tufts University	1
2nd	Wilford Ketz	Union College	3
3rd	Walter Bryant, Jr.	University of the South	2
4th	Robert Strimer	Ohio Wesleyan University	3
5th	James H. Witham	State College of Iowa	4
6th	Garvin Beauchamp	Abilene Christian College	4
7th	Earl Lory	University of Montana	4
8th	Don Adee	Chico State College	2
AL	Dwight L. Reed	Lincoln (Mo.) University	4
Chairman—Harry Arlanson			

Constitution and By-Laws

Lysle Butler	Oberlin College	5
Harry Cross	University of Washington	3
Frank R. Thoms	Williams College	1
Chairman—Harry Cross		

Extra Events

Stan Bates	Washington State University	5
Forest Evashevski	University of Iowa	4
William J. Flynn	Boston College	3
Kenneth Knox	Southeast Missouri State College	2
Claude M. Smith	University of Mississippi	1
Chairman—Stan Bates		

Olympic

1st Frank R. Thoms	Williams College	1
2nd Wilford Ketz	Union College	1
3rd W. W. Cobey	University of Maryland	1
4th Richard C. Larkins	Ohio State University	1
5th Gordon H. Chalmers	Iowa State University	1
6th Clyde Littlefield	University of Texas	1
7th James R. Jack	University of Utah	1
8th Stan Bates	Washington State University	1
AL Clarence L. Munn	Michigan State University	1
Chairman—Clarence L. Munn		

Competitive Safeguards and Medical Aspects of Sports

Ernie Biggs	Ohio State University	3
Carl S. Blyth	University of North Carolina	4
Frank R. Carver	University of Pittsburgh	5
James Long	University of New Hampshire	2
John R. Wooden	U.C.L.A.	1
Allan J. Ryan	American Medical Association	1
Chairman—Carl S. Blyth		

APPOINTMENT BY COUNCIL

The terms of Council-appointed committees vary. Members of the committees are usually appointed for terms of one year, except that members of the (1) Public Relations Committee and Television Committee may be appointed for three-year terms, and (2) the Eligibility Committee for six-year terms. Elected members of the Ethics Committee serve for two-year terms. Years remaining (counting 1965) in the term of appointment for each member of these committees are indicated. AL denotes member-at-large; CD denotes College Division representative.

Dist.	Committeeman	Institution	Term
Public Relations			
1st	Baaron B. Pittenger	Harvard University	1
2nd	James Tarman	Pennsylvania State University	2

3rd Robert M. Hartley	Mississippi State University	2
4th Joe McLaughlin	University of Dayton	2
5th Harold Keith	University of Oklahoma	2
6th Robert Cheyne	University of Arkansas	1
7th Frank W. Soltys	University of Arizona	3
8th Tom Hansen	A.A.W.U.	1
AL Fred Stabley	Michigan State University	3
CD Warren Berg	Luther College	1
CD Ernest Goodman	Howard University	3
Chairman—Baaron B. Pittenger		

Television

1st William J. Flynn	Boston College	3
2nd Robert J. Kane	Cornell University	1
3rd James J. Corbett	Louisiana State University	3
4th William R. Reed	Intercollegiate Conference	1
5th Norvall Neve	Missouri Valley Conference	3
6th Howard Grubbs	Southwest Conference	1
7th Paul W. Brechler	Western Athletic Conference	3
8th T. J. Hamilton	A.A.W.U.	1
CD (East) Robert W. Reese	West Chester State College	3
CD (West) H. J. Dorricott	Western State College of Colorado	1
AL Asa S. Bushnell	Eastern College Athletic Conference	3
AL Walter Byers	NCAA Executive Director	1
Chairman—H. J. Dorricott		
Program Director and Secretary—Asa S. Bushnell		

Academic Testing and Requirements

Carl E. Erickson	Kent State University	1
John A. Fuzak	Michigan State University	1
DeLaney Kiphuth	Yale University	1
Rixford Snyder	Stanford University	1
Clarence Von Eschen	Beloit College	1
James H. Weaver	Atlantic Coast Conference	1
Laurence C. Woodruff	University of Kansas	1
Chairman—James H. Weaver		

Accelerated Academic Programs

Harvey C. Chrouser	Wheaton College	1
Marcus L. Plant	University of Michigan	1
Dean Trevor	Knox College	1
Chairman—Marcus L. Plant		

All-Star High School Games

The Council has designated the following committee "to act in the place of any state (high school) association which declines to assume the jurisdiction" in approving all-star football or basketball contests, as set forth in Article 3, Section 10, (b), of the Constitution.

Henry T. Bream	Gettysburg College	1
Clifford B. Fagan	NFSHSAA	1
Arthur C. Lonborg	University of Kansas	1
Robley C. Williams	University of California	1

Chairman—Arthur C. Lonborg

College-Professional Relations

James J. Corbett	Louisiana State University	1
Abe Martin	Texas Christian University	1
David M. Nelson	University of Delaware	1
Walter Byers	NCAA Executive Director	1
Chairman—James J. Corbett		

Eligibility

Col. David S. McAlister	The Citadel	5
Ernest B. McCoy	Pennsylvania State University	3
Marcus L. Plant	University of Michigan	4
Chairman—Ernest B. McCoy		

Long-Range Planning Committee

Carl Erickson	Kent State University	
Jerome H. Holland	Hampton Institute	
A. D. Kirwan	University of Kentucky	
William D'O. Lippincott	Princeton University	
Earl Rudder	Texas A&M University	
Francis E. Smiley	Colorado School of Mines	
Fred Telonicher	Far Western Conference	
James H. Weaver	Atlantic Coast Conference	
Mox A. Weber	Hamilton College	
Ivan B. Williamson	University of Wisconsin	
Chairman—Francis E. Smiley		

Ethics

The Committee on Ethics is composed of the presidents of the NCAA, Collegiate Commissioners Association and the national coaches association of the particular sport involved, and two persons elected by the Council for a period of two years.

Howard H. Grubbs	CCA President	1
Everett D. Barnes	NCAA President	1
Leslie W. Scott	Fred Harvey Company	1
Leo Weinrott	Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	1
Fifth member of committee president of coaches association of particular sport involved.		

Infractions

J. William Davis	Texas Technological College	1
Nicholas M. McKnight	Columbia University	1
George H. Young	University of Wisconsin	1
Chairman—George H. Young		

Insurance

Walter L. Hass	University of Chicago	1
D. S. McAlister	The Citadel	1
Sam Wherry	Pennsylvania State University	1
Chairman—Walter L. Hass		

Legislative

Paul W. Brechler	Western Athletic Conference	1
Asa S. Bushnell	E.C.A.C.	1
Robert K. Faris	George Washington University	1
Howard Grubbs	Southwest Conference	1
Bob James	Mid-American Conference	1
Bernie H. Moore	Southeastern Conference	1
William R. Reed	Intercollegiate Conference	1
Willis J. Stetson	Middle Atlantic States Conference	1
James H. Weaver	Atlantic Coast Conference	1
Chairman—William R. Reed		

Professional Baseball

Everett D. Barnes	Colgate University	1
J. O. Christian	University of Connecticut	1
Rev. Joseph A. Glavin	Boston College	1
Joseph Justice	Rollins College	1
Richard Siebert	University of Minnesota	1
Chairman—Rev. Joseph A. Glavin		

Summer Baseball Committee

L. C. Butler	Colorado State College	1
Ralph O. Coleman	Oregon State University	1
Walter Rabb	University of North Carolina	1
George L. Shiebler	Eastern College Athletic Conference	1
J. A. Tomlinson	Arkansas State College	1
Chairman—George L. Shiebler		

SPECIAL APPOINTMENTS

Following is a partial list of NCAA delegates or representatives to other organizations. Years remaining (counting 1965) in terms of appointment are indicated.

*Basketball Federation of the United States of America

John Lawther	Pennsylvania State University	1
William A. Miller	North Texas State College	1
Charles M. Neinas	NCAA Executive Office	1
Norvall Neve	Missouri Valley Conference	1
A. N. Smith	Ohio Athletic Conference	1
Clifford Wells	Basketball Hall of Fame	1
Charles E. Young	U.C.L.A.	1

*Joint Committee on Physical Education and Athletics of NCAA, AAHPER and CPEA

Stuart K. Holcomb	Northwestern University	3
David Busey	Lycoming College	1
Thomas McDonough	Emory University	2

*—Appointed by Council

*National Football Foundation and Hall of Fame

1st Warren P. McGuirk	University of Massachusetts	1
2nd David Nelson	University of Delaware	1
3rd William D. Murray	Duke University	1
4th Ray Eliot	University of Illinois	1
5th Don Faurot	University of Missouri	1
6th Abb Curtis	Southwest Conference	1
7th Earl Lory	University of Montana	1
8th Jesse T. Hill	University of Southern California	1
AL Everett D. Barnes	NCAA President	†
AL Walter Byers	NCAA Executive Director	†

**Olympic Committee Board of Directors

Frank R. Thoms, Jr.	Williams College	1
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*—Appointed by Council

†—Ex Officio Member

**—Elected by quadrennial meeting of U. S. Olympic Committee.

ROLL OF MEMBERS

Active Member Institutions

This listing is based on the information available to the Secretary as of May 1, 1965. The abbreviations are: (P) President, Chancellor or Provost; (F) Faculty Athletic Representative; (AD) Athletic Director or Graduate Manager of Athletics.

First District

- American International College, Springfield, Mass.: John F. Hines, Jr. (P), Henry A. Butova (AD).
- Amherst College, Amherst, Mass.: Calvin H. Plimpton (P), Ellsworth E. Richardson (AD).
- Assumption College, Worcester, Mass.: Very Rev. Louis F. Dion (P), Rev. James R. Doyer (F), Andrew Laska (AD).
- Babson Institute, Babson Park, Mass.: Henry A. Kriebel (P), Paul C. Staake, Jr. (F), Thomas E. Smith (AD).
- Bates College, Lewiston, Maine: Charles F. Phillips (P), Lloyd H. Lux (F) and (AD).
- Boston College, Chestnut Hill, Mass.: Very Rev. Michael P. Walsh (P), Rev. David F. Carroll (F), William J. Flynn (AD).
- Boston University, Boston, Mass.: Harold C. Case (P), Horatio La Fauci (F), R. Victor Stout (AD).
- Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine: James S. Coles (P), Malcolm E. Morrell (AD).
- Brandeis University, Waltham, Mass.: Abram L. Sachar (P), Irving Olin (AD).
- Bridgeport, University of, Bridgeport, Conn.: Henry W. Littlefield (P), Herbert E. Glines (F) and (AD).
- Bridgewater State College, Bridgewater, Mass.: Adrian Rondileau (P), Philip H. Dooley (F), Edward C. Swenson (AD).
- Brown University, Providence, R. I.: Barnaby C. Keeney (P), Richard A. Parker (F), Philip R. Theibert (AD).
- Central Connecticut State College, New Britain, Conn.: Herbert D. Welte (P), R. Vincent Cash (F), William M. Moore (AD).
- Clark University, Worcester, Mass.: Howard B. Jefferson (P), Henry Warman (F), R. Z. Granger (AD).
- Colby College, Waterville, Maine: Robert E. L. Strider, III (P), John W. Winkin (F), Leon P. Williams (AD).
- Connecticut, University of, Storrs, Conn.: Homer D. Babbidge, Jr. (P), J. O. Christian (AD).
- Dartmouth College, Hanover, N. H.: John S. Dickey (P), Robert A. Rolfe (F) and (AD).
- Fairfield University, Fairfield, Conn.: Rev. William C. McInnes (P), Rev. James W. Ring (F), George R. Bisacca (AD).
- Hartford, University of, Hartford, Conn.: Vincent B. Coffin (P), Richard Brayer (F), A. Peter LoMaglio (AD).
- Harvard University, Cambridge, Mass.: Nathan M. Pusey (P), Robert B. Watson (F), Adolph W. Samborski (AD).
- Holy Cross College, Worcester, Mass.: Very Rev. Raymond J. Swords (P), Rev. John F. Devlin (F), Eugene F. Flynn (AD).
- Lowell Technological Institute, Lowell, Mass.: Martin J. Lydon (P), Stuart L. Mandell (F), W. W. Yarnall (AD).

- Maine, University of, Orono, Maine: Lloyd H. Elliott (P), Rome Rankin (F) and (AD).
- Massachusetts, University of, Amherst, Mass.: John W. Lederle (P), George R. Richason (F), Warren P. McGuirk (AD).
- Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Mass.: Julius A. Stratton (P), George A. Brown (F), Ross H. Smith (AD).
- Merrimack College, North Andover, Mass.: Very Rev. Vincent A. McQuade (P), Rev. Paul C. Thabault (F), Wm. S. LaRochelle (AD).
- Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vt.: James I. Armstrong (P), Walter J. Nelson (AD).
- Nasson College, Springvale, Maine: Roger C. Gay (P), Edward J. Durnall (F), James J. McLaughlin (AD).
- New Hampshire, University of, Durham, N. H.: John W. McConnell (P), Leroy J. Higgins (F), James W. Long (AD).
- Northeastern University, Boston, Mass.: Asa S. Knowles (P), Joseph Spear (F), Herbert W. Gallagher (AD).
- Norwich University, Northfield, Vt.: Ernest N. Harmon (P), Joseph F. Garrity (F), Robert B. Priestley (AD).
- Providence College, Providence, R.I.: Very Rev. Vincent C. Dore (P), Rev. Aloysius B. Begley (F) and (AD).
- Rhode Island, University of, Kingston, R.I.: Francis H. Horn (P), Heber W. Youngken (F), Maurice Zarchen (AD).
- St. Anselm's College, Manchester, N. H.: Very Rev. Placidus Riley (P), Rev. Walter Mulally (F), Raymond F. Lee (AD).
- St. Michael's College, Winooski, Vt.: Very Rev. Gerald E. Dupont (P), Geo. W. Jacobs (AD).
- Southern Connecticut State College, New Haven, Conn.: Hilton C. Buley (P), Francis J. Degnan (F), Jess L. Dow (AD).
- Springfield College, Springfield, Mass.: Glenn A. Olds (P), Edward S. Steitz (F) and (AD).
- Stonehill College, North Easton, Mass.: Rev. John T. Corr (P), Rev. Paul J. Duff (F) and (AD).
- Suffolk University, Boston, Mass.: Dennis C. Haley (P), Charles Law (AD).
- Trinity College, Hartford, Conn.: Albert C. Jacobs (P), Gardiner F. Bridge (F), Ray Oosting (AD).
- Tufts University, Medford, Mass.: Nils Y. Wessell (P), Frederick M. Ellis (F), Harry Arlanson (AD).
- U. S. Coast Guard Academy, New London, Conn.: Rear Admiral Willard J. Smith (Superintendent), Captain Austin G. Wagner (F), Commander Otto E. Graham (AD).
- Vermont, University of, Burlington, Vt.: Lyman S. Rowell (P), Milton Potash (F), J. Edward Donnelly (AD).
- Wesleyan University, Middletown, Conn.: Victor L. Butterfield (P), H. G. McCurdy (F) and (AD).
- Williams College, Williamstown, Mass.: John E. Sawyer (P), MacAllister Brown (F), Frank R. Thoms, Jr. (AD).
- Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Mass.: Harry P. Storke (P), Robert W. Pritchard (F) and (AD).
- Yale University, New Haven, Conn.: Kingman Brewster, Jr. (P), Richard C. Carroll (F), DeLaney Kipthuth (AD).

Second District

- Adelphi University, Garden City, L. I., N. Y.: Paul D. Eddy (P), Wesley Camp (F), George E. Faherty (AD).
- Albright College, Reading, Pa.: Harry V. Masters (P), Eugene L. Shirk (F) and (AD).
- Alfred University, Alfred, N. Y.: M. Ellis Drake (P), Milton Tuttle (F), James A. McLane (AD).
- Allegheny College, Meadville, Pa.: Lawrence L. Pelletier (P), L. W. Pyle (F), H. P. Way (AD).
- Bloomsburg State College, Bloomsburg, Pa.: Harvey A. Andruss (P), Russell E. Houk (F) and (AD).
- Bluefield State College, Bluefield, W. Va.: Leroy B. Allen (P), John T. Flippen (F), Tony J. Colobro (AD).
- Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, N. Y.: Harry M. Gideonse (P), Joseph M. Smith (F), Arthur Weston (AD).
- Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.: Ernst Weber (P), Edward C. Russell (F) and (AD).
- Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pa.: Charles H. Watts, II (P), Donald G. Ohl (F), Benton A. Kribbs (AD).
- Canisius College, Buffalo, N. Y.: Very Rev. James J. McGinley (P), Rev. Peter Martin (F), Robert A. MacKinnon (AD).
- Catholic University of Puerto Rico, Avenida Hostes-Ponce, Puerto Rico: Very Rev. John F. Mueller (P), Pedro Malave (F), Carlos R. Negron (AD).
- Cheyney State College, Cheyney, Pa.: James H. Duckrey (P), William O'Shields (F) and (AD).
- City College of New York, New York, N. Y.: Buell G. Gallagher (P), Joseph J. Copeland (F), Arthur H. Des Grey (AD).
- Clarkson College of Technology, Potsdam, N. Y.: William L. Whitson (P), Lowell W. Herron (F), Henry R. Hodge (AD).
- Colgate University, Hamilton, N. Y.: Vincent M. Barnett, Jr. (P), William F. Griffith (F), Everett D. Barnes (AD).
- Columbia University, New York, N. Y.: Grayson Kirk (P), John W. Alexander (F), Ralph J. Furey (AD).
- Cornell University, Ithaca, N. Y.: James A. Perkins (P), Stanley W. Davis (F), Robert J. Kane (AD).
- Delaware, University of, Newark, Del.: John A. Perkins (P), John A. Brown (F), David M. Nelson (AD).
- Delaware State College, Dover, Del.: Luna I. Mishoe (P), John R. Price (F), James H. Williams (AD).
- Delaware Valley College, Doylestown, Pa.: James Work (P), Stephen Ferdo (F), Ned A. Linta (AD).
- Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pa.: Howard L. Rubendall (P), Benjamin D. James (F), David B. Eavenson (AD).
- Drexel Institute of Technology, Philadelphia, Pa.: William W. Hagerty (P), John Semanik (F) and (AD).
- Duquesne University, Pittsburgh, Pa.: Very Rev. Henry J. McNulty (P), Kenneth J. Duffy (F), Louis E. Skender (AD).
- East Stroudsburg State College, East Stroudsburg, Pa.: LeRoy J. Koehler (P), Frank D. Sills (F), John R. Eiler (AD).
- Elizabethtown College, Elizabethtown, Pa.: Roy E. McAuley (P), Edward L. Crill (F), Theodore A. Roscher (AD).

Fairleigh Dickinson University, Madison, N. J.: Peter Sammartino (P), Malcolm R. Sturchio (F), Robert T. Shields (AD).

Fairleigh Dickinson University, Rutherford, N. J.: Peter Sammartino (P), Harvey D. Woods (AD).

Fordham University, New York, N. Y.: Very Rev. Vincent T. O'Keefe (P), Rev. J. Vincent Watson (F), John W. Bach, (AD).

Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pa.: Keith D. Spalding (P), S. Woodrow Sponaugle (AD).

Gannon College, Erie, Pa.: Rt. Rev. Msgr. Wilfrid J. Nash (P), Rev. Louis Puscas (F), James F. Harding (AD).

Georgetown University, Washington, D. C.: Very Rev. Edward B. Bunn (P), Rev. Robert L. Hoggson (F), John L. Hagerty (AD).

Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, Pa.: Carl Arnold Hanson (P), Joseph K. Wolfinger (F), Henry T. Bream (AD).

Glassboro State College, Glassboro, N. J.: Thomas E. Robinson (P), Carl Neinstedt (F), Michael Briglia (AD).

Grove City College, Grove City, Pa.: J. Stanley Harker (P), R. Jack Behringer (AD).

Hamilton College, Clinton, N. Y.: Robert W. McEwen (P), Mox A. Weber (AD).

Hampton Institute, Hampton, Virginia: Jerome H. Holland (P), Samuel C. McGhee (F), Herman N. Neilson (AD).

Hartwick College, Oneonta, N. Y.: Frederick M. Binder (P), David L. Haase (AD).

Haverford College, Haverford, Pa.: Hugh Borton (P), Roy E. Randall (F) and (AD).

Hobart College, Geneva, N. Y.: Louis M. Hirshon (P), William Hosking (F), William C. Stiles (AD).

Hofstra University, Hempstead, N. Y.: Clifford Lee Lord (P), Howard Myers, Jr., (F) and (AD).

Howard University, Washington, D. C.: James M. Nabrit, Jr. (P), Frank M. Snowden, Jr. (F), Samuel E. Barnes (AD).

Hunter College, New York, N. Y.: John J. Meng (P), S. Charles Irace (AD).

Indiana State College, Indiana, Pa.: Willis E. Pratt (P), John Chellman (F), Charles L. Klausing (AD).

Inter American University of Puerto Rico, San German, P. R.: Rev. Ronald C. Bauer (P), Rev. John Baker (F), Luis F. Sambolin (AD).

Iona College, New Rochelle, N. Y.: Brother R. B. Power (P), Brother Edward A. Walsh (F), Mr. P. James McDermott (AD).

Ithaca College, Ithaca, N. Y.: Howard Dillingham (P), Carlton Wood (AD).

Jersey City State College, Jersey City, N. J.: Michael B. Gilligan (P), Tom M. Gerrity (F) and (AD).

Juniata College, Huntingdon, Pa.: Calvert N. Ellis (P), Charles A. Cable (F), Ralph W. Harden (AD).

King's College, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.: Rev. Lane D. Kilburn (P), Rev. James F. Boyle (F), Robert P. McGrane (AD).

Kutztown State College, Kutztown, Pa.: Italo L. deFrancesco (P), Win Evans (AD).

Lafayette College, Easton, Pa.: K. Roald Bergethon (P), Lawrence Conover (F), Arthur R. Winters (AD).

LaSalle College, Philadelphia, Pa.: Brother Daniel Bernian (P), Robert Courtney (F), James J. Henry (AD).
 Lebanon Valley College, Annville, Pa.: Frederic K. Miller (P), William D. McHenry (AD).
 Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pa.: W. D. Lewis (P), William B. Leckonby (AD).
 LeMoyne College, Syracuse, N. Y.: Rev. William L. Reilly (P), Rev. John J. O'Brien (F), Thomas J. Niland, Jr. (AD).
 Lincoln University, Lincoln University, Pa.: Marvin Wachman (P), Robert N. Gardner (AD).
 Lock Haven State College, Lock Haven, Pa.: Richard T. Parsons (P), Stephen G. Jacobs (AD).
 Long Island University (Conolly College), Brooklyn, N. Y.: William M. Birenbaum (P), William Gugig (F), John Gray (AD), William T. Lai (University AD).
 Lycoming College, Williamsport, Pa.: D. Frederick Wertz (P), David G. Busey (F) and (AD).
 Manhattan College, Bronx, N. Y.: Brother Gregory (P), Kenneth A. Norton (F) and (AD).
 Maryland State College, Princess Anne, Md.: John T. Williams (P), William A. Lynk (F) and (AD).
 Millersville State College, Millersville, Pa.: D. Luke Beimesderfer (P), William F. Diller (F), Raymond J. Runkle (AD).
 Montclair State College, Upper Montclair, N. J.: Thomas H. Richardson (P), Henry E. Schmidt (AD).
 Moravian College, Bethlehem, Pa.: Raymond S. Hauptert (P), Jack R. Ridge (F), Harvey T. D. Gillespie (AD).
 Morgan State College, Baltimore, Md.: Martin D. Jenkins (P), Nathaniel K. Proctor (F), Edward P. Hurt (AD).
 Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pa.: Erling N. Jensen (P), Raymond J. Whispell (F) and (AD).
 New York University, Bronx, N. Y.: James M. Hester (P), Victor F. Obeck (AD).
 New York Maritime College, Bronx, N. Y.: Harold C. Moore (P), Roger W. Reinhart (F) and (AD).
 Niagara University, Niagara, N. Y.: Very Rev. Joseph T. Cahill (P), Rev. Emerick Hydo (F), John J. Gallagher (AD).
 Pace College, New York, N. Y.: Edward J. Mortola (P), George F. Knerr (F), Peter X. Finnerty (AD).
 Pennsylvania, University of, Philadelphia, Pa.: Gaylord P. Harnwell (P), Jeremiah Ford II (AD).
 Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, Pa.: Clarence R. Moll (P), George A. Hansell (F) and (AD).
 Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pa.: Eric A. Walker (P), Ralph H. Wherry (F), Ernest B. McCoy (AD).
 Philadelphia College of Textiles and Science, Philadelphia, Pa.: Bertrand W. Hayward (P), William H. Hughes (F), Harry Pure (AD).
 Pittsburgh, University of, Pittsburgh, Pa.: Edward H. Litchfield (P), Paul H. Masoner (F), Frank Carver (AD), Peter K. Ewald (P).
 Post, C. W. College (of Long Island University), Greenvale, N. Y.: Peter K. Edward (P), Arthur Coleman (F), Joseph L. Scannella (AD).

Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, N. Y.: Richard H. Heindel (P), Harry C. Hostetter (F) and (AD).

Princeton University, Princeton, N. J.: Robert F. Goheen (P), William D'O. Lippincott (F), R. Kenneth Fairman (AD).

Puerto Rico, University of, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico: Jaime Benitez (P), Rafael Pont-Flores (AD).

Puerto Rico A&M University, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico: Luis Stefani (P), Fred Soltero (F), Rafael A. Mangual (AD).

Queen's College, Flushing, N. Y.: Harold Syrett (P), Robert J. Tierney (F) and (AD).

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, N. Y.: Richard G. Folsom (P), Henry W. Kumpf (AD).

Rider College, Trenton, N. J.: Franklin Moore (P), Leon Agourides (F), Robert W. Kilgus (AD).

Rochester, University of, Rochester, N. Y.: W. Allen Wallis (P), Edwin O. Wiig (F), Louis A. Alexander (AD).

Rochester Institute of Technology, Rochester, N. Y.: Mark Ellingson (P), Vernon Titus (F), Louis A. Alexander, Jr. (AD).

Rutgers University, New Brunswick, N. J.: Mason W. Gross (P), Mark E. Singley (F), Albert W. Twitchell (AD).

Rutgers, College of South Jersey, Camden, N. J.: Mason W. Gross (P), Neil D. Haldeman (AD).

St. Bonaventure University, St. Bonaventure, N. Y.: Rev. Francis W. Kearney (P), Rev. Canisius F. Connors (F) and (AD).

St. Francis College, Brooklyn, N. Y.: Rev. Brother Urban (P), Rev. Brother Roger (F), Daniel J. Lynch (AD).

St. Francis College, Loretto, Pa.: Rev. Gabriel Loncosky (P), James P. Burke (F), Irwin V. Davis (AD).

St. John's University, Jamaica, N. Y.: Very Rev. Edward J. Burke (P), Rev. Walter F. Graham (F), Walter T. McLaughlin (AD).

St. Joseph's College, Philadelphia, Pa.: Very Rev. Wm. F. Maloney (P), Rev. Joseph M. Geib (F), John T. Ramsay (AD).

St. Lawrence University, Canton, N. Y.: Foster S. Brown (P), Robert E. Consler (F), Thomas A. Cartmill (AD).

St. Peter's College, Jersey City, N. J.: Very Rev. Edward F. Clark (P), Rev. Joseph J. McEvoy (F), Don Kennedy (AD).

Scranton, University of, Scranton, Pa.: Very Rev. Edward J. Sponga (P), Rev. John P. McNicholas (F), Peter A. Carlesimo (AD).

Seton Hall University, South Orange, N. J.: Most Rev. John J. Dougherty (P), Rt. Rev. Msgr. Edward J. Fleming (F), Rev. John J. Horgan (AD).

Shippensburg State College, Shippensburg, Pa.: Ralph E. Heiges (P), Paul Cauffman (F), Thomas Crist (AD).

Siena College, Loudonville, N. Y.: Rev. Brian F. Duffy (P), Rev. Michael V. Perry (F), Rev. Paschal J. Monaghan (AD).

Slippery Rock State College, Slippery Rock, Pa.: John R. Edwards, Jr. (P), Herbert McGibbney (F), William A. Storer (AD).

State University College, Brockport, N. Y.: Gordon Allen (P), Martin H. Rogers (F), A. Huntley Parker, Jr. (AD).

State University College, Buffalo, N. Y.: Paul G. Bulger (P), Howard B. MacAdam (AD).

State University College, Cortland, N. Y.: Kenneth E. Young (P), Robert Slaugh (F), Robert J. Weber (AD).

- State University College, Fredonia, N. Y.: Oscar Lanford (P), John Bouchard (F), Joseph N. Keyser (AD).
- State University College, Geneseo, N. Y.: Robert W. McVittie (P), Ira Wilson (F), W. Frank Akers (AD).
- State University College, New Paltz, N. Y.: William J. Haggerty (P), Loren D. Campbell (AD).
- State University College, Oneonta, N. Y.: Royal F. Netzer (P), Bernard E. Hughes (F), G. Hal Chase (AD).
- State University College, Oswego, N. Y.: Charles Turner (P), Donald Snygg (F), John V. Glinski (AD).
- State University College, Plattsburgh, N. Y.: George W. Angell (P), Ernest P. Rangazas (F), Joseph C. Jastrab (AD).
- State University College, Potsdam, N. Y.: Frederick W. Crumb (P), Kenneth Gant (F), Sam Molnar (AD).
- State University of New York, Albany, N. Y.: Evan R. Collins (P), J. Ralph Tibbetts (F), Merlin W. Hathaway (AD).
- State University of New York, Buffalo, N. Y.: Clifford C. Furnas (P), Anthony S. Gugino (F), James E. Peelle (AD).
- Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, N. J.: Jess H. Davis (P), Frank J. Misar (F) and (AD).
- Susquehanna University, Selinsgrove, Pa.: Gustave W. Weber (P), Russell W. Gilbert (F), James W. Garrett (AD).
- Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pa.: Courtney C. Smith (P), Willis J. Stetson (AD).
- Syracuse University, Syracuse, N. Y.: William P. Tolley (P), Eric H. Faigle (F), James H. Decker (AD).
- Temple University, Philadelphia, Pa.: Millard E. Gladfelter (P), Ernest C. Casale (F) and (AD).
- Thiel College, Greenville, Pa.: Chauncy G. Bly (P), V. Spencer Goodreds (F), Joseph DiFebo (AD).
- Trenton State College, Trenton, N. J.: Warren G. Hill (P), Bernard A. Reed (F), Roy W. Van Ness (AD).
- Union College, Schenectady, N. Y.: Carter Davidson (P), Wilford H. Ketz (F) and (AD).
- U. S. Merchant Marine Academy, Kings Point, N. Y.: Rear Admiral Gordon McLintock (P), Captain Victor E. Tyson (F), Commander James W. Liebertz (AD).
- United States Military Academy, West Point, N. Y.: Maj. Gen. James B. Lampert (P), Colonel E. R. Heiberg (F), Colonel Raymond P. Murphy (AD).
- ¹United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Md.: Rear Admiral C. S. Minter (P), Captain P. F. Borden (F), Captain W. S. Busik (AD).
- Upsala College, East Orange, N. J.: Evald B. Lawson (P), Donald B. Walker (AD).
- Ursinus College, Collegeville, Pa.: Donald L. Helfferich (P), Everett M. Bailey (F) and (AD).
- Villanova University, Villanova, Pa.: Rev. John A. Klekotka (P), Arthur L. Mahan (AD).
- Wagner College, Staten Island, N. Y.: Arthur O. Davidson (P), Jack E. Marley (F), Herbert E. Sutter (AD).
- Washington and Jefferson College, Washington, Pa.: Boyd C. Patterson (P), Paul L. Reardon (F) and (AD).

1. Placed on probation for period of one year, effective November 4, 1964.

Waynesburg College, Waynesburg, Pa.: Bennett M. Rich (P), Alexander G. Sidar, Jr. (F), Michael J. Scarry (AD).
 West Chester State College, West Chester, Pa.: Earl F. Sykes (P), Robert W. Reese (F) and (AD).
 West Liberty State College, West Liberty, W. Va.: Paul N. Elbin (P), Albert M. Blatnik (F), Oliver M. Olson (AD).
 Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pa.: Will W. Orr (P), Samuel H. Sloan (F), Harold E. Burry (AD).
 Wilkes College, Wilkes-Barre, Pa.: Eugene S. Farley (P), Harold Thatcher (F), John G. Reese (AD).
 Yeshiva University, New York, N. Y.: Samuel Belkin (P), Abraham B. Hurwitz (F), Bernard Sarachek (AD).

Third District

Alabama, University of, University, Alabama: Frank A. Rose (P), J. Jefferson Bennett (F), Paul W. Bryant (AD).
 Alabama A&M College, Normal, Ala.: Richard D. Morrison (P), George O. McCalep (F), George H. Hobson (AD).
 Alabama State College, Montgomery, Ala.: Levi Watkins (P), Leotis Peterman (F), Lucias T. Mitchell (AD).
 Allen University, Columbia, S. C.: Howard E. Wright (P), T. V. Swinton (F), T. B. Nelson (AD).
 American University, Washington, D. C.: Hurst R. Anderson (P), Stafford H. Cassell (F), Robert Fralley (AD).
 Auburn University, Auburn, Ala.: Ralph B. Draughon (P), Roger W. Allen (F), G. W. Beard (AD).
 Austin Peay State College, Clarksville, Tenn.: Joe Morgan (P), Leon Milton Bibb (F), David B. Aaron (AD).
 Baltimore, University of, Baltimore, Md.: Thomas G. Pullen (P), Hugh K. Higgins (F), Arthur R. Bosley (AD).
 Bellarmine College, Louisville, Ky.: Rt. Rev. Msgr. Alfred F. Horrigan (P), Frank J. O'Rourke (F), Rev. Henry B. Schuhmann (AD).
 Belmont Abbey College, Belmont, N. C.: Rt. Rev. Walter A. Coggin (P), Rev. Raphael Bridge (F), Howard A. Wheeler (AD).
 Benedict College, Columbia, S. C.: John A. Bacoats (P), Walter E. Johnson (F), John E. Brown (AD).
 Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Fla.: Richard V. Moore (P), David L. Leaver (F), Jack McClairn (AD).
 Bridgewater College, Bridgewater, Va.: Wayne F. Geisert (P), Harry G. M. Jopson (F), Daniel S. Geiser (AD).
 Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C.: Most Rev. Wm. J. McDonald (P), Rev. Theodore E. McCarrick (F), Edmund R. LaFond (AD).
 Centenary College, Shreveport, La.: Jack S. Wilkes (P), John B. Entrikin (F), Orvis U. Sigler (AD).
 Centre College, Danville, Ky.: Thomas A. Spragens (P), Charles T. Hazelrigg (F), Briscoe Inman (AD).
 Chattanooga, University of, Chattanooga, Tenn.: Leroy Martin (P), W. O. Swan (F), Andrew C. Moore (AD).
 Citadel, Charleston, S. C.: Mark W. Clark (P), David S. McAlister (F), Edward L. Teague, Jr. (AD).
 Clark College, Atlanta, Ga.: James P. Brawley (P), Joseph T. Dennis (F), Leonidas S. Epps (AD).

Clemson University, Clemson, S. C.: Robert C. Edwards (P), Robert R. Ritchie (F), Frank J. Howard (AD).

Davidson College, Davidson, N. C.: David Grier Martin (P), Paul A. Marrotte (F), Tom Scott (AD).

Delta State College, Cleveland, Miss.: James M. Ewing (P), Irby C. Ellis (F), Dave M. Ferriss (AD).

Duke University, Durham, N. C.: Douglas M. Knight (P), Robert S. Rankin (F), Edward M. Cameron (AD).

East Carolina College, Greenville, N. C.: Leo W. Jenkins (P), Clarence Stasavich (AD).

East Tennessee State University, Johnson City, Tenn.: Burgin E. Dossett (P), Solon Gentry (F), Sidney W. Rice (AD).

Eastern Kentucky State College, Richmond, Ky.: Robert R. Martin (P), Smith Park (F), Glenn E. Presnell (AD).

Elizabeth City State College, Elizabeth City, N. C.: Walter N. Ridley (P), Timothy H. Wamack (F), Robert L. Vaughan (AD).

Emory University, Atlanta, Ga.: Sanford S. Atwood (P), Thomas E. McDonough, Sr. (F) and (AD).

Fayetteville State College, Fayetteville, N. C.: Rudolph Jones (P), Odell Uzzell (F), Harold L. Scott (AD).

Fisk University, Nashville, Tenn.: Stephen J. Wright (P), James R. Lawson (F), Herbert B. Thompson (AD).

Florence State College, Florence, Ala.: E. B. Norton (P), Dallas Lancaster (F), H. A. Flowers (AD).

Florida, University of, Gainesville, Fla.: J. Wayne Reitz (P), H. Philip Constans (F), Ray Graves (AD).

Florida A&M University, Tallahassee, Fla.: Geo. W. Gore, Jr. (P), Charles U. Smith (F), Alonzo S. Gaither (AD).

Florida Southern College, Lakeland, Fla.: Charles T. Thrift, Jr. (P), Corning F. Tolle (F), Thomas H. Greene (AD).

Florida State University, Tallahassee, Fla.: Gordon W. Blackwell (P), Mode L. Stone (F), Vaughn H. Mancha (AD).

Fort Valley State College, Fort Valley, Ga.: C. V. Troup (P), C. L. Ellison (F), James E. Hawkins (AD).

Furman University, Greenville, S. C.: Gordon W. Blackwell (P), Winston Babb (F), J. Lyles Alley (AD).

Gallaudet College, Washington, D. C.: Leonard M. Elstad (P), Leon Auerbach (F), Peter R. Wisher (AD).

George Washington University, Washington, D. C.: Oswald S. Colclough (P), Theodore P. Perros (F), Robert K. Faris (AD).

Georgia, University of, Athens, Ga.: Omer C. Aderhold (P), Bishop F. Grant (F), Joel Eaves (AD).

Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, Ga.: Edwin D. Harrison (P), Jesse W. Mason (F), Robert L. Dodd (AD).

Georgia State College, Atlanta, Ga.: Noah Langdale, Jr. (P), Eli A. Zubay (F), Francis J. Bridges (AD).

Grambling College, Grambling, La.: Ralph W. E. Jones (P), Edward F. Purvis (F), Eddie G. Robinson (AD).

Hampden-Sydney College, Hampden-Sydney, Va.: Walter Taylor Reveley, Jr. (P), Graves H. Thompson (F), Richard Allan Burrell (AD).

Jackson State College, Jackson, Miss.: Jacob L. Reddix (P), Robert E. Lee (F), Tellis B. Ellis, Jr. (AD).

- Jacksonville College, Jacksonville, Fla.: Robert H. Spiro (P), Don B. Creager (F), Roland Rourke (AD).
- Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Md.: Milton S. Eisenhower (P), Marshall S. Turner, Jr. (F) and (AD).
- Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, N. C.: Rufus P. Perry (P), Edwin Thompkins (F), Jack S. Brayboy (AD).
- Kentucky, University of, Lexington, Ky.: John W. Oswald (P), William L. Matthews, Jr. (F), Bernie A. Shively (AD).
- Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Ky.: Carl M. Hill (P), William Exum (AD).
- Kentucky Wesleyan College, Owensboro, Ky.: Harold P. Hamilton (P), Charles L. Higgs (F), Guy Strong (AD).
- Knoxville College, Knoxville, Tenn.: James A. Colston (P), Robert H. Harvey (F), Julian Bell (AD).
- Lane College, Jackson, Tenn.: Chester A. Kirkendoll (P), Sam H. Bronaugh (F), James A. Cooke (AD).
- LeMoyne College, Memphis, Tenn.: Hollis F. Price (P), John Buehlah (F), Jerry C. Johnson (AD).
- Livingstone College, Salisbury, N. C.: Samuel E. Duncan (P), Lovette A. Warner (F), Elijah Johnson (AD).
- Louisiana College, Pineville, La.: G. Earl Guinn (P), Robert Cook (F), Billy Allgood (AD).
- Louisiana Polytechnic Institute, Ruston, La.: F. Jay Taylor (P), Harold J. Smolinski (F), Joseph R. Aillet (AD).
- Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, La.: John A. Hunter (P), Irvin L. Forbes (F), James J. Corbett (AD).
- Louisville, University of, Louisville, Ky.: Philip Davidson (P), Carl E. Abner (F), Bernard L. Hickman (AD).
- Loyola College, Baltimore, Md.: Very Rev. Joseph A. Sellinger (P), Emil G. Reitz, Jr. (AD).
- Loyola University, New Orleans, La.: Rev. Andrew C. Smith (P), John V. Connor (F), Bill Gardiner (AD).
- Lynchburg College, Lynchburg, Va.: M. Carey Brewer (P), James C. Fox (F) and (AD).
- Maryland, University of, College Park, Md.: Wilson H. Elkins (P), John E. Faber (F), W. W. Cobey (AD).
- Memphis State University, Memphis, Tenn.: Cecil C. Humphreys (P), Robert M. Robinson (F), Eugene W. Lambert (AD).
- Mercer University, Macon, Ga.: Rufus C. Harris (P), James Clegg (F), Zeb B. Vance (AD).
- ²Miami, University of, Coral Gables, Fla.: Henry King Stanford (P), Edwin Duda (F), Andy Gustafson (AD).
- Middle Tennessee State University Murfreesboro, Tenn.: Quill E. Cope (P), Elbert K. Patty (F), Charles M. Murphy (AD).
- Mississippi, University of, University, Miss.: J. D. Williams (P), T. A. Bickerstaff (F), C. M. Smith (AD).
- Mississippi College, Clinton, Miss.: R. A. McLemore (P), D. Gray Miley (F), Hartwell McPhail (AD).
- Mississippi State University, State College, Miss.: Dean W. Colvard (P), Chester A. Wells (F), Wade H. Walker (AD).
- Morehead State College, Morehead, Ky.: Adron Doran (P), Roscoe Playforth (F), Robert G. Laughlin (AD).

2. Placed on probation for period of one year, effective November 4, 1964; ineligible for post-season competition in basketball during that period.

Morehouse College, Atlanta, Ga.: Benjamin E. Mays (P), Frank L. Forbes (F) and (AD).

Morris Brown College, Atlanta, Ga.: Frank Cunningham (P), Adolphus J. Lockhart (F), Major J. Powell, Jr. (AD).

Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Md.: Rt. Rev. Msgr. Robert Kline (P), Rev. Carl J. Fives (F), John J. Dillon, Jr. (AD).

Murray State College, Murray, Ky.: Ralph H. Woods (P), William G. Nash (F), Roy Stewart (AD).

North Carolina, University of, Chapel Hill, N. C.: William C. Friday (P), Edward McG. Hedgpeth (F), Charles P. Erickson (AD).

North Carolina A&T College, Greensboro, N. C.: Lewis C. Dowdy (P), Artis P. Graves (F), William M. Bell (AD).

North Carolina College, Durham, N. C.: Samuel P. Massie (P), James Brewer (F), James W. Younge (AD).

North Carolina State College, Raleigh, N. C.: John T. Caldwell (P), Ralph E. Fadum (F), Roy B. Clogston (AD).

Oglethorpe University, Atlanta, Ga.: George D. Seward (P), George Wheeler (F), Garland F. Pinholster (AD).

Old Dominion College, Norfolk, Va.: Lewis W. Webb, Jr. (P), (Miss) Jean Pugh (F), Arthur B. Metheny (AD).

Randolph-Macon College, Ashland, Va.: J. Earl Moreland (P), H. Burnell Pannill (F), Hugh F. Stephens (AD).

Richmond, University of, Richmond, Va.: George M. Modlin (P), Ralph C. McDanel (F), Malcolm U. Pitt (AD).

Roanoke College, Salem, Va.: Perry F. Kendig (P), Homer C. Bast (F), Joseph S. Hackman (AD).

Rollins College, Winter Park, Fla.: Hugh F. McKean (P), Dudley DeGroot (F), Joseph Justice (AD).

St. Augustine's College, Raleigh, N. C.: James A. Boyer (P), W. W. Johnson (F), Jesse Clements (AD).

St. Paul's College, Lawrenceville, Va.: Earl H. McClenney (P), William H. Whitehurst (F), Joseph E. Thompson (AD).

Savannah State College, Savannah, Ga.: Howard Jordon, Jr. (P), Elmer J. Dean (F), Albert E. Frazier (AD).

Shaw University, Raleigh, N. C.: Nelson H. Harris (P), Thomas E. Kee (F), James E. Lytle (AD).

South, University of, Sewanee, Tenn.: Edward McCrady (P), Gaston S. Bruton (F), Walter D. Bryant (AD).

South Carolina, University of, Columbia, S. C.: Thomas F. Jones (P), James A. Morris (F), Marvin Bass (AD).

South Carolina State College, Orangeburg, S. C.: Benner C. Turner (P), M. Maceo Nance, Jr. (F), William C. Brown (AD).

Southern University, Baton Rouge, La.: Felton G. Clark (P), Ulysses S. Jones (F), Robert H. Lee (AD).

Southern Mississippi, University of, Hattiesburg, Miss.: William D. McCain (P), Jesse L. Milam (F), B. Reed Green (AD).

Southwestern at Memphis, Memphis, Tenn.: Peyton N. Rhodes (P), Charles I. Diehl (F), William R. Maybry (AD).

Spring Hill College, Mobile, Alabama: Rev. A. William Crandell (P), Rev. John E. Schwing (F), Rev. Joseph C. Mulhern (AD).

Stetson University, DeLand, Fla.: J. Ollie Edmunds (P), Robert Chauvin (F), Warren C. Cowell (AD).

Stillman College, Tuscaloosa, Ala.: Samuel B. Hay (P), Earl C. Beck (F), Joffre T. Whisenton (AD).

Tennessee, University of, Knoxville, Tenn.: Andrew D. Holt (P), Earl M. Ramer (F), George R. Woodruff (AD).

Tennessee, University of, Martin, Tenn.: Paul Meek (P), Lloyd A King, (F), James C. Henson (AD).

Tennessee A&I State University, Nashville, Tenn.: Walter S. Davis (P), Alger V. Boswell (F), Howard C. Gentry (AD).

Tennessee Polytechnic Institute, Cookeville, Tenn.: W. Everett Derryberry (P), Flavious J. Smith (F), R. Hooper Eblen (AD).

Towson State College, Towson, Md.: Earle T. Hawkins (P), N. R. Diffenderfer (F), Donald I. Minnegan (AD).

Tulane University, New Orleans, La.: Herbert E. Longenecker (P), Hugh F. Rankin (F), Rix N. Yard (AD).

Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee, Ala.: Luther H. Foster (P), Edward L. Jackson (F) and (AD).

Union University, Jackson, Tenn.: F. E. Wright (P), Charles Taylor (F), Jack L. Russell (AD).

Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tenn.: Alexander Heard (P), Rob R. Purdy (F), John F. Green (AD).

Villa Madonna College, Covington, Ky.: Rt. Rev. Msgr. John F. Murphy (P), William M. Volker (F), James G. Weyer (AD).

Virginia, University of, Charlottesville, Va.: Edgar F. Shannon, Jr. (P), L. Starling Reid (F), Steve Sebo (AD).

Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Va.: Major Gen. George R. E. Shell (P), Colonel S. M. Heflin (F), C. L. Ellington (AD).

Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Va.: T. Marshall Hahn, Jr. (P), C. P. Miles (F), Frank O. Moseley (AD).

Virginia State College, Norfolk, Va.: Lyman B. Brooks (P), Sanford M. Perkins (F), Joseph G. Echols (AD).

Virginia State College, Petersburg, Va.: Robert P. Daniel (P), George G. Singleton (F), Thomas Verdell (AD).

Virginia Union University, Richmond, Va.: Thomas H. Henderson (P), Walter O. Bradley (F), Thomas Harris (AD).

Wake Forest College, Winston-Salem, N. C.: Harold W. Tribble (P), John W. Sawyer (F), Gene Hooks (AD).

Washington College, Chestertown, Md.: Daniel Z. Gibson (P), Edward L. Athey (F) and (AD).

Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Va.: Fred C. Cole (P), William M. Hinton (F), E. Parker Twombly (AD).

West Virginia University, Morgantown, W. Va.: Paul A. Miller (P), Ray O. Duncan (F), Robert N. Brown (AD).

Western Kentucky State College, Bowling Green, Ky.: Kelly Thompson (P), John Minton (F), Ted Hornback (AD).

Western Maryland College, Westminster, Md.: Lowell S. Ensor (P), Robert J. Waldorf (F) and (AD).

William and Mary, College of, Williamsburg, Va.: David Y. Paschall (P), Howard K. Holland (F), H. Lester Hooker, Jr. (AD).

Winston-Salem State College, Winston-Salem, N. C.: Kenneth R. Williams (P), Charlie B. Hauser (F), Clarence E. Gaines (AD).

Fourth District

Adrian College, Adrian, Mich.: John Dawson (P), Robert J. Gillis (AD).

Albion College, Albion, Mich.: Louis W. Norris (P), Paul L. Cook (F), Elkin R. Isaac (AD).

Akron, University of, Akron, O.: Norman P. Auburn (P), Chester T. Mc Nerney (F), Kenneth Cochrane (AD).

Alma College, Alma, Mich.: Robert Swanson (P), Charles Skinner (F), William E. Carr (AD).

Aquinas College, Grand Rapids, Mich.: Rt. Rev. Msgr. Arthur A. Bukowski (P), Richard D. McCormick (F), Richard D. Dornbos (AD).

Ashland College, Ashland, O.: Glenn L. Clayton (P), George Marble (F), Robert W. Brownson (AD).

Angustana College, Rock Island, Ill.: C. W. Sorensen (P), Harry S. B. Johnson (F), Ralph E. Starenko (AD).

Baldwin-Wallace College, Berea, O.: Alfred B. Bonds (P), Harold C. Beyer (F), Lee J. Tressel (AD).

Ball State Teachers College, Muncie, Ind.: John R. Emens (P), Richard Caldemeyer (F), Robert W. Primmer (AD).

Beloit College, Beloit, Wisc.: Miller Upton (P), Clarence VonEschen (F), Alf W. Harrer (AD).

Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green O.: William T. Jerome III (P), Kenneth H. McFall (F), Harold Anderson (AD).

Butler University, Indianapolis, Ind.: Alexander E. Jones (P), William L. Howard (F), Paul D. Hinkle (AD).

Calvin College, Grand Rapids, Mich.: William A. Spoelhof (P), John L. Tuls (F), Barney M. Steen (AD).

Capital University, Columbus, O.: Harold L. Yochum (P), Theodore B. Myers (F), William F. Bernlohr (AD).

Carleton College, Northfield, Minn.: John W. Nason (P), Charles S. Rayment (F), Melvin H. Taube (AD).

Carroll College, Waukesha, Wisc.: Robert D. Steele (P), Leroy Weir (F), Vince DiFrancesca (AD).

Carthage College, Kenosha, Wisc.: Harold W. Lentz (P), Robert L. Hade (F), Arthur T. Keller (AD).

Case Institute of Technology, Cleveland, O.: T. Keith Glennan (P), Philip K. Heim (AD).

Central Michigan University, Mount Pleasant, Mich.: Judson W. Foust (P), Lester H. Serier (F), Daniel P. Rose (AD).

Central State College, Wilberforce, O.: Charles H. Wesley (P), John C. Alston (F), Gaston F. Lewis (AD).

Chicago, University of, Chicago, Ill.: George W. Beadle (P), Warner A. Wick (F), Walter L. Hass (AD).

Chicago Teachers College, Chicago, Ill.: Raymond M. Cook (P), George W. Boyle (F) and (AD).

Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, Ill.: Martin L. Koehneke (P), Harold F. Brockberg (F) and (AD).

Dayton, University of, Dayton, O.: Very Rev. Raymond A. Roesch (P), Rev. Charles L. Collins (F), Thomas J. Frericks (AD).

Denison University, Granville, O.: A. Blair Knapp (P), Donald M. Valdes (F), LeRoy G. Seils (AD).

DePaul University, Chicago, Ill.: Very Rev. John R. Cortelyou (P), Rev. T. J. Wangler (F), Raymond J. Meyer (AD).

DePauw University, Greencastle, Ind.: William E. Kerstetter (P), Laurel H. Turk (F), James C. Loveless (AD).

Detroit, University of, Detroit, Mich.: Very Rev. Laurence V. Britt (P), Rev. William J. Ennen (F), Robert J. Calihan (AD).

Eastern Illinois University, Charleston, Ill.: Quincy V. Doudna (P),
 John W. Masley (F), Tom Katsimpalis (AD).
 Eastern Michigan University, Ypsilanti, Mich.: Eugene B. Elliott (P),
 George W. Linn (F), William E. Crouch (AD).
 Elmhurst College, Elmhurst, Ill.: Robert C. Stanger (P), John A.
 Jump (F), Walter J. Schousen (AD).
 Evansville College, Evansville, Ind.: Melvin W. Hyde (P), Ralph H.
 Coleman (F), Arad A. McCutchan (AD).
 Fenn College, Cleveland, O.: G. Brooks Earnest (P), M. C. Herrick
 (F), Homer E. Woodling (AD).
 Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Peter, Minn.: Edgar M. Carlson (P),
 George W. Anderson (F), Lloyd E. Hollingsworth (AD).
 Hamline University, St. Paul, Minn.: Paul H. Giddens (P), Perry A.
 Moore (F), Clarence A. Nelson (AD).
 Heidelberg College, Tiffin O.: Terry W. Wickham (P), Percy L.
 Lilly (F), Theodore R. Turney (AD).
 Hiram College, Hiram, O.: James N. Primm (P), Dwight H. Berg
 (F), William H. Hollinger (AD).
 Hope College, Holland, Mich.: Calvin A. VanderWerf (P), Alvin W.
 Vanderbush (F), Gordon M. Brewer (AD).
 Illinois, University of, Champaign, Ill.: David Dodds Henry (P),
 Leslie A. Bryan (F), Douglas R. Mills (AD).
 Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago, Ill.: John T. Rettaliata (P),
 Martin A. Elliott (F), Bernard Weissman (AD).
 Illinois State University, Normal, Ill.: Robert G. Bone (P), Theo-
 dore B. Almy (F), Burton L. O'Connor (AD).
 Indiana State College, Terre Haute, Ind.: Raleigh W. Holmstedt (P),
 Woodrow Suttle (F), John L. Longfellow (AD).
 Indiana University, Bloomington, Ind.: Elvis J. Stahr (P), Edwin
 H. Cady (F), James W. Orwig (AD).
 Iowa, University of, Iowa City, Iowa: Howard R. Bowen (P), Robert
 F. Ray (F), Forest Evashevski (AD).
 John Carroll University, Cleveland, O.: Very Rev. Hugh E. Dunn (P),
 George A. Kmieck (F), Herbert C. Eisele (AD).
 Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo, Mich.: Weimer K. Hicks (P), Elton
 W. Ham (F), Rolla L. Anderson (AD).
 Kent State University, Kent, O.: Robert O. White (P), Walton D.
 Clarke (F), Carl E. Erickson (AD).
 Kenyon College, Gambier, O.: Franz E. Lund (P), Edward Harvey
 (F), Henry A. Johnson (AD).
 Knox College, Galesburg, Ill.: Sharvy G. Umbeck (P), John A.
 Houston (F), Dean S. Trevor (AD).
 Lake Forest College, Lake Forest, Ill.: William G. Cole (P), Edwin
 C. Reichert (F), Nick J. Wasylik (AD).
 Lawrence University, Appleton, Wis.: Curtis W. Tarr (P), Vernon
 W. Roelofs (F), Bernard E. Heselton (AD).
 Loyola University, Chicago, Ill.: Very Rev. James F. Maguire (P),
 John Connelly (F), George Ireland (AD).
 Macalester College, St. Paul, Minn.: Harvey M. Rice (P), Lloyd J.
 Buckwell (F), Ralph J. Lundeen (AD).
 MacMurray College, Jacksonville, Ill.: Gordon E. Michalson (P),
 Wayne Lang (F), William L. Wall (AD).
 Mankato State College, Mankato, Minn.: C. L. Crawford (P), John
 A. Johnson (F), John B. Hodapp (AD).

Marietta College, Marietta, O.: Frank E. Duddy, Jr. (P), Paul J. Seyler (F), William O. Whetsell (AD).
 Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wisc.: Very Rev. William F. Kelley (P), Samuel Saucedo (F), Stanley Lowe (AD).
 Marshall University, Huntington, W. Va.: Stewart H. Smith (P), Harold L. Willey (F), Neal B. Wilson (AD).
 Miami University, Oxford, O.: John D. Millett (P), Fred Cottrell (F), Richard G. Shrider (AD).
 Michigan, University of, Ann Arbor, Mich.: Harlan Hatcher (P), Marcus L. Plant (F), Herbert O. Crisler (AD).
 Michigan State University, East Lansing, Mich.: John A. Hannah (P), John A. Fuzak (F), Clarence L. Munn (AD).
 Michigan Technological University, Houghton, Mich.: John R. VanPelt (P), William A. Longacre (F), Alan J. Bovard (AD).
 Minnesota, University of, Duluth, Minn.: Raymond W. Darland (P), Emmett Davidson (F), Lloyd W. Peterson (AD).
 Minnesota, University of, Minneapolis, Minn.: O. Meredith Wilson (P), Max O. Schultze (F), Marshall W. Ryman (AD).
 Monmouth College, Monmouth, Ill.: Duncan Wimpess (P), John J. Ketterer (F), Robert G. Woll (AD).
 Moorhead State College, Moorhead, Minn.: John J. Neumaier (P), Glaydon D. Robbins (F), Larry R. MacLeod (AD).
 Mount Union College, Alliance, O.: Carl C. Bracy (P), William M. Morgan (F), Jackson W. Rafeld (AD).
 Muskingum College, New Concord, O.: William P. Miller (P), Charles D. Moorehead (F), Edgar A. Sherman (AD).
 North Central College, Naperville, Ill.: A. L. Schilling (P), Erling L. Peterson (F), Ralph D. McAlister (AD).
 North Park College, Chicago, Ill.: Karl A. Olsson (P), Carroll J. Peterson (F), Royner C. Greene (AD).
 Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, Ill.: Leslie A. Holmes (P), Fred W. Rolf (F), George G. Evans (AD).
 Northwestern University, Evanston, Ill.: J. Roscoe Miller (P), T. Leroy Martin (F), Stuart K. Holcomb (AD).
 Notre Dame, University of, Notre Dame, Ind.: Rev. Theodore M. Hesburgh (P), Rev. Edmund P. Joyce (F), Edward W. Krause (AD).
 Oberlin College, Oberlin, O.: Robert K. Carr (P), Luke E. Steiner (F), Lysle K. Butler (AD).
 Ohio Northern University, Ada, O.: F. Bringle McIntosh (P), David Markle (F), Clyde A. Lamb (AD).
 Ohio State University, Columbus, O.: Novice G. Fawcett (P), James R. McCoy (F), Richard C. Larkins (AD).
 Ohio University, Athens, O.: Vernon R. Alden (P), Fred Picard (F), William D. Rohr (AD).
 Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, O.: Elden T. Smith (P), David Jennings (F), Robert M. Strimer (AD).
 Olivet College, Olivet, Mich.: Gorton Riethmiller (P), Morrice Boucher (F), Stuart Parsell (AD).
 Otterbein College, Westerville, O.: Lynn W. Turner (P), James K. Ray (F), Robert Agler (AD).
 Purdue University, Lafayette, Ind.: Frederick L. Hovde (P), Verne C. Freeman (F), Guy J. Mackey (AD).

Ripon College, Ripon, Wisc.: Fred O. Pinkham (P), Robert S. Wilson (F), Ralph L. Wickstrom (AD).

Rockford College, Rockford, Ill.: John A. Howard (P), Reid J. Patterson (F), Charles M. DeWild (AD).

St. Joseph's College, Rensselaer, Ind.: Very Rev. Raphael Gross (P), Michael Davis (F), Richard F. Scharf (AD).

St. Norbert College, DePere, Wisc.: Rev. Dennis N. Burke (P), Henry R. Jacobs (F), Mel J. Nicks (AD).

St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minn.: Sidney Rand (P), Kenneth Bjork (F), Ade L. Christenson (AD).

St. Procopius College, Lisle, Ill.: Rev. Daniel W. Kucera (P), Rev. Roman S. Galiardi (F), John E. Coe (AD).

Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Ill.: Delyte W. Morris (P), Donald N. Boydston (AD).

Steubenville, College of, Steubenville, O.: Rev. Columbia J. Devlin (P), Robert J. Kloska (F) and (AD).

Toledo, University of, Toledo, O.: William S. Carlson (P), Edwin L. Saxer (F), Frank X. Lauterbur (AD).

Valparaiso University, Valparaiso, Ind.: Otto P. Kretzmann (P), Herman C. Hesse (F), Richard P. Koenig (AD).

Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Ind.: Byron K. Trippet (P), Theodore S. Bedrick (F), Leslie W. Remley (AD).

Wayne State University, Detroit, Mich.: Clarence B. Hilberry (P), Joseph E. Hill (F), Richard C. Havel (AD).

Western Illinois University, Macomb, Ill.: Arthur L. Knoblauch (P), Dempsey E. Reid (F), Harry G. Fritz (AD).

Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, Mich.: James W. Miller (P), Albert B. Becker (F), Mitchell J. Gary (AD).

Western Reserve University, Cleveland, O.: John S. Millis (P), John Hall (F), Eddie L. Finnigan (AD).

Wheaton College, Wheaton, Ill.: V. Raymond Edman (P), Fred Gerstung (F), H. C. Chrouser (AD).

Wilmington College, Wilmington, O.: James Read (P), Harry Johnston (F), Fred Raizk (AD).

Wisconsin, University of, Madison, Wisc.: Fred H. Harrington (P), Frank J. Remington (F), Ivan B. Williamson (AD).

Wisconsin, University of, Milwaukee, Wisc.: J. Martin Klotsche (P), Robert A. Jaggard (F), Herman Kluge (AD).

Wisconsin State University, Superior, Wisc.: Karl Meyer (P), Joe Mengel (F), Mertz Mortorelli (AD).

Wittenberg University, Springfield, O.: John N. Stauffer (P), Charles Chatfield (F), William M. Edwards (AD).

Wooster, College of, Wooster, O.: Howard F. Lowry (P), Atlee L. Stroup (F), Robert M. Bruce (AD).

Xavier University, Cincinnati, O.: Very Rev. Paul L. O'Connor (P), Rev. Edward J. O'Connor (F), Jim J. McCafferty (AD).

Youngstown University, Youngstown, O.: Howard W. Jones (P), William B. Carson (F), Willard L. Webster (AD).

Fifth District

Augustana College, Sioux Falls, S. D.: Lawrence M. Stavig (P), Jorgen Thompson (F), Jim M. Malmquist (AD).

Bradley University, Peoria, Ill.: T. W. Van Arsdale, Jr. (P), Philip Becker, Jr. (F), John I. Meinen (AD).

Buena Vista College, Storm Lake, Ia.: Wendell Q. Halverson (P),
 Darrell J. Peck (F), Jay R. Beekmann (AD).
 Central Missouri State College, Warrensburg, Mo.: Warren C. Lov-
 inger (P), Noel Grinstead (F), H. L. Yinger (AD).
 Cincinnati, University of, Cincinnati, O.: Walter C. Langsam (P),
 Ralph C. Bursiek (F), George D. Smith (AD).
 Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Ia.: Joseph E. McCabe (P), Karl E.
 Goellner (F), Glenn J. Drahm (AD).
 Colorado, University of, Boulder, Colo.: Joseph R. Smiley (P), War-
 ren O. Thompson (F), Harry G. Carlson (AD).
 Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Ia.: Arland F. Christ-Janer (P),
 Harold J. Ennis (F), Paul M. Maaske (AD).
 Creighton University, Omaha, Nebr.: Very Rev. H. W. Linn (P),
 Gene Duffy (F), John J. McManus (AD).
 Doane College, Crete, Nebr.: Donald M. Typer (P), Glenn Buck
 (F), Al Papik (AD).
 Drake University, Des Moines, Ia.: Henry G. Harmon (P), Leland
 P. Johnson (F), Jack McClelland (AD).
 Grinnell College, Grinnell, Ia.: James Stauss (P), Robert Voertman
 (F), John A. Pfitsch (AD).
 Iowa, State College of, Cedar Falls, Ia.: J. W. Maucker (P), Raymond
 Schlicher (F), James H. Witham (AD).
 Iowa State University, Ames, Ia.: James H. Hilton (P), Maurice W.
 Soultz (F), Gordon H. Chalmers (AD).
 Kansas, University of, Lawrence, Kans.: W. Clarke Wescoe (P),
 Laurence C. Woodruff (F), Wade R. Stinson (AD).
 Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia, Kans.: John E. King (P),
 Winston Cram (F), J. M. Pease (AD).
 Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kans.: James A. McCain (P),
 Merrill A. Durland (F), H. B. Lee (AD).
 Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Mo.: Earl E. Dawson (P), Cletus
 Stamper (F), Dwight T. Reed (AD).
 Loras College, Dubuque, Ia.: Rt. Rev. Msgr. D. V. Foley (P), C. T.
 O'Dowd (F), Robert E. Zahren (AD).
 Luther College, Decorah, Ia.: Elwin D. Farwell (P), David T. Nelson,
 Jr. (F), Hamlet E. Peterson (AD).
 Missouri, University of, Columbia, Mo.: Elmer Ellis (P), Arthur
 W. Nebel (F), Don B. Faurot (AD).
 Missouri, University of, Rolla, Mo.: Merl Baker (P), Rodney A.
 Schaefer (F), Gale Bullman (AD).
 Morningside College, Sioux City, Ia.: J. Richard Palmer (P), Ira
 Gwinn (F), Albert W. Buckingham (AD).
 Nebraska, University of, Lincoln, Nebr.: Clifford M. Hardin (P),
 Merk Hobson (F), W. H. H. Dye (AD).
 Nebraska Wesleyan University, Lincoln, Nebr.: Vance D. Rogers
 (P), Warren H. Parker (F), Woodrow Greeno (AD).
 North Dakota, University of, Grand Forks, N. D.: George W. Starcher
 (P), Thomas Clifford (F), Leonard R. Marti (AD).
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Bishop College, Dallas, Tex.: Milton K. Curry, Jr. (P), Charles A. Hunter (F), Dwight H. Fisher (AD).

3. Placed on probation for period of one year, effective December 12, 1964.

Eastern New Mexico University, Portales, N. M.: Donald C. Moyer (P), Joe F. Dickson (AD).

Hardin-Simmons University, Abilene, Texas: James H. Landes (P), Earl Harrison (F), Louis R. Henson (AD).

Houston, University of, Houston, Tex.: Philip G. Hoffman (P), Frank L. Stovall (F), Harry H. Fouke (AD).

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Pan American College, Edinburg, Texas: Ralph Schilling (P), L. A. Youngman (F), J. A. Brooks (AD).

Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Ark.: M. Lafayette Harris (P), J. D. Scott (F), Wallace Bly (AD).

Prairie View A&M College, Prairie View, Tex.: Edward B. Evans (P), Claude L. Wilson (F), William J. Nicks (AD).

Rice University, Houston, Tex.: Kenneth S. Pitzer (P), Alan J. Chapman (F), Jess C. Neely (AD).

⁴Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Tex.: Willis M. Tate (P), Edwin D. Mouzon, Jr. (F), Hayden Fry (AD).

⁵Texas, University of, Austin, Tex.: Harry H. Ransom (P), J. Neils Thompson (F), Darrell K. Royal (AD).

Texas A&M University, College Station, Tex.: J. Earl Rudder (P), Chris H. Groneman (F), Henry C. Foldberg (AD).

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Texas Western College, El Paso, Tex.: Joseph M. Ray (P), Olav E. Eidbo (F), George C. McCarty (AD).

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⁶West Texas State University, Canyon, Tex.: James P. Cornette (P), Mitchell Jones (F), Frank H. Kimbrough (AD).

Western New Mexico University, Silver City, N. M.: John R. Snedeker (P), Raymond J. Brancheau (F) and (AD).

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Seventh District

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Arizona State University, Tempe, Ariz.: G. Homer Durham (P), Alfred Thomas, Jr. (F), Clyde B. Smith (AD).

Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah; Earl C. Crockett (P), Milton F. Hartvigsen (F), W. Floyd Millet (AD).

4. Placed on probation for period of two years, effective May 9, 1964; ineligible for post-season competition in football during the period.
5. Placed on probation for period of one year, effective May 9, 1964.
6. Placed on probation for period of one year, effective January 12, 1965.

Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Colo.: Lloyd E. Worner (P), Ray Werner (F), Gerald Carle (AD).

Colorado School of Mines, Golden, Colo.: Orlo E. Childs (P), Francis E. Smiley (F), Fritz S. Brennecke (AD).

Colorado State College, Greeley, Colo.: Darrell Holmes (P), Art A. Reynolds (F), John W. Hancock (AD).

Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colo.: William E. Morgan (P), Harry E. Troxell (F), James J. Williams (AD).

Denver, University of, Denver, Colo.: Chester M. Alter (P), Wilbur Miller (F), Hoyt Brawner (AD).

Fort Lewis College, Durango, Colo.: John F. Reed (P), N. G. Tate (F), Donald F. Whalen (AD).

Idaho State University, Pocatello, Idaho: William J. Bartz (P), Berne Broadbent (F), John Vesser (AD).

Idaho, University of, Moscow, Idaho: D. R. Theophilus (P), J. F. Weltzin (F), John C. Thomas (AD).

Montana State University, Bozeman, Mont.: Leon H. Johnson (P), Harry G. Cockrum (F), J. Gene Bourdet (AD).

University of Montana, Missoula, Mont.: Robert Johns (P), Earl C. Lory (F), Walter C. Schwank (AD).

New Mexico, University of, Albuquerque, N. M.: Tom L. Popejoy (P), Guido Daub (F), Pete McDavid (AD).

Regis College, Denver, Colo.: Very Rev. Richard F. Ryan (P), Rev. Thomas F. Finucane (F), Arthur F. Paul (AD).

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Utah State University, Logan, Utah: Daryl Chase (P), Edwin Peterson (F), Frank Williams (AD).

Weber State College, Ogden, Utah: William P. Miller (P), Milton C. Mecham (F), Reed K. Swenson (AD).

Western State College of Colorado, Gunnison, Colo.: Harlan Bryant (P), Edwin H. Randall (F), Eugene P. Anderson (AD).

Wyoming, University of, Laramie, Wyo.: John T. Fey (P), William E. Davis (F), Glenn J. Jacoby (AD).

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California, University of, Riverside, Calif.: Ivan Hinderaker (P), Don Munnecke (F), Franklin A. Lindeburg (AD).

California, University of, Santa Barbara, Calif.: Vernon I. Cheadle (P), Stephen S. Goodspeed (F), Stanley L. Williamson (AD).

California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, Calif.: Lee A. DuBridge (P), William H. Corcoran (F), Warren G. Emery (AD).

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 California State College, Hayward, Calif.: Fred F. Harcleroad (P), William L. Sawrey (F), William G. Vandenberg (AD).
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 California State College, Los Angeles, Calif.: Franklyn A. Johnson (P), Robert M. Cathcart (F), Cameron S. Deeds (AD).
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 Humboldt State College, Arcata, Calif.: C. H. Siemens (P), Harry E. Griffith (F), J. M. Forbes (AD).
 Loyola University, Los Angeles, Calif.: Very Rev. Charles S. Casassa (P), Rev. Alfred Kilp (F), John C. Arndt (AD).
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Lincoln University
Tennessee A&I State University
Wilberforce University

Missouri Intercollegiate Athletic Association

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Teachers College
Commissioner—Roy Brown
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Missouri, University of, Rolla
Northeast Missouri State
Teachers College
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Southwest Missouri State College
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Missouri Valley Conference

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New England College Athletic Conference

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Brown University
Central Connecticut State College
Clark University
Colby College
Connecticut, University of
Dartmouth College
Hartford, University of
Harvard University
Holy Cross College

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Maine, University of	Southern Connecticut State Col.
Massachusetts, University of	Springfield College
Massachusetts Inst. of Technology	Stonehill College
Merrimack College	Suffolk University
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Iowa, State College of	South Dakota, State University of
Morningside College	South Dakota State College
North Dakota, University of	

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Kenyon College	Wooster, College of
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East Tennessee State University	Murray State College
Eastern Kentucky State College	Tennessee Technological University
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land

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donia

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burgh

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San Diego State College: Dick Wells
San Fernando Valley State College: Sam Winningham
San Francisco State College: Vic Rowen
San Jose State College: Robert T. Bronzan, Walter McPherson
Southern California, University of: Jesse T. Hill, Arthur R. Kooker
Stanford University: Charles A. Taylor
Washington, University of: Harry M. Cross, R. A. Steiner
Washington State University: Stan Bates, Wallis Beasley
Weber State College: Reed K. Swenson

Allied

Athletic Association of Western Universities: Thomas J. Hamilton
Atlantic Coast Conference: R. R. Ritchie
Big Eight Conference: Wayne Duke, Reaves Peters, John Waldorf
Big Sky Athletic Conference: Jack Friel
California Collegiate Athletic Association: Cecil Coleman
Central Collegiate Conference: Stanley Lowe
Central Intercollegiate Athletic Association: H. R. Jefferson
College Athletic Conference: William R. Maybry
Eastern College Athletic Conference: Asa S. Bushnell, H. Jamison Swarts, George L. Shiebler
Far Western Conference: Don Adey
Intercollegiate (Big Ten) Conference: John D. Dewey, William R. Reed, Kay Schultz, K. L. Wilson
Interstate Intercollegiate Athletic Conference: Fred W. Rolf, George G. Evans, Brenton L. O'Connor
Maine Intercollegiate Athletic Association: John Winkin
Mid-American Conference: Robert C. James
Middle Atlantic Conference: Willis J. Stetson
Midwest Collegiate Athletic Conference: C. Von Eschen
Midwestern Athletic Association: Howard C. Gentry
Missouri Intercollegiate Conference: Roy F. Brown
Missouri Valley Conference: Norvall Neve
New England College Athletic Conference: Herbert W. Gallagher, Ross H. Smith
Ohio Athletic Conference: Albert N. Smith
Ohio Valley Conference: Arthur L. Guepe
Rocky Mountain Faculty Athletic Conference: Francis E. Smiley
Southeastern Conference: E. J. Brumfield, Elmore Hudgins, Bernie H. Moore
Southern Conference: Lloyd P. Jordan
Southern Intercollegiate Athletic Conference: B. T. Harvey
Southwest Athletic Conference: Wilbur Evans, Howard Grubbs, Al Ward
West Coast Athletic Conference: Robert T. Bronzan
Western Athletic Conference: Paul Brechler, Thomas Hall
Yankee Conference: J. O. Christian

Affiliated

National Athletic Trainers Association: William Newell

Visitors

American Association of Health, Physical Education and Recreation:
Ross Merrick

Arthur D. Little, Inc.: Bruce S. Old
 C. D. Chesley Company: C. D. Chesley
 Department of State: Nick Rodis
 Gator Bowl Association: George R. Olsen
 Illinois Wesleyan College: Jack Horenberger
 Memphis Municipal Stadium: T. J. Foley, Jr., Hal Lewis, Early Maxwell
 New Orleans Mid-Winter Sports Association: Bernie Grenrood, Al Nicholas, Jr., A. Theo Maumus, Fred J. Wolfe, Jr., Sam Corenswet, Jr., Sam Corenswet, Sr., Claude Simons, Jr.
 National Football Foundation and Hall of Fame: Harvey J. Harman, Chester J. LaRoche
 Orange Bowl Association: Billy Gaither, Lew Hall, Bob Hector, E. E. Seiler
 Pasadena Tournament of Roses: Ray Dorn, Walter Hoefflin, Stanley Hahn, Lathrop Leishman, William Nicholas
 Ronald Press: Howard A. Hobson
 Southland Conference: Wilkins Taylor
 Southwestern Louisiana, University of: A. G. Urban
 Spencer Advertising Company: Charles Gibbes, Ralph Sheffer
 Tobacco Bowl Association: John I. Barnes
 U. S. Gymnastics Federation: Frank L. Bare
 U. S. Junior Chamber of Commerce: Terry McCann
 U. S. Olympic Committee: Art Lentz
 U. S. Track and Field Federation: Charles D. Werner
 Wheaties Sports Federation: Jim Thaxton

Press Visitors at 59th Annual Convention

Associated Press: Charles Chamberlain, Bob Green, Robert C. Hinds, Jerry Liska
 Athletic Journal: Charles E. Thorp
 Atlanta Journal: Furman Bisher
 Bloomington (Ind.) Herald-Telephone: Bob Owens
 Broadcasting Magazine: Larry Christopher
 Chicago American: Jim Enright, Harry Sheer
 Chicago Daily News: Bill Jauss
 Chicago Sun-Times: Joe Argella, Ralph Arvidson, Jack Clarke, Jerry Holtzman
 Chicago Tribune: Cooper Rollow, Dave Condon, George Strickler
 Christian Science Monitor: Bud Abiko
 Cedar Rapids (Iowa) Gazette: Gus Schrader
 Cleveland Plain Dealer: Ed Chay
 Collegiate Baseball: Lou Pavlovich, Abe Chanin
 Denver Post: Harry Farrar
 Des Moines Register: Maury White
 Detroit News: Jerry Green, Pete Waldmeir
 Indianapolis Star: John Bansch
 Knoxville News-Sentinel: Tom Siler
 Medical Tribune: Charles Sutton
 Memphis Commercial-Appeal: David Bloom
 Minneapolis Star: Dick Gordon
 Minneapolis Tribune: Sid Hartman
 Montreal Star: Ian MacDonald

Nashville Banner: Fred Russell
Newsweek: Mike Smith
New York Herald Tribune: Irving Marsh
New York Times: Gordon White
Philadelphia Inquirer: Frank Dolson
St. Paul Dispatch: Bill Boni
Sports Illustrated: Huston Horn
Toronto Globe: Rex MacLeod
Tucson Daily Citizen: George McLeod
United Press International: Frank Klimk, John Quinn, Ed Sainsbury
UPI Newsfilm: I. Bleckman, Oliver Oakes, Paul Sisco
Western Union: Michael Siegl, Walter Batan
ABC-TV: Arthur E. Wiskari
NBC-TV: Johnny Erp
WBBF: Edgar Musicus
WERE: Paul Burens
WGN-TV: Wendell Smith
WHAM: Bill Givens
WIND: Dick Elliott

Reports of Vice-Presidents

FIRST DISTRICT

FRANK R. THOMS, JR., WILLIAMS COLLEGE

THE THEME of the 59th annual NCAA Convention in Chicago is "Expanding Athletic Facilities to Meet the Educational Challenge of the Future." District One was canvassed to report on athletic facilities (1) recently built, (2) in progress and (3) in prospect. Although there is no basis at hand for comparison with other districts, the following listing is formidable in its own right:

American International College—New football field and gymnasium (3,200 capacity), \$570,000.

Amherst College—Fieldhouse and enclosing of artificial ice hockey rink, \$450,000.

Assumption College—Gymnasium (2,500) and auditorium, \$600,000.

Bowdoin College — Gymnasium with basketball (1,500) and squash courts, additional lockers and showers, dressing and special exercise rooms, \$1,400,000.

Brandeis University—Swimming pool, squash and handball courts, \$500,000.

Bridgewater State College—Stadium and athletic fields, \$600,000.

Brown University—Hockey rink (1962), study under way on large complex, \$1,000,000.

Central Connecticut State College—Gymnasium (4,100) with swimming pool, wrestling room and classrooms, \$2,640,000.

Colby College—Football field, press box and indoor track completed; new building for all indoor sports by 1967, \$1,500,000.

Harvard University—Three indoor tennis courts, \$250,000.

Lowell Technological Institute—Gymnasium (2,000) with swimming pool, squash and handball courts, rifle range, hockey rink, wrestling, weight and locker rooms, \$2,500,000.

University of Massachusetts—Physical education build-

ing, football and outdoor recreation complex, 40 tennis courts, outdoor track, two baseball diamonds, \$6,100,000.

Massachusetts Institute of Technology—Boat house, \$580,000.

University of New Hampshire—Ice arena, recreation building and physical education-fieldhouse complex, \$3,660,000.

Northeastern University — Physical education-recreation building, swimming pool and hockey rink, \$3,250,000.

Norwich University—Baseball diamond, tennis courts, ski jump and trails, \$15,000.

St. Anselm's College—Gymnasium, \$670,000.

St. Michael's College—Gymnasium (acquired from government).

Springfield College—Fieldhouse renovations, locker room, swimming pool, athletic field, \$500,000.

Stonehill College—Gymnasium by 1969, \$600,000.

Trinity College—Gymnasium with basketball and squash courts, rooms for gymnastics, fencing and wrestling; relocation of athletic fields, tennis courts, \$2,500,000.

Tufts University—Soccer and lacrosse fields, outdoor track renovations, \$40,000.

U.S. Coast Guard Academy—Field house and playing fields \$3,000,000.

Wesleyan University—Physical education building renovation and hockey rink, \$900,000.

Williams College—Hockey rink cover and cage, \$650,000.

Worcester Polytechnic Institute—Gymnasium with basketball, squash and handball courts, locker and wrestling rooms, \$1,700,000.

Yale University—Fieldhouse renovations, additional basketball and indoor tennis space, baseball cage, \$885,000; hockey rink in 1958, \$1,325,000.

Not to tax anyone's arithmetic, the figures above total more than \$37,000,000. It is staggering and wonderful to contemplate what the nationwide figure is when there is this much in a district with relatively few institutions, and not all reporting.

We note with sadness the recent death of Fred D. Tootell, Bowdoin graduate, associated with the University of Rhode Island in athletic coaching and administration for 40 years, and Olympic gold medal winner in the hammer throw at Paris in 1924.

Most prominent in the athletic successes this fall were the undefeated football team of Amherst College (close runnerup to Bucknell University for the Lambert Cup) and the almost equally successful team of the University of Massachusetts, which was chosen for the Tangerine Bowl.

Dartmouth College, Harvard University and Yale University were District members who sponsored NCAA championships in skiing, fencing and swimming, respectively. Also, Yale proudly claims as an undergraduate Don Schollander, winner of an unprecedented four gold medals in swimming at the Tokyo Olympics. Such an outstanding performance is cited with no lack of respect for others unmentioned.

On November 23 the New England College Athletic Conference at its annual meeting voted unanimously to endorse the action of the NCAA Council in support of educational institutions' rights and obligations to sanction competition in which their students compete. This decision is most heartening, particularly since it comes from colleges and universities whose indoor track programs traditionally have been tied to the big indoor meets in Boston and New York. Since those meet directors have voted to accept AAU sanctions exclusively, the effect is obviously with severest impact on small institutions lacking facilities. It is fervently hoped this break with the past will help to create a sounder future.

SECOND DISTRICT

ERNEST B. McCOY, THE PENNSYLVANIA STATE UNIVERSITY

THE SECOND DISTRICT continues to reflect growth by the addition of two new member institutions this past year. These are Kutztown State College and the State University College at Geneseo, New York.

In preparing this report, the results of a questionnaire which had been circulated among the member institutions of District Two was used for reference.

Better than 50 per cent of the 131 member institutions (71 to be exact) responded to the questionnaire or survey. Opinions, views, suggestions or recommendations on various aspects of intercollegiate athletics were solicited. Approximately 30 per cent of the schools responding indicated additions of new athletic facilities or improvements in existing facilities.

Alfred University indicates that ten acres of playing fields have

been developed and will be in use during the spring of 1965. These fields will be used for soccer, lacrosse, softball, baseball, and touch football.

Colgate University has added a new championship nine-hole golf course to an existing nine-hole championship course and has constructed a completely new all-weather Olympic-size track and field complex.

Cornell University has completely rehabilitated Schoellkopf Field-house at a cost of \$100,000; covered the cinder practice track with a Perma-Track surface at a cost of \$20,000 and doubled the size of the Golf Shop at \$35,000.

Delaware Valley College has added new stands to its football stadium.

Dickinson College has added a soccer field and constructed new dressing room facilities at the athletic field.

Drexel Institute of Technology has recently opened a new \$500,000 locker room building.

Fairleigh Dickinson University of Madison, New Jersey, has completed alterations to provide a new wrestling area and increased visiting team facilities.

Fordham University has put down an all-weather track, (one-fifth mile), jump and vault pits and added one new field for intramurals.

Georgetown University has built two outdoor basketball courts and installed a new 11-lap to the mile indoor running track.

Hamilton College has lengthened three holes on its golf course, thereby increasing the player peak load.

Hartwick College has a new athletic field to accommodate lacrosse, field hockey and the freshman soccer.

Hobart College is in the process of building a new physical education center. When completed, this building will furnish facilities for varsity swimming and squash teams.

Ithaca College is opening a new physical education building. In addition, it has added one outdoor field to accommodate the freshman baseball and varsity soccer teams.

Juniata College has constructed a new press box at the football field. It has radio and press facilities, rest rooms, refreshment booths and movie-taking facilities.

LaSalle College has put in new runways of Laykold-type material for the high jump, broad jump and pole vault. In addition, it has built two new tennis courts and four outdoor basketball courts.

Lehigh University has added 500 acres to the athletic fields area. All outdoor classes and teams use this area except varsity football.

Long Island University has added a new gymnasium and the soccer field will be enlarged and improved. Practice fields and a small gymnasium for wrestling have recently been obtained.

Lycoming College has completed 90 per cent of the work to be done to the dressing facilities in its new stadium.

New York University is in the process of completing plans for a new \$5,000,000 gymnasium.

Pennsylvania Military College has added a new locker room under the stadium.

University of Pittsburgh is completing a \$5,000,000 new plant for

physical education and athletics.

Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute has added three new fields—two under lights for practice and one with a new 440-yard track. These fields are used for football practice, soccer and lacrosse.

Rider College has completed six new tennis courts and one outdoor basketball court.

Rochester Institute of Technology has added a soccer field on a new campus site.

Rutgers University has added a new gymnasium annex to the present structure and has replaced its running track.

St. Joseph's College has installed an Olympic-dimension track with Perma-Track runways. Four all-weather tennis courts have also been completed.

Slippery Rock State College has recently put into use a new fieldhouse.

State University College, New Paltz, New York, now occupies a new \$2,000,000 health and physical education building.

State University College at Potsdam, New York, announces the rehabilitation of its main gymnasium education building.

Swarthmore College has created 12 new all-weather tennis courts from what was until recently 12 clay courts. Thus the use of the courts has increased many times.

Syracuse University has built a new circular fieldhouse.

Union College has completed construction on a new wrestling room with ensolite mat covering, padded walls, new lighting and precise temperature control.

Upsala College has added four hard-surface all-weather tennis courts to its outdoor facilities.

West Chester State College has replaced the baseball field and soccer field and put in an all-weather track.

Westminster College is constructing six new tennis courts, a golf-driving range and a new intramural playing area.

Wilkes College has purchased land for a football and soccer field.

In response to questions concerning the over-all condition of intercollegiate athletics in District Two, the responding institutions generally indicated a healthy condition. Comments such as "good balance in our programs," "well-rounded programs," "institutions expanding programs as student growth expands," seem to indicate a high level. A few institutions indicated a fear of retrenchment caused by rising costs. A number of respondents emphasized the importance of providing maximum opportunity for students to compete on some level in sports activities. Finally, one institution voiced a very commendable recommendation that "sincere thought and effort be given to enhancing women's athletic programs."

Additional evidence of the expanding growth and good health of competitive sports—intramural and intercollegiate

—and physical education are the following spot checks among our responding institutions.

1. Thirty District Two members have added new intercollegiate sports to their program. Most predominant are swimming, wrestling and cross-country. However, soccer, golf, tennis, lacrosse and many freshman teams also have been added.

2. Twenty-six District Two members have increased their intramural programs and added administrative personnel.

3. Twenty-two respondents have expanded the physical education requirements of undergraduate students.

In response to a question concerning "sanctions" in the conflict with the AAU, the answers, such as they were, certainly ranged from knowledge of the problem to taking specific sides, to confusion and, in many cases, disgust with the whole thing. Of the 71 respondents, 17 expressed no opinion; 26 insisted on dual sanctioning; 17 would not demand dual sanctioning, but wanted athletes to have the opportunity to compete in open meets; 11 sought mediation.

With respect to NCAA problems, policies and legislation, numerous comments were received. As might be expected, the Federation Movement-AAU conflict was predominant. However, other principal concerns were the continuing problems of financial aid to athletes, recruiting practices, academic qualifications of athletes—lack of minimal admission standards and the many problems of the smaller colleges. The following excerpts are representative of opinions and suggestions received.

"Financial aid to athletes, illegal recruiting practices, minimal academic requirements—violators of regulations in these areas must be hit hard with punishments (i.e., no athletic competition for one year in the sport involved) rather than token reprimands which induce offenders to continue their practices."

"The same old problems are still with us—recruiting, lack of minimal admission standards, lack of teeth in penalties for infractions, lack of faculty status for coaching profession in many institutions (pressure of winning in order to hold a job is a major contributing factor for rule infractions)."

"A prompt settlement of the dispute with AAU. It is having a damaging effect on our reputation with other countries—there are equities on both sides—for the good of our nation's Olympic effort it should be settled. Personal animosities are now interfering with attempts to bring about order."

"We are getting caught in a bind. East is leaning toward stricter interpretation of amateur rule—West is not. Both are equally vulnerable, however, to outside criticism as long as gate receipts and television income are involved. We are perfect targets for AAU 'purists' with their control of the eastern press and wire services."

"I feel there must be a deeper concern on the part of the NCAA to help the small college with its problems concerning intercollegiate athletics, particularly with the use of freshmen on varsity teams. The cut-off figure of 750 males is not a realistic number for small colleges in light of today's admission standards, where non-scholarships prevail and where fewer athletes are enrolling each year."

"I feel that the NCAA rules committees are swayed in their thinking by the large institutions in the NCAA. A larger representation of smaller colleges on these committees would be helpful."

"We think the NCAA is operating efficiently and covers all problems adequately—continue as in the past."

"Our problem in Buffalo is competition with the Buffalo Bills. On Saturday, October 3, we had a 1:30 p.m. contest on campus, the Bills played a Saturday night game at 8 p.m. The same situation occurred on Saturday, October 24. The Bills admit that their reason for Saturday night games was so as not to have the Cleveland Browns' telecast affect their "gate," as it would if they played on Sunday. Naturally, our gate fell far below our expectations. We are deeply concerned—if this continues, our whole program could come apart."

"The NCAA as a great national organization should bend its every effort toward encouraging participation. We need to show more leadership in getting the youth of our nation onto the fields, courts, tracks, etc., and encouraging our members to continue to take the lead in this movement."

"Control of amateur athletics—pursue a vigorous policy of achieving parity among the various organizations that represent amateur athletics; continue vigorous surveillance of all collegiate programs to root out the evils that weaken the college position; prepare with wisdom the programs needed to meet the changing and expanding nature of higher education."

THIRD DISTRICT

EARL M. RAMER, THE UNIVERSITY OF TENNESSEE

ATHLETIC PROGRAMS, intercollegiate and intramural, seem to be in position of unparalleled growth. Membership in District Three increased during the year through the addition of Jacksonville University, Jacksonville, Florida; and Georgia State College, Atlanta, Georgia. Responses from the majority of member institutions show not only expanded physical facilities, but also expanding programs. New or improved sports facilities were reported by almost all member institutions. Sports programs involved included baseball, basketball, golf, football, track, tennis, swimming, soccer and lacrosse. New or expanded gymnasiums provided additional facilities not only for intercollegiate swimming and gymnastics, but vast new physical areas for varieties of intramural activities.

Illustrations of some of these expansions or improvements in physical facilities, complete or underway, may be cited as follows: Tuskegee Institute, a new nine-hole golf course; North Carolina State, a new baseball field, a new stadium, a new intramural field, and an improved track; University of North Carolina, a new football fieldhouse and a new gymnasium; University of Maryland, a new automatic sprinkler system for its improved baseball field; University of Virginia, a new fieldhouse, three football fields, two baseball fields, a soccer field, a track, and additional tennis courts; Catholic University, new tennis courts and two new baseball fields; University of Baltimore, new dressing rooms and showers and the installation of a new wrestling room in a renovated building, and a new soccer-lacrosse playing field; Johns Hopkins University, a \$2½ million addition to its fieldhouse, including a new swimming pool, squash courts, fencing and wrestling rooms; Hampden-Sydney College, three all-weather tennis courts, a new press box, new lights in the basketball gymnasium and a 1,600-seat addition to the football stadium; Randolph Macon College, a \$450,000 addition to the present gymnasium which will provide new basketball courts, wrestling facilities, as well as increased space for a dressing room and office facilities; Mount St. Mary's College, a new soccer field and a new roof on the gymnasium; Winston Salem State College, four new tennis courts and improvements in football, baseball and track facilities; North Carolina A & T College, new football practice field, baseball diamond, jumping pits and shot and discus rings; Eastern Kentucky State College, two new swimming pools, one indoor and one outdoor and one new varsity baseball field; East Tennessee State University, 27 acres of newly-acquired land for the expansion of athletic facilities; Middle Tennessee State College, a new addition to the football stadium; Morehead State College, new football field and stadium, baseball field and an all-weather track; Murray State College, resurfaced tennis courts and a new 350-yard golf driving range; Western Kentucky State College, a new sports arena; Memphis State University, a new Coliseum seating 13,000, and a new football stadium seating 51,000.

Comparable extensions or improvements in physical facilities were reported by Southwestern at Memphis, the University of the South, East Carolina College, Davidson College, University of Richmond, Virginia Military Institute, West Virginia University, Virginia Polytechnic Institute (Tech has a new 35,000-seat stadium under construction), University of Mississippi, University of Tennessee, University of Florida, Louisiana State University, Auburn University, University of Alabama, University of Georgia, University of Kentucky, Vanderbilt University, Savannah State College, Emory University, Stetson University, Stillman College, Union University, Delta State College, Belmont Abbey College, University of Chattanooga, University of Tennessee Martin Branch, and the University of Louisville.

These impressive physical additions and improvements understandably reflect sports program expansion. Only three institutions reported programs dropped, two in riflery and one in wrestling. Seven institutions reported new

intercollegiate participation in baseball, five in cross-country, three each in gymnastics, soccer and swimming. Other additions were reported in sailing, riflery, wrestling, track, tennis, water polo and basketball. Informal club teams were also reported for riflery, gymnastics, rugby and fencing.

Team championships within the conferences during the 1963-64 season were generally well distributed. For example, in the Mason-Dixon Conference, the baseball championship was won by Old Dominion College, basketball by Catholic University, football by Western Maryland College, golf by American University, soccer by University of Baltimore and Lynchburg College, tennis by Randolph Macon College and track by Mount St. Mary's College. In the Atlantic Coast Conference, championships were won by Duke University in basketball, University of North Carolina in baseball, University of Maryland in indoor and outdoor track and University of Virginia in lacrosse. The University of Maryland also captured the wrestling and tennis championships and tied with the University of North Carolina for the swimming title and with the University of South Carolina for the golf title. Championships were also well distributed within the Southeastern Conference, the football championship being won by University of Mississippi, basketball by University of Kentucky, swimming by University of Florida, tennis by Tulane University, golf by University of Georgia, and track and cross-country by University of Tennessee. Similar dispersion of awards was in evidence in other conferences.

National championships and placements were enjoyed by a number of District Three institutions. Murray State College participated in the NCAA basketball play-offs. North Carolina A & T College ranked third in College Division basketball. Duke University was runner-up in the National Collegiate Basketball Championship. East Carolina College ranked second in the College Division swimming meet. West Virginia University won the National Rifle Association intercollegiate championship. Three Southeastern Conference football teams were ranked among the top ten by both Associated Press and United Press International ratings. Union University took second place in the NCAA College Division baseball championship series.

Almost all institutions reported general attendance increases among the several sports programs, with only two

or three reporting decreases. Some reported dramatic gains. East Tennessee State University, for example, reported a football attendance increase of 40 per cent.

Most of the institutions reported continuing support of the Sports Federation Movement and are in full agreement with NCAA policy. Some institutions reported, "none," when asked the nature of Federation Movement support. Opposition was reported in only a few cases. Some concerns were expressed. One institutional representative reported, "We support the Federation Movement, but it needs a great deal of study and sensible action."

Little evidence of new anti-gambling or anti-bribery legislation was presented in the institutional reports. There was considerable evidence, however, that such legislation has already been passed by many of the states involved. The Atlantic Coast Conference reported that North Carolina legislation was strengthened about a year ago. The University of Kentucky and the University of Louisville also reported strengthened statutes in Kentucky.

Television activities among the sports programs seem to be on the increase. Johns Hopkins University televised a lacrosse game in 1964. Some of the conferences feel the need for better opportunity to participate in the national football television program. The Atlantic Coast Conference reported that, while it does not sponsor a televised basketball schedule, there is a television sequence on an institutional basis and practically all teams in the Conference will appear at least once. West Virginia University reported a first appearance by a Southern Conference team on regional television under the NCAA schedule. The Southeastern Conference reported excellent television coverage during the 1963-64 year, including a basketball program of ten games this year. The LSU-Tennessee football game on October 24 was one of the regional NCAA-TV events. The Auburn-Alabama game on November 26 was also a feature of the NCAA-TV program. Centenary College of Louisiana provided delayed telecasts of all home basketball games in 1964, on the evenings they were played, beginning at 10:15 p.m. Memphis State University televised all home basketball games in 1963-64. The Missouri Valley Conference has a basketball television program in which the University of Louisville participates.

All institutions reported compliance with NCAA policies

and regulations. One conference commissioner reported the general feeling that the NCAA office has done an outstanding job for the improvement of intercollegiate athletics and that through the influence of the national office, the overall image of athletics is the best that it has ever been.

Few institutions reported proposed legislation either at the conference or national levels. One conference voted this year to raise the academic requirements for student-athletes applying for aid. One institution is proposing to its conference this year a limitation of scholarship aid to 120 in football and 20 in basketball. Another institution reported interest in the development of a national scholarship award based on minimum test scores and academic standards to be determined. District Three is participating, of course, in the new NCAA Post-Graduate Scholarship Program.

When asked to give evidence of improved or extended physical education, recreational or physical fitness programs, other than intercollegiate athletics, the institutions reported many new activities. These include programs in weight training, tennis, wrestling, gymnastics, rowing, bowling, track, water skiing, canoeing, soccer, isometrics and varied intramural contests. Fitness tests were introduced in a number of programs, and the physical facilities for staff and student recreation were expanded and improved in a number of institutions. A five-million-dollar physical education plant has been authorized at Old Dominion College and will be completed by September, 1968. Hampden-Sydney College has added wrestling, track, and bowling to the intramural program. Randolph Macon's new \$450,000 gymnasium will permit important extensions in the intramural program. Austin Peay State College is initiating a new recreation program for physical education majors. Eastern Kentucky State College has provided a new hockey field, two lighted all-weather tennis courts, two softball fields, and three touch football fields. North Carolina A & T College has initiated a program of "fundamentals in physical education" for freshmen students.

The Atlantic Coast Conference reported that most of the member institutions are placing more emphasis on intramurals and other activities having to do with general physical fitness. The University of North Carolina is continuing to expand and improve the Kerr Lake recreation area with substantial increase in utilization by faculty, students, and employees. It is also developing two additional intramural fields—and will have lighting for two of the intramural fields by the spring of 1965. North Carolina State is carrying on experimental work in physical fitness under the direction of one of the members of the physical education staff. The University of Virginia has greatly expanded its summer intramural program. The University of the South reported a program for teaching beginning swimming, senior life saving, and the instructor's course for the American Red Cross. East Carolina College has introduced a gymnasts club, a rowing club and a weight training club. Davidson College has added sailing, water skiing and canoeing to the physi-

cal education curriculum and has added a "lake campus." The University of Richmond has improved its program for the testing of physical fitness. Virginia Military Institute has revised and expanded its program of physical education. A new recreation area is planned at the University of Tennessee, providing new facilities in track, tennis and volleyball. The Department of Athletics at Louisiana State University administers the men's intramural program and has provided for added activities and further development of facilities this year. The University of Alabama reported an expanded intramural sports program for the residence halls. An intramural athletic field is now under construction on the Auburn University campus. Vanderbilt University has expanded its tennis program with the employment of an additional staff member. Recreational facilities have been expanded and soccer is now offered as a part of the physical education program. The professional physical education offerings are being expanded at Georgia State College, and a new physical education building authorized by the Georgia Board of Regents is in the planning stage. Savannah State College has added a staff member to coordinate all student activities and a new series of physical fitness tests are being given. Emory University is revising its two-year program in health and physical education. Health and physical education clinics and workshops have been sponsored by the staff of Florence State College. Stillman College reports an improved intramural program and a sports recreation program. Roanoke College added isometrics to the physical education offerings. A member of the staff of Oglethorpe University is chairman of the Georgia Physical Fitness Council. Memphis State University reports a new wing of the field-house for the physical education department, the new structure housing all offices for physical education staff and including two gymnasiums as well as classrooms and activity rooms. The University of Louisville reports a new building which includes a swimming pool, an apparatus room, judo and physical fitness room, handball courts and special facilities for the faculty.

When asked to indicate special problems of interest and concern, almost all of the respondents reported heavily-increased costs in sponsoring sports programs. These increases were not the responsibility of inflation alone, but also the consequence of increasing enrollments and reasonable expansions in sports programs. Several institutions mentioned increasing intensity in recruiting efforts and some of the consequent strains and stresses. A conference commissioner reported, "The cost of recruiting causes us concern, particularly in basketball, where the cost seems to be out of line with the number recruited. Personally, I think the NCAA Council should give serious consideration to further limiting activity in this area, and I feel that prospective student-athletes will take advantage of the institutions. Particularly, I think the Council should concern itself with visitation by airplane." This conference commissioner also reported his feeling that the NCAA Council should consider

legislation which would not permit an institution to award an athletic grant for more than one academic year. Stiffening admissions requirements are becoming important problems in some sources. Attempts to standardize these requirements in some conferences have met with only superficial success. Variations in administration of tests and the interpretation of test results, as well as variations in marking and grading practices in schools, make the standardization of entrance requirements and the standardization of bases for awarding grants-in-aid most difficult. Some of the smaller schools especially, complain of inability to attract better athletes because of the competition with larger colleges and universities having better grant-in-aid inducement for prospective athletes.

Conflicts between conference and NCAA events occasion increasing complaints from institutions. For example, the NCAA College Division Regional Soccer Championships conflict with those of the Mason-Dixon Conference. The increasing costs of sports programs have led to some pressure upon the non-paying sports, with regrettable inclination to restrict these rather than extend them. One respondent expressed the feeling that the NCAA should re-examine its "district representation philosophy" because of the numerical inequality among the various districts. Schedule conflicts between academic and athletic programs were reported by a few institutions, especially conflicts involving the academic laboratory courses. Several institutions expressed special interest in the National Letter of Intent and the feeling that the Letter of Intent should be expanded widely throughout the country. Two or three of the smaller institutions reported that area televised basketball games among the larger institutions have hurt basketball attendance at the smaller institutions. Some of the schools feel that the NCAA tournament eligibility figure should be raised to an enrollment of 1,000.

One institution reported that the move into scholastic qualifications for grants-in-aid may have been a little bit hasty in that particular conference. This respondent felt that the matter should be "watched carefully on the conference basis and the Association basis, especially for the trial period of two or three years." Several institutions reported that recruiting continues to be a major problem because of the time and money expenditures necessary to be competitive.

One institution reported the feeling that NCAA needs to hold more district-level playoffs in the South.

Conference-level activities and programs, already mentioned at a number of points previously, assume increasing importance throughout District Three. The College Athletic Conference, now in its third year of operation, has provided for championships in the following sports: football by round-robin, and basketball, golf, tennis, track and baseball by tournaments. The annual Spring Sports Festival, sponsored by the Conference and including tournaments in golf, tennis, track and baseball is probably unique among conference-wide programs. The Festival will be held at University of the South in the spring of 1965.

In total perspective, activities and programs throughout District Three seem in good condition and growing in number and quality. An important phase of this growth is recognized in intramurals and organized physical education efforts, as well as in intercollegiate athletics.

FOURTH DISTRICT

MARCUS L. PLANT, THE UNIVERSITY OF MICHIGAN

THE FOURTH DISTRICT added one new member during the past year. It is The College of St. Thomas, St. Paul, Minnesota. This brings the total institutional membership of the Fourth District to 106.

Approximately fifty per cent of the member institutions and allied conferences in the Fourth District responded to a letter seeking news with respect to local facilities, views on the condition of athletics in the District and recommendations or suggestions as to Association policies, legislation and activities.

Several of the conferences in the District reported action that is of general interest.

The Mid-American Conference has enacted important legislation with the announcement that there is no longer a compulsory work program and that a boy is permitted to receive financial assistance to the same extent as allowed in the Intercollegiate Conference (Big Ten); that is, room, board, tuition and the loan of books.

It was also reported that the Mid-American Conference expected to consider at its December meeting the desirability of the letter of intent. It is said that many people in the Conference are interested in this type of legislation.

The College Conference of Illinois has strengthened the relationship between athletics and the rest of the educational process by involving the presidents of member institutions in C.C.I. procedures. The presidents act as an enforcement committee, review reports submitted by the faculty representatives and assign penalties for any violations of Conference rules. The faculty representatives review eligibility certificates at each conference meeting. Eligibility certificates are required to be mailed to the faculty representatives in each school one week prior to the institution's first conference game.

Lake Forest College adopted a policy of no admission charges to any of its athletic contests and reports that it is extremely happy at the reception of this policy.

The Minnesota Intercollegiate Athletic Conference has changed two eligibility rules to provide that eligibility should be determined on either a cumulative grade point average or the grade point average of the prior semester. Heretofore the prior semester was the only basis for determining eligibility.

The Interstate Intercollegiate Athletic Conference has adopted the freshman rule, and it went into effect at the end of the spring semester of 1964.

The Intercollegiate Conference of Faculty Representatives (Big Ten) took a strong position with regard to the importance of sports federations. Legislation will soon be prepared to implement this positive stand by providing that Conference athletes participate only in such events as have been sanctioned by the sports federations.

Marquette University joined the Inter-Conference Letter of Intent plan and reported that they were "gratified with the results." Track and field was reinstated as an intercollegiate sport after a two-year lapse, and soccer was added to the program in the fall of 1964.

District Four is teeming with construction of athletic facilities. A large number of the institutions that responded to the letter announced addition of new facilities or improvement of existing ones.

Adrian College has added six new tennis courts.

Albion College has completed work on a baseball field and intramural facilities.

Ball State Teachers College dedicated a new Men's Physical Education Plant approximately one year ago.

Calvin College is building a new fieldhouse at the Knollcrest campus, expected to be open in September of 1965. The building

will accommodate 4,200 spectators at collegiate basketball contests, or can be used for five simultaneous intramural games. There will also be staging areas for wrestling or gymnastic action, and handball facilities.

Carleton College has a new one million dollar pool and gymnasium.

Concordia Teachers College is putting the finishing touches to a new gymnasium with complete dressing facilities. The gymnasium should be ready for occupancy on December 1. It also has under construction a swimming pool which will be ready for use on March 1, 1965. Both these facilities are additions to present facilities.

Eastern Michigan University has completed a new one and one-half million dollar Physical Education Building adjoining the present fieldhouse. The new facility includes a pool, three gymnasiums, a gymnastics room, wrestling room, handball and squash courts, a dance studio, an individual exercise room in addition to offices, classrooms, and physical education laboratories.

Gustavus Adolphus College opened a new physical education and athletic outdoor area of thirteen acres with a new baseball diamond, backstop and dugouts; physical education, intramural and practice fields.

Hope College has recently completed baseball and track facilities at Van Raalte Field, and space is there for a football field.

The University of Illinois is building an 18-hole golf course which is expected to be in full operation next spring.

Indiana University has added fifteen new varsity tennis courts, a new all-weather outdoor ten-lane track for the varsity team and an outdoor swimming pool area containing three swimming pools, one of which is an Olympic-size pool and can be utilized for intercollegiate athletics.

State University of Iowa has constructed a new \$160,000 golf club house which will be used in part for intercollegiate golf, but a great deal more for use by students and faculty. This structure will have a men's locker room to accommodate 125 lockers and a women's area which consists of 50 lockers. A lounge, club storage area and golf pro shop are also included. A \$650,000 refurbishing job is taking place in the fieldhouse. This expenditure will improve the facilities for intercollegiate athletics, physical education, and student recreation. It will improve dressing room facilities, shower and toilet facilities and be a general improvement over the recreational facilities now in use.

MacMurray College completed four additional Laykold tennis courts. An additional intramural field was sodded and a third Resilite wrestling mat was added to their facilities.

Marietta College has completed a new baseball facility with a grass infield, with overall foul line distances of 350 feet in right field, 327 feet in left field, and 485 feet in dead center field.

Miami University planned to break ground in November or December, 1964, for a new Assembly Hall, which is to seat 10,000 people for basketball games. Withrow Court, the physical education and intramurals building, is being enlarged to add two new gymnasiums.

The University of Michigan is building a new golf course on its North Campus.

Ohio State University has installed a rubberized surface for French Fieldhouse to permit extended activities, has completed six

all-weather tennis courts and has developed an elementary ski slope on the University golf course for physical education classes and University recreation.

Ohio University has added a new scoreboard to the stadium, 1,500 new seats, six booths to its press box, and cleared ground adjacent to the stadium so that 400 more cars can be parked within 50 yards of the stadium. Eight new Laykold tennis courts have been added to the present courts.

Olivet College has a new baseball field, Griswold Field, and plans to build an adequate track around the present football field within the next two years.

Purdue University lowered the playing field in the Ross-Ade Stadium enough to install 10,000 additional seats, bringing the total capacity of the stadium up to 61,000 seats. The seat boards have been covered with fiberglass in school colors. Entrance and access areas to the stadium also have been improved.

Southern Illinois University has opened its new Arena with more than 10,000 seats.

The College of Steubenville has opened two outdoor basketball courts, one tennis court and a practice cross-country course.

The University of Toledo has added six tennis courts and an all-purpose track to its present facilities.

Western Illinois University is building an 80-acre athletic field area which will include practice and intramural fields, 14 Laykold tennis courts, a baseball stadium and two additional holes for the University golf course. The new multiple-purpose building (Western Hall) referred to in last year's report is now in use.

The University of Wisconsin has added six new concrete tennis courts to be used for recreational activities and intercollegiate athletics.

Wisconsin State University at Superior, Wisconsin, will start construction of a new \$1,500,000 fieldhouse before March of 1965.

When asked for views on the condition of athletics in our District, almost all of the institutions responding gave a favorable reaction. Some of the comments were highly enthusiastic, using such expressions as "excellent," "have never been healthier," "very healthy," and "at the highest point it has been in several years." Some were more restrained such as "The condition of athletics, with minor reservations, is generally good in the Fourth District," "All things considered, we think that the condition of athletics in District Four is satisfactory," "good," "improving," and "has continued to improve." Two comments were adverse: "The condition of athletics in our conference is not good. Facilities are getting better but . . . spring football or NCAA playoffs in all sports is lacking." The other critical comment related to football. The writer said:

"It is my observation that the healthy attitude that once prevailed toward football in secondary and collegiate institutions is deteriorating with each passing year, and perhaps more so in the last few

years than previously. Collegiate football occasionally suffers from a bad press for various reasons, and this in turn is reflected in the rather negative remarks made by educators which eventually have an influence on parents.

"I realize that this is a hard question with which to cope, but I feel that both the NCAA and the American Football Coaches Association should give thought to this problem. We see more and more articles concerning the dangers of football and even the proposal that soccer should eventually replace football. Maybe our Rules Committee should consider a major revision which would eliminate the type of block which is so damaging to so many knees."

With the two last-mentioned exceptions, it would seem that the virtually unanimous sentiment of the District is that the intercollegiate athletic program is on a sound basis.

With respect to NCAA policies, legislation and activities, suggestions were plentiful. Content varied greatly. The following are representative of the expressions of opinion and the suggestions that were received.

"All Colleges in our conference subscribe to the objectives of the NCAA both in spirit and practice."

"Too many colleges still playing freshman on varsity teams."

"I have never agreed with the restrictions placed on the practice of basketball and football while other sports (lacrosse, swimming, gymnastics, etc.) are permitted to practice literally around the calendar. I feel that the restrictions on football and basketball should be removed . . . or additional restrictions should be placed on other sports to approximate equality."

"Recruiting and financial aid to athletes is always going to be a problem to the NCAA. However, I believe the NCAA has done an excellent job of curtailing these problems. I would strongly suggest a national letter of intent in regard to recruiting and the sooner that is brought about, the better. When you are an independent you never know whether or not you have a boy enrolled until he attends classes."

"With the exception of continued concern regarding increasing costs of athletic programs and the increased competition for educational dollars, athletics in our district appear improving in quality, particularly among the smaller schools."

"Although it may not be possible, it is to my desire to propose the reconsideration of eligibility requirements regarding officiating in athletic contests outside this institution. It appears that such officiating is not only highly desirable from the standpoint of professional training of physical education majors but also in the improvement of high school athletic officiating."

"We would like to see the national letter-of-intent adopted by the NCAA."

"I believe the NCAA support of all amateur federations should be continued. I also feel that the vote for an academic base for granting of scholarships is a move in the right direction."

"We are pleased with the NCAA policies and activities; in particular, with its stand against professional football's desire to televise on Friday nights."

"There has to be, and soon, a division between the so-called big schools and the so-called smaller institutions."

"I look with some alarm at the growing breach between major and minor institutions in our membership. Why couldn't the wealth be shared a bit? Some smaller institutions, good NCAA members, are being priced out of athletic competition by rising costs and the diverting of interest to the 'big time' and the televised attractions. Can NCAA play 'Mother Hen' to us all?"

"The NCAA should show extreme caution in adding more legislation that would lessen the authority of conference and individual institutions."

"It may help the smaller schools if we can reward schools that have been loyal and charter members or those who have had long membership."

"A definite place on the agenda at the annual NCAA Convention for independent institutions."

"The push for a national letter of intent should be continued. As we know, most of the opposition comes from the College Division institutions of the NCAA, and they make a pretty good case for their position. Would it be practicable to have an amendment to the letter of intent which would exclude its application to the schools of the College Division? Such an amendment affords protection to the smaller schools, and it still eliminates some of the evils of the recruiting war among the schools of the University Division."

"Along with many other schools not selected for TV exposure, we would like some small share of the television receipts brought in through the televising of NCAA football games. Allow me to briefly restate the case for these colleges: These schools have been and are promoting football and spectator interest in football, frequently with financial loss. Because of this national interest, broadcasting companies willingly pay huge sums for the right to telecast football games. Is it so very out of place for these schools to expect a small share of the receipts when they have helped to make football the crowd-appealing sport that it is? And since these telecasts hurt the attendance at the games of these smaller schools isn't this compensation even more in order? I think that the NCAA should be concerned with the plight of these schools. They are trying to continue a program which is good for the student body as well as the students participating in football. This means they are doing a good thing for the country in general. They need help and deserve it. Will they get it? How many schools will have to drop football because they find the financial burden is just too heavy to bear? I can understand why those schools participating in the television receipts are reluctant to split these with non-participating schools. After all, they have labored mightily to build up a good and attractive football program and they have financial problems too. It still remains true, however, that the national interest in football and the consequent large television fees are due in some small part, at least, to all colleges that have fielded football teams."

"I would judge that our faculty and the student body insofar as they understand the position of the NCAA in its role as the leader of our intercollegiate athletic affairs believe that the officers, committees and delegates have been effective in developing rules and

in later enforcing such regulations in the interest of the total intercollegiate athletic situations . . . it is certainly important that the NCAA officers and committees as well as our NCAA-supported sports federations continue to develop printed material which will clearly substantiate the stand being taken with regard to the AAU. We cannot expect the general public to understand the basic differences having to do with representation and control of certain parts of our intercollegiate and national athletic events as well as our international participation in Olympic games unless we have continued to set the record straight."

"Records show that the intercollegiate athletic situation in District Four has continued to improve as shown by increased attendance at major intercollegiate athletic events; relatively harmonious relationships between Conferences and rival schools; improved observation of recruiting rules; and the formulation of plans for the first District Four meeting of NCAA delegates prior to the national NCAA meeting."

"I am still personally opposed to the NCAA policy of greatly expanding 'small college championships.' I think it is especially unfortunate that they are setting up the regional small college football playoffs, because these force many small institutions into more recruiting and greater emphasis on championship teams. The NCAA has a tendency to excuse itself from the implication of pressure by saying that the individual schools do not necessarily have to participate. Actually, whenever championships are available, all schools feel pressured to participate and I think it is not right to prolong seasons and create such pressures on college staffs."

"We are happy to see that the NCAA has undertaken a comprehensive study of the factors which would indicate whether or not a student is capable of doing college work. To us it would appear that we are coming to the end of the era when students who are unable to take advantage of opportunities for a college education are accepted merely because they were good athletes, and we think this will be one of the best things that could happen to intercollegiate athletics in this country."

FIFTH DISTRICT

EARL SNEED, UNIVERSITY OF OKLAHOMA

MEMBER INSTITUTIONS of the Fifth District continue to add to their athletic facilities.

Luther College completed a \$1.5 million dollar fieldhouse. The new fieldhouse includes locker and shower rooms for men and women, gymnastics and wrestling rooms, handball courts, a dancing studio, three classrooms, faculty offices, an Olympic-size swimming pool and three basketball courts. Interestingly, the gymnasium floor is mounted on steel springs. Luther College is beginning work on a 70 acre tract of land adjoining the fieldhouse for development of athletic fields.

The University of Missouri has a new Olympic-size indoor pool together with an outdoor pool for recreational swimming. At South Dakota State University, there are new dressing rooms for both the football stadium and the gymnasium. The State College of Iowa added 1,200 additional stadium seats. Iowa State University will soon complete 21 new tennis courts. The University of Tulsa opened a new gymnasium complete with Olympic-size swimming pool and diving area.

Several members fielded teams in additional sports. Luther College, University of Missouri and Oklahoma State University added swimming to their intercollegiate sports programs. The Missouri Intercollegiate Athletic Association will add conference baseball in 1965 and conference wrestling in 1966. Wichita State University is participating in gymnastics for the first time this year.

All member institutions strengthened their intramural and physical education programs.

The North Central Intercollegiate Athletic Conference added a Conference wrestling tournament and all seven schools participated during 1963-64.

Missouri placed second in the NCAA baseball tournament. Oklahoma State University was first in NCAA wrestling with the University of Oklahoma second and Iowa State University third.

Football and basketball attendance increased and more interest was shown in all other sports, although one member reported less attendance at wrestling.

The District is proud of the fact that the State College of Iowa sponsored the National College Division Wrestling Championships this year. Several institutions reported great enthusiasm for the expanded activities of the College Division.

All members have continued to support the Federation Movement and several sponsored track and field activities during the summer. The membership expresses a need for the federations to be extended to other sports, especially swimming and wrestling.

The State of Kansas adopted anti-bribery legislation and all states in the District now have effective controls on gambling.

Several member institutions participated in NCAA football telecasts. Others created or participated in local net-

works for basketball. Wichita State University is planning a closed-television hookup for those unable to secure seats in the fieldhouse. The Missouri Valley Conference has contracted for its second annual network series in basketball.

The Big Eight Conference continued its agreement with the Southwest Conference for a mutual letter of intent. However, this arrangement is in jeopardy because of the difference in the length of permissible grants-in-aid. All of the major conferences cooperated with the national inter-conference letter of intent. The idea of the letter of intent is gaining approval rapidly and the North Central Intercollegiate Conference is working on a conference letter of intent which will probably go into effect during the 1965-66 academic year. The Big Eight Conference added a conference basketball letter of intent.

Members have expressed concern over the growing cost of sports programs. The Big Eight Conference has placed a limitation on the number of grants-in-aid for football and basketball. The North Central Collegiate Conference is working on a grant program that it hopes will be compatible with the financial resources of its members.

None of the members mentioned problems of recruiting. It is hoped that increased use of the letter of intent has lessened the recurring problems in recruiting.

Relationships with junior colleges continues to be good. However, it was suggested that the NCAA recognize the growing problems of immediate eligibility and of recruiting of junior college athletes with appropriate legislation.

Judging from the responses from the membership in the District, it appears that no great and pressing problems appear in the athletic situation. Everyone seems to be building more facilities, adding more sports, and vigorously pushing the intramural and physical education activities.

SIXTH DISTRICT

CHRIS H. GRONEMAN, TEXAS A&M UNIVERSITY

INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETES in District Six have shown remarkable strength and uniformity during the past year. Every indication is that there will be continued progress in the development of additional sports in many colleges and universities.

Competition on a national intercollegiate basis appears

on an upward trend in several activities. Perhaps noteworthy is the fact that the nation's number one university football team and the national Negro college champions for 1963 were from this District. It is reasonable to assume that several colleges and universities in District Six will again be in the upper ten listing of both university and small college classifications.

The several conferences within District Six have assumed a very strong administration in seeing that their member institutions comply with their respective conference and NCAA regulations. Where necessary, the conferences have taken appropriate action to control their own situations.

Several institutions have employed part or full-time academic advisors to assist in upgrading the scholastic attainment of student athletes.

The universities and colleges of District Six have every reason to be proud of the contributions made to the 1964 Olympic Games in Japan. There were several gold and silver medals won by competing athletes in various track events. Indications point up the fact that there should be some repeat performances by a few of the participants in the 1968 Olympics in Mexico City. This is an indication of the increased tempo of athletic programs fostered by institutions in this region.

Noteworthy perhaps to the future development of intercollegiate programs is the fact that attendance has increased at practically all sports events during the past two years. Increased attendance is very essential to the balancing of budgets necessary to conduct satisfactory competitive programs especially in view of increased costs of facilities, equipment, travel and recruiting.

A number of institutions have built new stadiums to accommodate increased attendance at football games. Lights for night games are a part of the new installations and have also been added to a number of existing stadiums. In a number of instances, there have been extensive plans made for the installation of wide lane center tracks for the spring sports. Gymnasiums or coliseums have been constructed on a number of campuses due to the increased interest in basketball. Some of these are exclusively for intercollegiate basketball and others are combination health and physical education as well as intercollegiate athletic complexes. It is noteworthy to point out that additional facilities have been

built for indoor and outdoor Olympic-size swimming pools.

The relationship with interscholastic athletic programs in high schools and junior colleges in the several states has improved immeasurably during the past year. Efforts are being continually fostered toward a better understanding of mutual problems. This has resulted in a more desirable sign-up date, particularly for student-athletes in football by colleges and universities in some states.

The inter-conference relationship within District Six also has improved to the extent that representatives of the different conferences are beginning to arrive at uniformity with respect to letters-of-agreement and grants-in-aid within these conferences. It is hoped that this effort will promote national acceptance of several of these ideas.

All of these efforts are in the interest of upgrading and improving the image of intercollegiate athletics within the independent colleges and universities, conference institutions and members of the NCAA.

SEVENTH DISTRICT

A. R. REYNOLDS, COLORADO STATE COLLEGE

THE MEMBERSHIP in District Seven appears to be on the whole well satisfied with the athletic picture in our District. Several colleges report that attendance has been very good at their athletic events. This has been especially true in basketball where several colleges report that sell-out crowds are commonplace. This support seems to reflect increased interest in basketball, improved competition in the sport and increased student enrollments which reduce the amount of seating facilities available to the general public.

Two institutions reported attendance at wrestling meets had improved by more than 20 per cent. Wrestling has been very popular in the mountain states for several years and many former wrestlers at District Seven schools are now developing good wrestling teams in the secondary schools where they are coaching. The annual Mountain Intercollegiate Wrestling Association Tournament will be held at Montana State College in Bozeman, March 5-6, 1965. Later in the month, March 25-27, the University of Wyoming will host the 35th National Collegiate Wrestling Championships and top wrestlers of the area are looking forward to this major competition in their own back yard.

The various institutions report that football attendance this fall has been, "about the same as last year"; "up nine per cent in the first four home games"; "up 18 per cent this fall"; and "up an average of 8,000 per game." Good fall weather undoubtedly has encouraged popular support, but it also is apparent that football is still a prime spectator sport and that even at those institutions where this year's teams were not up to par the attendance figures were at least holding their own. Poor weather last spring, as is so often true in the mountain states, reduced attendance at and made difficult the running of track meets on several campuses.

Adams State College, Alamosa, Colorado, held its annual "Top of the Nation" Basketball Tournament on December 28-29-30. The University of Arizona, Tucson, was to host its annual Western Gymnastic Clinic in late December. Some 600 gymnasts, coaches, and officials were expected to participate. The week-long clinic was held under the auspices of The United States Gymnastics Federation. The warm Southwest seems to be the hotbed of gymnastic activity and such fine clinics deserve everyone's support and commendation. University of Denver is hosting the NCAA Regional Gymnastics meet in March, 1965.

Although the consensus from those who answered a letter of inquiry was that the NCAA was doing a good job and was serving well the needs of the District colleges and universities, there were some suggestions voiced which should be shared with the total membership. Some institutions felt that there was still need for a national letter of intent. They are appreciative of Bill Davis' fine work with his voluntary system, but feel that this system only covers recruiting by the larger institutions.

One athletic director protested against platoon football and the "fantastic costs" inherent in this. He warned that if the NCAA does not take action to limit the number of athletic scholarships awarded, the presidents of the colleges and universities are liable to do so. He felt the danger existed in this period of increasing costs. Many athletic directors mentioned increasing costs of operating the athletic program and some suggested that elimination of campus visitations would reduce costs by that much. Athletic Directors, like farmers, seem to be caught in the cost-price squeeze. While their income remains rather stable their costs

continually rise. Even the increased attendance figures reported above do not neutralize the growing expenses of operating a first-class program.

There seems to be support for the enactment of legislation to implement Report No. 2 of the Conference of Conferences held in Denver in July. This Report proposes to restrict participation in NCAA-approved events to those institutions which limit their scholarship or grant-in-aid awards to student-athletes who can be predicted to be and who are capable of carrying college-level work.

Virtually all institutions were satisfied with the enforcement program and it was mentioned that we must continue to ferret out the evaders of the rules in order to protect the interests of the honest who are living by the letter and spirit of the law. Some asked that our relationships with the junior colleges be spelled out in more detail.

A publicity suggestion which should have value in stimulating interest in the current week's football games is to try to arrange a mid-week program which would re-run the outstanding plays (partially in slow motion) of the previous Saturday's games.

Interest in college-level competition in the individual sports was voiced by several institutions. The suggestion was made that it is bad public relations to use the term "small" college, because no one or no institution in America wants to admit that he or it is small. Obviously this is a term used by sports writers and not the official term, and its misuse doubtlessly will continue to plague us indefinitely. It also was requested that a study be made of the classification procedures for determining whether a given institution was University or College Division level. Many feel that some institutions with huge enrollments voluntarily classify themselves as College Division and thus make competition difficult for the bona fide College Division participants.

District institutions are continuing to improve and expand their facilities, their intercollegiate sports offerings and their physical fitness programs. University of Arizona has added 4,200 bleacher seats at its stadium and has increased its capacity to 30,000. The University also has opened a new plant for women's physical education. The University of New Mexico is making further progress in developing its 270-acre athletic and recreation facilities. The new baseball diamond and two new practice and intramural

fields will be started this year. Both the Air Force Academy and Utah State University are in the planning stages for new facilities. The Air Force Academy is planning a new fieldhouse with target date for completion being 1967 and Utah State is planning a football stadium and additional physical education-athletic facilities with no target date listed. Adams State College has a new baseball field; Montana State University has four new football-sized fields for use by physical education classes and intramural or intercollegiate competition and Colorado State University has expanded its grassed intramural fields.

Soccer is growing in interest in the mountain states the same as in other parts of the country. The influx of foreign students in part explains this interest, but many native-born students also find it a very stimulating sport. University of New Mexico, Colorado State University and Montana State University all reported the inauguration of soccer on their campuses. New Mexico also reported the introduction of indoor track with great hopes for enthusiastic and immediate acceptance. The University of Arizona has introduced lacrosse.

It is rewarding to hear from the numerous colleges and universities which are pushing physical fitness programs and updating their physical education classes and their intramural programs. At Idaho State College the coaches are pushing a weight program for both athletes and non-athletes. At Montana State College, the Health and Physical Education Department has installed a required physical fitness program. No student may advance to either individual or team sports until he has passed a minimum standards test. Utah State University now requires physical education of all students. It also has added a complete course in gymnastics and has inaugurated a camping program during the summer quarter. At Montana State University, physical fitness and swimming proficiency tests are required of all freshmen and sophomore men and women. The students are then scheduled for activity courses accordingly. The University of Arizona has established a research laboratory in health, physical education and recreation. Beginning in September, 1965, the University will go on a strictly freshmen rule instead of using first-year men in the individual sports. Colorado State University has added skating to its physical education program. The

Air Force Academy has added flicker ball to its intramurals and dropped judo. These changes certainly emphasize that the coaches, athletic directors, and presidents of district schools are awake to the needs of the college-age men and women.

During the past year no one school dominated athletics in District Seven. In the Western Athletic Conference, which is the largest and most significant conference in the District, team championships were captured by various institutions in the several sports. However, The University of New Mexico and Arizona State University made proud showings during the year. New Mexico won the 1963 football title and shared the 1964 basketball championship with Arizona State. New Mexico also won the track and field and golf titles. Arizona State won the baseball championship. The University of Utah won the swimming crown. One of the District's top independents, University of Denver, won its fourth straight NCAA Skiing Championship, its eighth in the 11-year history of the meet. Two other District Seven teams, Wyoming and Western State College, placed third and fourth, respectively. Denver University was runner-up in the NCAA Hockey Championships.

EIGHTH DISTRICT

GLENN W. HOLCOMB, OREGON STATE UNIVERSITY

THE EIGHTH DISTRICT of the NCAA has shown continual growth in intercollegiate athletic affairs with evidence of solidarity in athletic philosophy as well as physical plant development scheduled for the years ahead. Programs for sports development are expanding on the many campuses in the District.

The Athletic Association of Western Universities expanded with the addition of the University of Oregon and Oregon State University, bringing the Association to an eight-member unit representing three Pacific Coast States. The addition of these teams, with their resources of athletic staffs and interests, should contribute greatly to conference affairs.

Five NCAA championships were won by AAWU athletes for the second year. The 1963-64 athletic year at the University of California at Los Angeles was highlighted by an undefeated basketball season in which John Wood-

en's Bruins won 30 straight games to sweep to the NCAA Championship. Walt Hazzard of UCLA and Mel Counts of Oregon State University were All-American in basketball and members of the U. S. Olympic team. In the closest NCAA Tennis Championship in history, the University of Southern California edged UCLA for the team championship, 26 points to 25. Two other AAWU net teams also finished high, California, fifth, and Stanford, tied for sixth. UCLA will play host to the National Collegiate Tennis Championships in 1965. USC was champion in swimming, the University of California in crew. Oregon was host and champion of the 1964 Track and Field Championships. The gross and net receipts for this meet were the highest in NCAA history. Oregon was second in the NCAA Cross-Country Championships. Oregon also appeared in the Sun Bowl football game, where it defeated Southern Methodist University.

The West Coast Athletic Conference added one new member and has a new commissioner, Robert W. Burnett, former Stanford basketball coach. Burnett succeeds Wilbur V. Hubbard, who resigned to become supervisor of officials for the AAWU. University of California at Santa Barbara became the eighth member of the conference and, although not eligible for the basketball title, compiled a 9-5 record against conference opponents, second best won-lost record in the loop.

The WCAC continued to show consistent balance as San Jose State College won the conference's pre-season tournament and the University of San Francisco won the conference championship, marking the fifth consecutive year that the pre-season tourney and conference title were won by different teams. San Francisco, the first WCAC title repeater in six years, went to the National Collegiate regional finals, where the Dons bowed to eventual national champion UCLA after twice holding 13-point leads.

The California Collegiate Athletic Association, by the addition of San Fernando Valley State, became a six-team association, making it one of the strong conferences of District Eight.

Fresno State College hosted the National College Division Track and Field Championships, which were won by the host school. Coaches with participating teams considered

the meet outstanding as to competition and in the manner of staging.

Physical plant improvements in prospect in District Eight indicate healthy progress for the future of athletics in the area.

1. At the University of Washington, plans have been completed for a new intramural athletics building, a golf driving range and fifteen playing fields. This additional plant should have a salutary effect in promoting physical fitness and broadening the opportunity for participation in competitive sports on the campus.

2. UCLA will have a Memorial Activities Center, with a basketball facility with a seating capacity of 13,000, completed by May, 1965. By the spring of 1965, UCLA will have a new boat house on Ballona Creek at Marina Del Ray, which should be a big incentive for the additional emphasis on crew participation. Also, an Olympic-size championship pool is now under construction, with planned completion in September, 1965. This pool will be for both competitive and recreational use.

3. Stanford has built a new frosh baseball field and at present is in a fund-raising campaign for a new basketball pavilion.

A fine trend continues in District Eight, which provides opportunities for athletic competition for college and high school girls. The AAWU sponsored its first conference Women's Tennis Tournament at Stanford, with teams from member institutions participating. Next year's tournament will be hosted by the University of Washington.

It should be of interest to note that the University of Portland has employed a coach who is to head up a physical fitness program specifically for non-athletes. In their new girls' dormitory a room is to be equipped with items for physical fitness in the girls' program. Plans are under way to equip all of the dorms with similar physical fitness rooms.

Since the junior college program continues to expand in the Pacific Coast states, the junior college transfer rule is still a problem with the four-year universities. There is certainly a feeling among the four-year institutions that some injustice occurs with the athlete who wishes to transfer to the four-year institution after one year's attendance at the junior college. This often occurs even when the student has pursued the normal prescribed course of study at the junior college, with his educational plans made for only one year at the junior college before transferring to the four-year institution.

The federations in track and field, basketball, baseball and gymnastics are strongly supported in the District. Perhaps more aggressive action needs to be taken in order to

focus attention on the value of the federations—in protecting the amateurism of our athletes. All support in the District will help in emphasizing the importance of the federations to our athletic programs, as well as bringing before the public the value of the federations to the amateur.

Clarence S. “Hec” Edmundsen died on August 6, 1964. Referred to by many as the “father of race horse basketball,” he had an outstanding record at the University of Washington with his brand of basketball. He retired in 1954, after having served over a quarter of a century as head basketball and track coach. Edmundsen was honored in each of the sports by being named to the Helms Athletic Foundation Hall of Fame. The athletic pavilion on the Washington campus was named in his honor.

Roy S. “Spec” Keene retired as athletic director at Oregon State after seventeen years of service. Amory T. “Slats” Gill, former head basketball coach, assumed the duties of athletic director July 1.

J. Flint Hanner, who was track coach at Fresno State College for 37 years and director of the West Coast Relays, retired from the institution. Hanner was prominent in the National Collegiate Track Coaches Association.

VICE-PRESIDENT-AT-LARGE

DEAN S. TREVOR, KNOX COLLEGE

THE NCAA COLLEGE DIVISION has enjoyed continued growth since it was established and during the past year competition in this Division reached an all-time high. For the first time swimming was added to the national level, making a total of seven national championships available to College Division members. The need for this competition was proved in that the first swimming meet, hosted by Grove City College, was attended by 42 institutions, including 167 individuals from seven districts. The other six national championships, basketball, wrestling, tennis, golf, cross-country and track and field, showed a definite improvement in attendance, number of competitors and the caliber of the competition.

Regional competition in the College Division likewise grew during the past year. The Pacific Coast Region offered championship competition in seven different sports, the Atlantic Coast in four, and the Mideast and Midwest in three each.

For the first time in the history of the College Division two regions combined for a championship. The Mideast-Midwest Regional Gymnastics Championships were held at Ball State College, Muncie, Indiana. Seven colleges from Minnesota, Indiana and Illinois participated with Mankato State College winning the championship. It should be noted that five of the seven national championships were held in the two central regions, which no doubt caused less need for regional competition there.

The most significant action to further College Division competition was the establishment of the four regional football championships. Complete information concerning this program was sent to the membership in the first 1964 *NCAA College Division Regional Football Championship Handbook*. The administration of this program in its first year fell to members of the College Committee. To relieve them of this burden, legislation is being proposed to this Convention for a College Football Committee. The football championships would then be conducted in the same manner as has been so successful with the national cross-country and basketball championships.

Many persons deserve credit for making College Division competition possible. The NCAA is indebted to the athletic directors and coaches of the host institutions, the meet and tournament committees and the members of the College Committee for their leadership.

College Division athletes made a significant contribution in the Olympic games. One athlete, Bob Hayes of Florida A&M University, won two gold medals.

Reports indicate that athletic facilities are being improved, expanded and constructed in all eight districts by College Division institutions. New facilities for soccer, swimming, ice skating and track and field were most often mentioned. The NCAA Convention theme, "Expanding Athletic Facilities to Meet the Educational Challenge of the Future," is receiving the full support of the College Division.

At this point I would like to refer you to pages 370-381 in the 1963-64 *NCAA Yearbook*. As of January 6, 1964 there were 548 active members of the Association, 235 listed as University Division and 313 College Division. However, in the University Division listing, asterisks indicate that 63 of those compete in only one or two University Division sports, so a more realistic membership for the College Di-

vision is 376. Also asterisks indicate that another 25 listed in the University Division compete in the College Division in at least one sport. Thus, of the entire membership, 401 institutions compete in one or more sports in the College Division and 147 institutions compete *only* in the University Division.

In the past three years five national championships have been added to the College Division program. Because of this the College Committee spends most of its time considering sites, dates and matters relative to these programs. Now with the addition of the four regional football championships it is practically impossible for the Committee to give serious thought to any items on its agenda except details necessary for the operation of these meets and tournaments. As a member of the College Committee for four years and, since I attended its meetings during the past year as Vice-President-at-Large, I have noticed that the Committee finds it unnecessary to spend any appreciable time on the College Division basketball and cross-country championships, since each has a national committee which very adequately conducts these events. Legislation is being proposed for a College Division Football Championship Committee and it seems plausible that similar committees for all College Division national championships may be necessary for two reasons. One, to relieve the College Committee of so many responsibilities, and two, to aid the host institution in conducting national championship events. I am certain that anyone who has hosted a national championship will concur with the latter statement.

From contacts with the College Committee and athletic personnel of many institutions it would seem that the College Division at the present time is:

1. In full support of the Federation Movement.
2. Cooperating with the President's Council on Youth Fitness in accelerating programs to improve the fitness of college students.
3. Interested in expanding intercollegiate and intramural activities to offer a more diversified program.
4. Impressed with establishment of the NCAA Post-Graduate Scholarship program.
5. Concerned with the 750 male enrollment rule as it now stands.

6. Most complimentary of the *NCAA News* for its complete coverage of College Division events.

During the past year I have learned that the office of Vice-President-at-Large takes a great deal of time and travel since it requires attending two meetings each year with the College Committee, the Council and the Executive Committee. More important, I have learned that the members of the Council and the Executive Committee without exception have great concern for the College Division and devote much time and thought to its requests and the improvement of its program.

Reports of Rules and Tournament Committees

BASEBALL

THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE BASEBALL CHAMPIONSHIP, June 8-19 at Omaha, Nebraska, was the wettest in history. In spite of the rain, all attendance records were broken. The weather delayed proceedings for one full week. This fact created problems never before encountered by the Tournament Committee, the competing teams and the local stadium administrators.

All eight teams were required to lay over at least two days and expenses increased accordingly. In spite of the added costs, the new formula proposed and accepted by the Omaha College World Series Committee was implemented. For the first time the basic formula of paying each team the \$7.00 per diem rate, plus first class transportation to and from Omaha for an official party of 18 members, was increased to \$10.00 per day, plus transportation for a party of 20. The new formula depends upon a surplus of gate receipts over expenses. This is another substantial step toward a solid foundation for the tournament. We may be assured this practice will continue as long as the tournament presents the extremely high level of baseball which it has experienced over the years.

The 1964 tournament again shattered attendance and gate receipt records. It was necessary to remove a 100-foot section of the steel fence in left field to bring 2,000 additional bleacher seats into position to view the games. Omaha has definite plans to increase seating capacity by enlarging the grandstand. Plans are also set to purchase a field cover for 1965—an eternal hope of the Tournament Committee.

The Tournament Committee of J. Kyle Anderson (University of Chicago), John Kobs (Michigan State University) and John McManus (Creighton University) was confronted with several new obstacles because of the rain. In order to complete the bracket and to determine a true champion in fairness to all concerned, especially the student-athletes, it was decided to follow the principle of the sus-

pending game. All tie or incomplete games were to be picked up as though no interruption occurred. The Committee felt that there is no unlimited time available to finish a collegiate tournament such as there is in professional baseball. Examinations, graduation, summer jobs and commitments, summer school, etc., are unavoidable deterrents to the college game, both at the national and district level. However, the Rules Committee urges that in the future all contestants be informed of this policy before the start of the tournament.

The Rules Committee again congratulates the competing coaches for their adherence to the NCAA playing rules. Continued research is being scientifically carried forward with respect to eliminating unnecessary delay in the game. Close communication between member institutions and conferences indicates improvement in college baseball without changing the game as we know it.

The NCAA spearheaded many broad activities over the year. It played an important part in the United States Baseball Federation movement and the 1964 Olympic baseball program. An Olympic trial was held during the College World Series to select possible candidates for the U. S. team which played in Japan during the Olympics. A fund of approximately \$1,400 was collected at Omaha and donated to the USBF for the Olympic baseball demonstration. Many college coaches and players contributed their efforts to conduct clinics throughout the world. There is a rising demand for educational activities and the opportunities to promote baseball are endless.

In conclusion, the chairman of the Rules Committee wishes to thank all of the many friends and coaches of college baseball who gave so enthusiastically of their time and energy over the past year. The game has benefited greatly because of their interest.

J. KYLE ANDERSON, University of Chicago
Chairman, Rules Committee

BASKETBALL RULES

THE NCAA BASKETBALL Rules Committee met in Kansas City following the close of the annual Convention of the National Association of Basketball Coaches. The chairman reported to the Committee as follows:

- a. The Committee's efforts in the last few years have been aimed at the best officials from each area being

assigned to NCAA tournament games. There has been good improvement and fine backing from Chairman Shively and his Tournament Committee.

- b. Again in over 700 returns from NCAA Rules Committeemen of the 1964 questionnaire general satisfaction was shown with the current rules.

John Bunn reported on the progress of the Basketball Federation of the United States and pointed out that it was well on its way to being an effective body.

Harlan Carter reported that high school coaches were in favor of the present rules. In the early stages of the season there was some dissatisfaction with the new rule which stopped the clock on all violations, but as the season progressed the dissatisfaction disappeared.

Lowell Fitzsimmons, speaking for the Junior College group, reported that the results of its questionnaire concurred with the NCAA's survey.

Arad McCutchan and Dwane Clodfelter, representing the College Division, reported favorable reaction to the present rules. In some areas interpretation of the rules has not been complete and more clinics are needed.

On March 23 and 24 NCAA representatives met with the National Basketball Rules Committee in Kansas City. Editor John Bunn may be quoted as follows:

"Eighteen rules changes were made by the National Basketball Committee for the season of 1964-65. In addition a number of editorial and rhetorical changes were made. This may seem like considerable tinkering with the rules; however, the most knowledgeable basketball spectator will not be aware of any changes whatsoever as he watches games.

"All reports may be summed up to say there is general satisfaction with the rules and with the game. Attendance increased. There was great improvement toward uniform administration of the rules, but in this area continued efforts must be exerted. The Committee has selected four points of emphasis toward this objective. These were chosen as a result of reports which were considered by the Committee during its deliberations. A new film, which depicts the application of the rules to various play situations, will be available for showing at rules clinics this fall. This film will help immeasurably as a guide to officials in attaining consistency and uniformity in their work."

In brief the rules changes encompass (1) conduct of bench personnel, (2) screening, (3) play around the basket, and (4) intentional fouls. These items will be stressed in next year's clinics.

Rules Changes

a. Recommend that players' benches shall be on the same side of the court as the scorers'.

b. Officials shall notify captains when play is to be resumed after intermission, charged time-out, or any unusual delay. Officials shall notify a disqualified player that he is out of the game.

c. The jurisdiction of officials shall begin 10 minutes before the scheduled starting time of a game.

d. The ball must be handed to the thrower-in when a goal is awarded as a result of a violation.

e. The timer shall sound a warning 15 seconds before play starts before the end of an intermission, charged time-out or a time-out for replacing a disqualified player.

f. All substitutions after a dead ball time-out period are now to be made in the same manner. There is the added provision that substitutes must have reported to the scorers before change of status of the ball is about to occur.

g. Player control foul has been defined and made a part of the rules.

h. After a missed free throw, the clock does not start until the ball has been touched by a player.

i. A violation that is committed by an opponent of a free-thrower shall not be called until the try has ended when the violation occurs when the ball is in the air.

j. Re-write out of bounds covering the player and the ball.

k. Point of throw-in shall be moved when it is under the back-board.

l. A ball going through the basket on a throw-in is put in play from the end of the nearer free throw line extended and not from the spot of the previous throw-in.

m. Restriction of action and movements of the coach and others associated with the game.

Once more the members of the Basketball Rules Committee thank the many individuals who have helped us during the year. Ideas and suggestions will be most welcome and you may be sure all items will receive proper attention.

H. E. FOSTER, University of Wisconsin
Chairman, Basketball Rules Committee

COLLEGE DIVISION BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT

RECORD CROWDS WATCHED Evansville College outclass the field in winning the 1964 National College Division Basketball Championship.

Evansville, boasting an exceptionally strong bench as well as an outstanding starting five, defeated the University of

Akron, 72-59, in the championship game. Third place honors went to North Carolina A & T College with State College of Iowa placing fourth.

The three-day finals tournament at Evansville's Roberts Stadium drew a record 31,915 fans, with a capacity crowd of 12,244 attending the championship game.

The 1964 tournament also produced a record financial return with gross receipts totaling more than \$109,000. Receipts amounted to \$59,389.65 for the eight regional tournaments and \$50,106.07 for the finals tournament. All game and team expenses were paid for the eighth consecutive year and the 32 competing teams shared in the tournament's net receipts.

Eight teams competed in the tournament for the first time in 1964. Since its inception, 123 institutions have participated in the National College Division Basketball Championship.

The eight regional tournament champions were:

East — Hofstra University

Northeast — Adelphi University

South Central — North Carolina A & T College

Mideast — University of Arkon

Great Lakes — Evansville College

Midwest — State College of Iowa

Southwest — Southeast Missouri State College

Pacific Coast — California State Polytechnic College
(Pomona)

During the year, the College Basketball Tournament Committee negotiated a new three-year contract with the Evansville Tourney Sponsor Corporation. The new contract, which provides for increased benefits to the NCAA and its membership, was subsequently approved by the NCAA Executive Committee.

Dates for the 1965 finals in Evansville will be March 10-12 with regional tournament competition scheduled for March 5-6.

Commencing with the 1965 tournament, competing institutions will receive traveling expense and per diem allowance for a party of 14. Previously, traveling parties were limited to 12 for expense purposes.

Following the 1964 tournament, the College Basketball Tournament Committee conducted a survey to ascertain the College Division membership's attitude regarding tour-

nament structure and procedures. The results of the survey were analyzed at the Committee's summer meeting and forwarded to the membership.

After a thorough evaluation the Committee interpreted the survey results as an endorsement of the present tournament structure. Ninety per cent of the 208 institutions responding indicated satisfaction with the College Division basketball program and 94 per cent expressed a desire to compete in the tournament.

On September 1, Donald C. Perkins, Chapman College, Orange, California, replaced George Ziegenfuss as a member of the Committee. Other members of the Committee include William R. Maybry, Southwestern College, Memphis, Tennessee; Edward S. Steitz, Springfield College, Springfield, Massachusetts; and the writer.

RICHARD P. KOENIG, Valparaiso University
Chairman, Tournament Committee

UNIVERSITY DIVISION BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT

INTEREST IN BASKETBALL as an intercollegiate sport continues to grow, as shown by the sell-out crowds in eight of the nine 1964 NCAA tournaments. The total net receipts from ticket sales, radio and television reached an all-time high.

Member colleges acting as hosts were: University of Pennsylvania, Northwestern University, Southern Methodist University, University of Oregon, North Carolina State College, University of Minnesota, Wichita State University and Oregon State University. The Committee was very complimentary of the efficient manner in which the host institutions administered the tournaments.

UCLA completed its season undefeated and emerged as the national champion for 1964. Duke University placed second with the University of Michigan, third, and Kansas State University, fourth.

The Committee felt that the finals site, Kansas City's Municipal Auditorium, was inadequate from the standpoint of team dressing rooms and press facilities. The Committee extended a letter of appreciation to the NCAA headquarters staff for its efforts in the conduct of the 1964 national championship finals.

Sites and locations for the 1965 basketball tournaments are as follows:

First-Round

To be selected

Regionals

East: University of Maryland, College Park, Maryland

Mideast: University of Kentucky, Lexington, Kentucky

Midwest: Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kansas

West: Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah

Finals

Memorial Coliseum, Portland, Oregon (Oregon State University, host institution)

The at-large team selection date for 1965 will be February 24. The Committee will decide on the site of the 1966 finals at the next annual meeting. Louisville, Kentucky, was selected as a site for the 1967 finals. The Committee recommended that starting in 1967 the first-round games will be played on Saturday, March 11, and comparable Saturdays thereafter.

BERNIE A. SHIVELY, University of Kentucky
Chairman, Tournament Committee

FENCING

THE 1964 National Collegiate Fencing Championships commemorated the 70th anniversary of the birth of intercollegiate fencing competition, which began with a dual meet between Harvard and Columbia in 1894. The tournament was magnificently organized by the host institution, Harvard University, and fittingly featured dramatic victories in every event.

Princeton University won its first NCAA fencing championship, paced by the inspired performance of its captain, William Hicks. A fine all-around athlete coached by Stanley Sieja, Hicks captured the individual foil title by a margin of three points, one more than Princeton's lead over N.Y.U. in the final over-all standings.

In sabre, the individual crown went to Craig Bell of Illinois. Trained by Maxwell Garret, he led the field by three bouts.

In épée, Paul Pesthy, the U. S. national champion in modern pentathlon and son of the famed Rutgers coach, outscored his nearest rival by the almost unbelievable mar-

gin of five victories. Later in the season, Pesthy went on to win the U. S. national amateur épée title and a place on two U. S. Olympic teams—fencing and modern pentathlon.

Imaginative and careful advance planning by the host coach and chairman of the Organizing Committee, Edo Marion, made it possible to complete the tournament on time, notwithstanding the record number of bouts fenced.

At the time of the tournament, the NCAA Fencing Rules Committee distributed to the competing colleges the completed NCAA Fencing Tournament Guide, compiled and edited by a sub-committee under the chairmanship of Coach Stanley Sieja of Princeton.

During the season, the Committee lost one of its members when Dr. Robert Kaplan of Ohio State resigned his university affiliation to become Consultant in Health and Fitness to the American Medical Association. He was replaced for the unexpired term by Richard J. Perry of Detroit.

Three members of the NCAA Fencing Rules Committee—Hugo M. Castello, Maxwell Garret and Elwyn Bugge—served on the U. S. Olympic Fencing Games Committee which was charged with responsibility for selecting the fencing team that represented the United States at the Olympic Games in Tokyo.

The Fencing Rules Committee continues to favor increased participation by collegiate fencers in international competition on a systematic basis, and expresses the hope that its views will be put into practical operation after the Olympic Games.

The 1965 National Collegiate Fencing Championships has been scheduled for Friday and Saturday, March 19 and 20, 1965, at the University of Detroit, Detroit, Michigan.

MIGUEL DE CAPRILES, New York University
Chairman, Rules Committee

FOOTBALL

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the NCAA Football Rules Committee was held at Fort Lauderdale, Florida, January 11-13, 1964, with Ivan B. Williamson of the University of Wisconsin presiding.

In addition to the members of the Committee, representatives of the National Association of Collegiate Commissioners, American Football Coaches Association Rules Committee, Junior Colleges and Secondary Schools Association

and the Football Equipment Manufacturers were present.

The great interest by many parties in the substitution rule necessitated the immediate attention of the Committee to this question. Reports were heard from the American Football Coaches Association, the National Association of Collegiate Commissioners, Junior Colleges, Secondary Schools, College Division-West, College Division-East, and the Rules Changes Committee concerning recommended changes. All reports indicated some change should be made in the substitution rule and the Committee proceeded to take action. Each year since 1953, when limited substitution was enforced, there has been an amendment to the substitution rule.

The Chairman appointed a subcommittee consisting of Stuart Holcomb, Chairman, Jack Curtice, Abe Martin, Tom Hamilton, Edward Tryon, Frank Howard and Ellwood Geiges, as Editorial Adviser, to draft a new substitution rule.

Subsequently, the substitution rule was changed effective for the 1964 season. The new rule is as follows:

Any number of players may be replaced by either team during an intermission between periods. During a period, any number of substitutes for each team may enter the game between successive downs while the game clock is stopped. When the game clock is running between successive downs, two substitutes of each team may enter the game.

Other rules changes made during the 1964 Football Rules Committee meeting are as follows:

The figures below refer to rule, section and article, respectively.

- | | |
|-----------|--|
| 3-5-1 | Amended to permit unlimited substitutions |
| 3-5-2 | when clock is stopped, limited to two substitutions when running. |
| 4-1-3-e | Revision of scrimmage kick provisions |
| 5-2-3 | for uniformity of enforcement. |
| 6-3-1 | |
| 7-3-2-e | |
| 6-1-2 | Amended to permit kicker to be in advance of ball on place kicks. |
| 6-5-2 | Revised to prohibit advancing ball after fair catch signal has been given. |
| 7-3-2-d | Illegal pass to conserve time has been |
| 3-2-5-a-1 | added. |

Chairman Williamson appointed the following committees for the term of 1964.

Secondary Schools

Rhea Williams, Chairman
Joseph McKenny
Paul E. Landis

Junior Colleges

Don Hall, Chairman
Ray Newman
Ray Bishop

Editorial Committee

Ellwood Geiges, Chairman
David M. Nelson
Abb Curtis

Rules Changes

Stuart Holcomb, Chairman
Thomas Hamilton
Othol "Abe" Martin
J. Edward Tryon

The support of the NCAA in all matters concerning the football rules is acknowledged and appreciated by the Committee. The ever increasing interest in the game as evidenced by the unprecedented number of people in attendance and viewing the game through the NCAA television program demonstrates once again the important part college football plays in our society.

DAVID M. NELSON, University of Delaware
Secretary, Rules Committee

COLLEGE DIVISION GOLF TOURNAMENT

THE SECOND ANNUAL National College Division Golf Championships were held June 8-12, 1964, in Springfield, Missouri. The tournament was played on two of the Midwest's finest country clubs, Hickory Hills and Twin Oaks. For the second consecutive year, Southwest Missouri State College served as host.

A total of 85 athletes from 27 member institutions participated in the 1964 tourney. A total of 13 colleges entered a full team composed of at least four men.

The team championship was won by Southern Illinois University with a team score of 886. Second place was won by San Diego State College with 888, followed by Sacramento State College with 889, defending champion Southwest Missouri State College with 904 and Murray State College with 913.

Medalist honors for the 54 holes went to John Kurzynowski, Aquinas College, with a total of 212. Runner-up was Robert Smith of Sacramento State College, 213, followed by Robert Irving, Sacramento State College, 217.

Play on June 12 was rained out and rescheduled for Sat-

urday, June 13. All coaches met Saturday morning at 7 a.m. and decided to delay play until 11 a.m. because of the weather conditions. When weather conditions failed to improve, tournament play was suspended.

The Committee feels the national tournament is fast becoming a popular annual event. Coaches and participants were enthusiastic over course and playing conditions. Through the assistance of attending coaches, meet organization was at its best.

ALDO A. SEBBEN, Southwest Missouri State College
Chairman, College Tennis Committee

UNIVERSITY DIVISION GOLF TOURNAMENT

THE 67TH ANNUAL National Collegiate Golf Championships were conducted over the beautiful rolling terrain of the Broadmoor Hotel Course in Colorado Springs, Colorado, June 15-20, 1964.

A near-record entry of 252 players representing 59 institutions entered the tournament. The large entry necessitated a radical change in the 36-hole stroke play. In order to avoid a three-day affair, the wave system was used. This involved starting foursomes at both the first and tenth tees and allowing five hours between waves. The cooperation of the Broadmoor personnel and officials of Colorado College made this tournament very successful.

The University of Houston won the team championship with 580 strokes. This was their seventh title in the last nine years. Members of the team and their scores were: Marty Fleckman, 141; Jim Grant, 146; Mark Hopkins, 146; and Randy Petri, 147. Oklahoma State University was second with 587, University of Southern California third with 596, and San Jose State College and University of Notre Dame tied for fourth with 600. Individual medalist was Jerry Potter of the University of Miami with 139.

In the individual championship, Terry Small of San Jose State College defeated Jim Colbert of Kansas State University, 2 and 1.

The 1965 Championships will be conducted over the Holston Hills Country Club in Knoxville, Tennessee, and the Committee has recommended Stanford University Golf Course as site of the 1966 Championships.

ROBERT H. KEPLER, Ohio State University
Chairman, Rules Committee

GYMNASTICS

GYMNASTICS CONTINUES to flourish and spread in colleges, universities and high schools. The growth is encouraged through efforts of coaches and gymnasts who work diligently to help others through clinics and workshops.

The quality of performance has risen sharply. Several collegiate undergraduates and one high school performer competed in the Olympics at Tokyo. The competition on the collegiate level has improved so much that in the future only college gymnasts may be serious candidates for the Olympic team.

The United States Gymnastics Federation has flourished in its first season of operation. It has sent several teams to international competition and one of its representatives, Danny Millman of the University of California, won two international trampoline events. It was the first victory for the United States in international competition since 1932.

The College Division held its first regional gymnastics championship competition with Mankato State College winning the team title.

Southern colleges and universities offer virtually no program in gymnastics. It is hoped that the athletic departments will consider adding gymnastics to their list of competitive sports.

Rocky Mountain Area

The area had continued growth in both collegiate and interscholastic competition. Many high schools in Kansas, Nebraska and Colorado added gymnastics to their competitive programs. The University of Nebraska won the first Big Eight championship.

East Area

The eastern part of the country had many new colleges and universities competing in gymnastics. Approximately 10 colleges began active competition. New York had a surge in interscholastic competition with many new schools initiating gymnastic competition.

The Eastern Intercollegiate team champion was Temple University, with Penn State a close second and Army third. The top gymnasts were Mike Jacobson, Ed Isabelle and Mark Cohn.

Midwest Area

The Big Ten championship was won by the University of Michigan. The University of Iowa was second and Michigan

State University, third. The outstanding performer was James Curzi of Michigan State. The leading independent was Southern Illinois University, the NCAA champion.

The University of Iowa hosted the second USGF championships. The meet was well attended and spectator interest was high with a large audience in attendance at the finals.

West Area

Gymnastics continues to flourish in all areas, especially in California. The increasing interest in women's competition was encouraging.

The University of Washington won the AAWU championship. California State College at Long Beach was the California Collegiate Athletic Association champion.

The National Collegiate Gymnastics Championships were conducted by California State College at Los Angeles. Colleges and universities from all areas of the United States sent competitors to the two-day tournament.

The outstanding team was Southern Illinois University, which held off strong challenges by the University of Michigan and the University of Southern California to win its first NCAA championship. Ron Barak of Southern California was the outstanding individual, capturing the parallel bars, horizontal bar and all-around events.

The National Championships were televised nationally for the first time. The final session was sold out as competitors performed brilliantly for an enthusiastic audience.

The highest scores were recorded by Russell Mills of Yale University, who won the side-horse event for the second time. He won without the benefit of dual competition, since Yale does not field a competitive team in gymnastics.

HAROLD J. FREY, University of California
Chairman, Rules Committee

ICE HOCKEY

THE 1964 MEETING of the NCAA Ice Hockey Rules Committee was held Sunday, March 22 in Denver, Colorado. The meeting was held the day after the completion of the American Hockey Coaches Association annual meetings which were held in conjunction with the NCAA Ice Hockey Championship on March 19, 20 and 21, 1964.

Results of the Championship are as follows:

Championship: University of Michigan 6, Denver University 3

Consolation: Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute 2, Providence College 1

First-Round: Denver University 4, Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute 1; University of Michigan 3, Providence College 2.

The University of Denver and especially Chester M. Alter, chancellor; Hoyt Brawner, director of athletics; and Harvey Kirkpatrick, director of sports information, are to be commended for their work in hosting the event.

The Rules Committee recommended that Brown University serve as host for the 1965 NCAA Ice Hockey Championship.

It was strongly recommended by the Rules Committee that the Affidavit for Intercollegiate Ice Hockey per OI 13, Article III, Section 1, NCAA Constitution, be amended to require that a student-athlete's ice hockey background commence with his sixteenth birthday.

It was highly recommended that all players wear dental guards.

It was voted to make hockey sticks illegal if at the tip of the blade a stick did not measure two inches perpendicularly to the normal lie of the stick. This rule was put in to curb the practice of some players filing or rasping the blade of the stick to a degree to become dangerous to an opponent.

Other rules changes were minor or merely clarifications.

The Rules Committee voted unanimously to recommend that the NCAA Executive Committee approve the University of Minnesota, Duluth Branch, as host of the 1966 National Collegiate Ice Hockey Championship.

MURRAY MURDOCH, Yale University
Chairman, Rules Committee

LACROSSE

THE TWO OUTSTANDING lacrosse teams of 1964 were Army and Navy, with the latter going undefeated and being selected National Champion.

The classic North-South game was replaced by the National-American game, held on the C. W. Post College campus. The American team won by one goal in a very exciting game that was not decided until the final minute of play.

Lacrosse suffered a great loss with the deaths of A. Barr (Whoops) Snively, coach at the University of New Hamp-

shire, and Albert A. Briscotti, Sr., faithful and long-time editor of the Lacrosse Guide. Briscotti is a member of the Lacrosse Hall of Fame.

Lacrosse continues to expand. It has now spread to the West Coast, with a number of teams playing in that area.

The Rules Committee met twice during the past year. The official meeting was held in December at the annual meeting of the Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association in New York City. A second meeting was held at the National-American game. The rule book seems to be in excellent condition. Few problems arose during the past season. The only change made for the 1965 season was a reinterpretation of the stalling rule.

WILLIAM KELSO MORRILL, Johns Hopkins University
Chairman, Rules Committee

SKIING

THE NATIONAL COLLEGIATE Skiing Championships were held on March 6 and 7, 1964, in Hanover, New Hampshire, with Dartmouth College as the host institution. Ten colleges entered teams and individuals from seven other colleges participated. Dartmouth should be commended for a fine job, especially in view of the fact that New Hampshire experienced a spring thaw right during the Championships.

The University of Denver won the meet with 370.2 points. Dartmouth was a close second with 368.8 points. The cross-country was won by Eddie Demers of Western State College; there was a tie for first in the jumping between Frithjof Prydz of the University of Utah and Erik Jansen of the University of Denver; John Clough of Middlebury College won both the giant slalom and slalom events, thus winning the Alpine Combined title; Erik Jansen of the University of Denver won the Nordic Combined title and Jennings Cress of Western State College was Skimeister with 336.0 points.

At its meeting in June, 1964, the NCAA Skiing Rules Committee announced the All-America ski team for 1964 as follows: John Clough and Peter Ruschp of Middlebury College, Jennings Cress and Dave Gorsuch of Western State College, Erik Jansen and Aarne Valkama of the University of Denver, Sandy Limon of the University of Colorado and Frithjof Prydz of the University of Utah. The 1965 Cham-

pionships were awarded to the University of Washington and will be held on March 25, 26 and 27, at Crystal Mountain Ski Area.

It was recommended that the NCAA Skiing Rules Book be printed separately since it is used by many high schools, other institutions and ski organizations.

WILLY J. SCHAEFFLER, University of Denver
Chairman, Rules Committee

SOCCKER

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the Soccer Rules Committee was held January 9, 10 and 11, 1964, in New York City with all members present.

Three major rule changes were voted:

1. When a ball goes into touch it is to be thrown in rather than kicked in.

2. The penalty area shall be rectangular rather than the semicircle.

3. The time when a substitution may be made was curtailed. Starting in 1964 substitution may be made:

- a. When there is a goal kick.
- b. When there is a corner kick.
- c. After a goal.
- d. When an injury occurs.
- e. Between periods.

Changes (1) and (2) were adopted to return to international rules. The throw-in was changed to kick-in in 1950. The coaches strongly favored the changes. Change (3) was made to decrease the interruption in play.

There were also some minor changes in wording without altering the intent of the rules.

As in previous years, much time was spent on the tournament. The 1964 tournament semifinals and finals were played at Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island, on December 3 and 5. The 1965 tournament will be held in St. Louis, Missouri.

It was voted to continue to have 16 teams in the tournament. However, no "at-large" teams will be selected. Three teams will be selected from New England, three from New York, three from the Pennsylvania, New Jersey and Delaware area, three from the Midwest, two from the South, and two from the Far West.

It was felt that the method of selecting "at-large" teams

offered too many problems and that selecting teams from specific areas would be more satisfactory.

The problem of income again was discussed at length. It was voted that each college or university holding a first- or second-round game is expected to guarantee a gross income of \$500, with normal expenses for conducting the game deducted from the gross. In most cases this \$500 should be realized from gate receipts.

H. G. McCURDY, Wesleyan University
Chairman, Soccer Rules Committee

COLLEGE DIVISION SWIMMING

THE FIRST ANNUAL National College Division Swimming Championships were held at Grove City College, Grove City, Pennsylvania, March 19-21, 1964. There were 164 participants representing 41 institutions and seven of eight NCAA districts. The competition was outstanding.

James Van Kennen, Wesleyan University, won the 50-yard and 100-yard freestyle events. Other outstanding performers who won the two events were Bill Birch, California State College at Long Beach, 200-yard individual medley, 500-yard freestyle and tie in the 200-yard freestyle; Jay Moxley, California State College at Los Angeles, one-meter and three-meter diving; Dan Behr, Colorado State College, 100-yard and 200-yard backstrokes; and Jerry Thimme, Bucknell University, 1650-yard freestyle and tie in the 200-yard freestyle.

Powerful Bucknell University, coached by Bob LaTour, walked off with the team title (83 points) while East Carolina College (50) edged LaSalle College (48) for second place.

The participants were indebted to Gordon Little, Cornell University swimming coach and chairman of the NCAA Swimming Rules Committee, for acting as meet referee. Through his diligent effort and the excellent cooperation of college swimming coaches who acted as key officials, the meet ran very smoothly.

Judging from the opinions of coaches attending the championships and correspondence received by the meet chairman from coaches not in attendance, it is felt that this year's championships have produced tremendous interest

and that more institutions will be stimulated to enter next year at Washington University, March 19-20.

JAMES E. LONGNECKER, Grove City College
Meet Chairman

UNIVERSITY DIVISION SWIMMING

"A RECORD in every event" seemed to be the keynote of the 41st annual National Collegiate Swimming Championships, held in the magnificent facilities of Yale's Payne Whitney Gymnasium, March 26, 27, 28, 1964. Three American and 17 NCAA marks went by the board, making this the "record-breakingest" meet in the long history of the NCAA Championship series. Twenty of 66 competing institutions figured in the scoring.

This was the first National Collegiate Championship held under the restrictions of qualifying time standards, yet the number of competing institutions and individuals was essentially as large as the previous year. To illustrate the caliber of the competition, there was a twelve-way tie for the sixth qualifying berth in the 50-yard freestyle at 22.1 seconds.

Over half of the total scoring was accomplished by three institutions. A ban restricting Indiana University from NCAA Championship competition had been lifted prior to the meet (this being a pre-Olympic year) and the cognoscenti were agreed that the meet would be a three-way battle for first place between Indiana, Southern California and the host institution, Yale. The Trojans rose to the occasion and swam away with 96 points and the team title. Indiana's 91 points and Yale's 87 points were far above the reach of the rest of the field.

In a meet where so many records were broken it is probably presumptive to single out an individual, but Roy Saari's magnificent efforts in the 500-yard freestyle, the anchor leg of his team's medley relay, the 200-yard individual medley and the 1,650-yard freestyle were outstanding.

The 42nd annual National Collegiate Swimming Championships will be held at Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa, March 25-27, 1965.

GORDON SCOTT LITTLE, Cornell University
Chairman, Rules Committee

COLLEGE DIVISION TENNIS

THE 1964 NATIONAL College Division Tennis Championships were held at DePauw University, Greencastle, Indiana, June 10-13.

Gary Johnson of California State College at Los Angeles defeated Bob Sprengelmeyer of Southern Illinois University, 8-6, 6-4, 7-5, in the finals to capture the singles title. Don Gaynor and Lee Reid of California State defeated Dick Johnson and George Smillie of Kalamazoo College for the doubles championship.

Gary Johnson's triumph enabled California State to tie Southern Illinois for the team championship, 15-15. Kalamazoo was a distant third with eight points, followed by the University of Redlands and the University of California at Santa Barbara with seven each.

A total of 43 players representing 18 institutions competed in the tournament.

The 1965 tournament will be held at California State College at Los Angeles June 8-12.

JAMES C. LOVELESS, DePauw University
Chairman, Games Committee

UNIVERSITY DIVISION TENNIS

THE 80TH NATIONAL Collegiate Tennis Championships were held at Michigan State University, June 15 to 20, 1964. Play was conducted on Michigan State's courts with excellent weather prevailing most of the week. A rain shower on opening day postponed a few matches, but did not delay the tournament schedule in any manner. Play was conducted under ideal temperatures until the final two days, when the weather warmed considerably but did not materially affect match play.

There were 27 institutions represented in the tournament with a total of 74 entries in singles and 34 doubles teams in the draw.

Once again this tournament represented the cream of the collegiate players and compared favorably with any major tournament in the world. The competition for individual and team titles was fierce, with quality of play being on an extremely high level.

For the third consecutive year the University of Southern California, led by American Davis Cup star Dennis Ralston,

defended its team title and again scored a sweep by winning the singles and doubles crowns. However, it took a Herculean performance by the all-conquering Ralston to bring his team from behind to win the championship on the final day in the final match. He was ably supported in this match by senior Bill Bond as they defeated Charles Pasarell and Arthur Ashe of UCLA to win the doubles title.

This gave USC 26 points to UCLA's 25 and climaxed one of the most hotly-contested battles for the team title ever witnessed in this tournament. This was also UCLA's third consecutive year as runner-up to the Trojans. It was a year for third consecutive performances as Martin Riessen of Northwestern was again defeated in the finals by Ralston. Riessen was also a defeated finalist in 1962 and 1963.

Michigan State was truly an outstanding host in every sense of the word. The playing facilities were excellent, the housing superb and the tournament well-run, which pleased the participants, coaches and fans. Attendance was good. The crowds were enthusiastic and appreciative of the high caliber of play.

The 1964 meet director, Stan Drobac, tennis coach, Michigan State, is deserving of the highest accolades for an extremely successful tournament. He was ably assisted by Harris F. Beeman, referee, of Michigan State, and Clarence C. Chaffee, honorary referee, of Williams College. These three gentlemen are to be commended for their efficiency, enthusiasm and personal dedication in presenting our tournament in the finest possible manner. Also, a strong word of praise is due Clarence (Biggie) Munn, director of athletics at Michigan State, who served as tournament chairman. His support assured a successful tournament.

UCLA has been approved as site of the 81st annual National Collegiate Tennis Championship on June 14-19, 1965.

J. D. MORGAN, UCLA

Chairman, Tournament Committee

COLLEGE DIVISION TRACK AND FIELD

THE SECOND ANNUAL National College Division Track and Field Championships were held in Ratcliffe Stadium, Fresno State College, Fresno, California June 12-13. A total of 61 schools entered more than 250 athletes.

Nine meet records were established and one tied. New records were set by Jim Keefe, Central Connecticut State

College, six-mile run (29:19.6) ; Lee Johnson, Redlands University, shot put (57-3) ; Sid Nickolas, Fresno State College, long jump (26-0) ; Sam Kirk, Redlands University, pole vault (15-6 $\frac{3}{4}$) ; John Rambo, Long Beach State College, high jump (6-10 $\frac{3}{4}$) ; Robert Hayes, Florida A&M State University, 220-yard dash (20.5) ; Andrew McCray, North Carolina College, 440-yard hurdles (51-3) ; Charles Craig, Fresno State College, triple jump (51-9 $\frac{1}{4}$), and Constantine Alverson, Central State (Ohio) College, 440-yard dash (46.7). Darel Newman of Fresno State equalled the meet record in the 100-yard dash in 9.3.

The meet was won by Fresno State College with 85 points. Long Beach State College was second with 57, California Polytechnic University of San Luis Obispo third with 40 and Redlands University fourth with 37.

At a coaches meeting the following recommendations were made:

1. That the USTFF meet not be held on the same day as the NCAA College Division Track and Field Championships.

2. That the NCAA College Division Track and Field Championships be held as closely as possible to the site of the University Division meet.

3. That the NCAA pay travel expenses, to include first class rail fare and standard lower Pullman fare, from the College Division Championships to the University Championships for the qualified place winners.

4. That the first three student-athletes placing in each event in the College Division Championships be named to the College Division All America Track and Field squad and that the National Collegiate Track Coaches Association be asked to award appropriate certificates to the student-athletes so named.

It was the consensus of the coaches attending that the facilities and management of the meet were excellent, and that good sportsmanship was evident throughout the competition.

The Chairman expressed appreciation for the cooperation of all coaches and officials and commended them for their contribution in making the meet a success.

CECIL COLEMAN, Fresno State College
Chairman, Meet Committee

UNIVERSITY TRACK AND FIELD

THE 1964 MEETING of the NCAA Track and Field Rules Committee was held at the University of Oregon in Eugene, Oregon, June 16-21, during the 43rd National Collegiate Track and Field Championships.

The Committee has undertaken a complete revision of the Guide, making many changes to further comply with the IAAF rules. Phraseology has been changed with the intent of spelling out the rules to avoid misinterpretations.

The Rules Committee is indebted to Dr. Kenneth Doherty of the University of Pennsylvania, who has so adequately re-edited the rules for 1965.

The University of Oregon, with its fine athletic staff, faculty members and friends, did a tremendous job as host for the NCAA Championships. It was one of the most successful meets, both financially and in quality of performances. The most obvious improvement in the meet was the great running of distance men. There were several hair-raising finishes and spectator interest was beyond expectations.

Major track and field rules recommendations:

1. Increase cross-country to six miles to step up further the development for distance runners among our college performers.

2. Retain the 440-yard and mile relay races for at least two more years.

3. Install the pole vault box according to the specifications set up by the IAAF Handbook.

4. For the protection of vaulters, we feel that the following recommendations are necessary: Extend the uprights to a maximum width of 5.5 meters (18' ½") or not less than 4 meters (13' 1.8"). The weight of the crossbar would be increased proportionately from 2 kilograms to 2.75 kilograms. This recommendation has been presented to the International Committee for its meeting in Tokyo.

5. Approve the relay exchange zone as used by the IAAF for relay races up to 4 x 220 yards.

6. Many different interpretations of lane running have caused the Committee to spell out the rule as follows: "The referee shall disqualify a competitor who, during a race in lanes around one or more curves of the track, steps on or over his lane line for three or more consecutive steps."

7. The NCAA Executive Committee requested the Track and Field Rules Committee to initiate a procedure to determine the dates and sites of NCAA Championship events two years in advance. This request was carried out for both the indoor and outdoor championships at the Committee's meeting in Eugene. The following sites were recommended for the outdoor championships: University of California at Berkeley, California, June 17, 18 and 19, 1965; Uni-

versity of Pennsylvania at Philadelphia, Pennsylvania, June 16, 17 and 18, 1966.

8. An indoor track and field advisory committee was appointed to establish a sound indoor championship meet. The Committee decided to forego a program of regional indoor meets and concentrate on a truly national meet with participants from all conference meets. The NCAA and the Detroit News have entered into a contract to locate the 1965, 1966 and 1967 National Collegiate Indoor Track and Field Championships at Cobo Hall, Detroit, Michigan, under sponsorship of the Detroit News in accordance with the terms and conditions mutually agreed upon.

The chairman of the Committee is appreciative of the Rules Committee members, who gave a great deal of time and effort to best serve track and field and the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

WEEMS O. BASKIN, JR., University of South Carolina
Chairman, Rules Committee

COLLEGE DIVISION WRESTLING

THE SECOND ANNUAL National College Division Wrestling Championships were held at the State College of Iowa, Cedar Falls, Iowa, March 13-14, 1964. Thirty-five colleges entered 125 contestants.

Western State College (Colorado) successfully defended its team title by edging Colorado Mines and Southern Illinois University. The scoring for the top ten teams follows:

Western State	51	State College of Iowa	17
Colorado Mines	49	Eastern Illinois	16
Southern Illinois	46	California Poly (SLO)	15
Mankato State	37	N.W. Missouri State	14
West Chester State	23	Wheaton & St. Olaf	12

It was recommended by the coaches that selection of future tournament sites be determined by the location of the University Division tournament and that the College Division hold its annual tournament in the same geographic area as the University Division Tournament.

WILLIAM H. KOLL, State College of Iowa
Tournament Manager

UNIVERSITY WRESTLING

THE 34TH ANNUAL National Collegiate Wrestling Championships were held at Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, on March 26, 27, and 28.

Oklahoma State University won the team championship

with a record total of 87 points. Three other Big Eight Conference institutions, Oklahoma University, Iowa State University, and Colorado University, placed second, third, and fourth, respectively. Oklahoma State, Oklahoma, and Southern Illinois University each had two individual weight class champions.

Outstanding wrestler of the tournament was Dean Lahr, Colorado's two-time NCAA Champion, who wrestled at 177 pounds.

The competition was excellent with many outstanding wrestlers feeling defeat as the tournament progressed.

Cornell University officials did an exceptionally fine job in conducting the Tournament and should be commended for this and the fine hospitality shown the participants. Tournament manager was Pat Filley. Athletic Director is Robert Kane.

The annual meeting of the Rules Committee was held March 29. No major rules changes were adopted.

The University of Wyoming will host the 1965 Tournament, March 25, 26, and 27.

HAROLD J. NICHOLS, Iowa State University
Chairman, Rules Committee

Reports of Other Committees

COLLEGE COMMITTEE

COLLEGE DIVISION Football Championships were held for the first time in 1964, marking another milestone in the evolution of the NCAA College Division program. It was also the first time the Association sponsored a football game.

The games were played December 12 at four different sites:

<i>Region</i>	<i>Bowl Name</i>	<i>Site</i>
Atlantic Coast	Tangerine Bowl	Orlando, Florida
Mideast	Grantland Rice Bowl	Murfreesboro, Tennessee
Midwest	Pecan Bowl	Abilene, Texas
Pacific Coast	Camellia Bowl	Sacramento, California

A subcommittee consisting of Harry Arlanson, Tufts University; Robert Strimer, Ohio Wesleyan University; Garvin Beauchamp, Abilene Christian College; and Don Adey, Chico State College, was responsible for implementing the program in its initial year.

National College Division Swimming Championships were held for the first time in 1964, with Bucknell University winning the team title. Host institution for the inaugural meet was Grove City College.

The College Committee recommended that a National College Division Gymnastics Championship be initiated in 1965. The recommendation was deferred by the NCAA Executive Committee, which adopted a new format for the National Collegiate Gymnastics Championships on a one-year trial basis.

The College Committee recommended that Article IV, Section 4, (b), of the By-laws be amended to permit College Division student-athletes to enjoy three years of National Collegiate competition regardless of the athlete's varsity status as a freshman.

The following National College Division Championship dates and sites were approved:

Basketball (finals)—Evansville College, March 10-12

Golf—Southwest Missouri State College, June 7-11

Swimming—Site to be determined, March 18-20

Tennis—California State College at Los Angeles, June 8-12

Track—California State College at Long Beach, June 11-12

Wrestling—Colorado School of Mines, March 11-13

The College Committee has been most gratified with the response of the membership to the College Division program. Without the encouragement and comments of the membership, the Committee would be unable to promote and foster a program designed for the College Division institutions.

FRANCIS E. SMILEY, JR., Colorado School of Mines
Chairman, College Committee

EXTRA EVENTS COMMITTEE

ELEVEN POST-SEASON football games for the 1964-65 season were certified as meeting NCAA regulations governing such competition:

<i>Game</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Date</i>
Bluebonnet Bowl	Houston, Texas	December 19
Cotton Bowl	Dallas, Texas	January 1
Gator Bowl	Jacksonville, Florida	January 2
Liberty Bowl	Atlantic City, New Jersey	December 19
Mayor's Trophy Bowl	New York City, New York	December 19
Mineral Water Bowl	Excelsior Springs, Missouri	November 28
Orange Bowl	Miami, Florida	January 1
Rose Bowl	Pasadena, California	January 1
Sugar Bowl	New Orleans, Louisiana	January 1
Sun Bowl	El Paso, Texas	December 26
Tobacco Bowl	Raleigh, North Carolina	December 19

Nine of the post-season football games have been staged in previous years. The New York Mayor's Trophy Bowl and the Tobacco Bowl were approved by the Extra Events Committee for the first time. Both of these games received conditional approval as follows:

1. That \$100,000 from the sale of tickets be deposited in a bank by November 19, 1964.
2. That the institutional representative (athletic director or faculty representative) of the bowl committee verify that this money has been received from ticket sales and held in escrow for the two competing institutions.

Neither game met the prescribed requirements and thus was not played.

The following four all-star football games were certified for the 1964-65 season:

<i>Game</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Date</i>
Blue & Gray	Montgomery, Alabama	December 26
Hula Bowl	Honolulu, Hawaii	January 2
North-South	Miami, Florida	December 25
Shrine East-West	San Francisco, California	January 2

Two all-star basketball games were certified for the 1964-65 season :

<i>Game</i>	<i>Location</i>	<i>Date</i>
National Association of Basketball Coaches	Lexington, Kentucky	March 27
New England Senior College Hall of Fame	Waltham, Massachusetts	April 5

JAMES R. JACK, University of Utah
Chairman, Extra Events Committee

LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE

THE LEGISLATIVE COMMITTEE is charged with informing the NCAA membership of Congressional matters affecting the interests of intercollegiate athletics and seeks to suggest to the members bases for representing their interests to the Congress.

The principal concern of the Committee during the past year was reported in some detail, by way of a statement by President Ray, in the July-August *NCAA News*. This concern has centered upon the privileges of professional football to televise indiscriminately to the detriment of high school, junior college and college football game attendance.

Efforts have been directed toward the modification of a 1961 Act of Congress, which recognized the detrimental effects of professional football television practices by a restriction upon them, in the area of any college game being played on a Friday night or Saturday during the college season. This restriction has been found to be an inadequate protection since it applies only to telecasts undertaken by professional teams collectively and not to their individual practices, and does not specify non-interference with high school or junior college contests.

There was introduced in the Senate during the last Congress a bill to grant rather broad exemptions from the anti-trust laws to professional sports. On behalf of the high schools and colleges there was offered in committee as an amendment to this bill, a modification of the 1961 Act which would extend and perfect the protection afforded by it. Separate bills to this effect were also introduced in the House.

Additionally, there was offered an amendment to the Senate bill, which would modify its legalizing of the "free agent player draft" so that a professional sports team operating under such a draft could not sign a college student to a

professional sports contract until after he would normally have completed his collegiate sports competition.

None of the bills which were introduced in the last Congress passed either of the Houses. The Senate bill was reported from committee, but without the amendments offered on behalf of the schools and colleges. In reporting the bill the Senate Judiciary Committee took note of the problems to which the amendments were addressed and said, in effect, that it did not condone the practices to which attention had been directed, warned professional sports against them and stated it would watch carefully for the development of such practices, but would defer action until the problems became more acute.

Any revival of any of the proposed measures must come through their re-introduction in the new Congress which will convene in January. It is assumed that the professional sports anti-trust exemptions will be re-introduced at that time. The Legislative Committee believes firmly that such a measure should embrace the high school-college amendments offered in the last session. It urges the members to inform their representatives in the Senate and House that any measure granting professional sports anti-trust exemption is a proper vehicle for these provisions which are of vital importance to the school-college athletic program.

The Committee also urges the members request the support of their representatives in Congress for any separate measure to amend the 1961 statute, so as to perfect the protection of school and college football against the inroads of professional football television practices.

The Committee, working in conjunction with the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations and the National Junior College Athletic Association, will continue to devote itself to these objectives.

The Legislative Committee consists of Paul Brechler, Western Athletic Conference; Asa S. Bushnell, Eastern College Athletic Conference; Howard Grubbs, Southwest Athletic Conference; Bernie Moore, Southeastern Conference; James H. Weaver, Atlantic Coast Conference; Willis J. Stetson, Middle Atlantic States Conference; and Robert K. Faris, George Washington University.

The Committee members, in addition to their efforts to appraise Congressional developments, act to apprise the

NCAA members in their respective areas of those developments.

WILLIAM R. REED, Big Ten Conference
Chairman, Legislative Committee

LONG RANGE PLANNING COMMITTEE

MOST OF THE EFFORTS of the Long Range Planning Committee during the past year do not lend themselves to description in highly specific terms. The lengthy discussions held on such topics as the future organizational structure of the NCAA and the principle of amateurism, for example, have not as yet produced tangible recommendations. These are highly complex problems for which solutions do not appear ready-made. Hopefully, however, the Committee will continue to search for answers that will, ultimately, point the way for new patterns of growth and development.

Meanwhile, the Committee did accomplish several specific things, chief among which was probably the recommendation, adopted by the Council in July, that would place an academic floor under the awarding of grants-in-aid. Specifically, the Committee, in close cooperation with the Committee on Academic Testing and Requirements, proposed to the Council that it sponsor the following legislation:

A member institution shall not be eligible to enter a team or individual competitors in any NCAA-sponsored or sanctioned event (or be eligible to participate in the NCAA-controlled football television program), unless the institution:

1. Limits its grants-in-aid, or scholarship awards (for which the recipient's athletic ability is taken into account) to only those incoming student-athletes who have a predicted minimum grade point average of 1.600; and
2. Limits its subsequent grants-in-aid awards and eligibility for participation only to student-athletes who have a grade point average, either cumulative or for the previous academic year (as defined by the institution), of 1.600; and . . .

That (a) any student granted aid, or competing in violation of these minimal standards, shall be ineligible for any NCAA competition as defined above; and that (b) any institution which does not comply shall be ineligible for any NCAA competition, as de-

fined above, for a period of two years.

Prior to submitting the above proposed legislation to the Council, the two committees obtained a 48-6 endorsement by the 1964 Conference of Conferences for the proposed legislation.

During the year, the Committee heard an excellent report by Wiles Hallock on the progress of the NCAA's public relations program. It was explained that contacts had been established that will more nearly assure adequate press, radio and television coverage of stories that should be made known nation-wide. In some cases these sources can also be used as vehicles for NCAA rebuttals of national news stories if necessary. Hallock reported that the response to the new *NCAA News* has been gratifying. It was the feeling of the Committee that the *News* might serve as a clearing-house through which member institutions can exchange ideas. It was also suggested that Hallock's good offices might be useful in attempting to bring about more systematic and uniform annual reports from the vice presidents. Hallock also reported on the possibility of developing a new film that would explain the NCAA, its programs and its implementation procedures.

The Committee recommended to the Council, and the Council adopted, a policy that will permit student-athletes to officiate in children's recreation programs (i.e., junior high school age and below) without condition except for regulations concerning grants-in-aid. It was urged, however, that student-athletes desirous of competing in Olympic or AAU events be advised to refrain from such participation that might endanger their amateur status.

The Committee recommended to the Council, and the Council to the appropriate rules committees, that the football and basketball manuals produced by the National Association of Collegiate Commissioners be made mandatory for all officials.

The Committee is able to report significant progress toward accomplishing a Manual of Model Managements in the administration of intercollegiate athletics among our nearly 600 member institutions. A subcommittee composed of Francis E. Smiley, Colorado School of Mines; Earl Rudder, President, Texas A & M; and James H. Weaver, commissioner, Atlantic Coast Conference, is working in cooperation with Hallock on this project. Graduate students at

member schools have agreed to assist in this effort as a part of their doctoral requirements.

Finally, the Committee invites NCAA members to submit for its consideration any suggestions or criticisms concerning the future of the NCAA specifically, or of intercollegiate sports in general.

JAMES K. SOURS, Wichita State University
Chairman, Long Range Planning Committee

SUMMER BASEBALL COMMITTEE

DURING THE SUMMER of 1964 the National Collegiate Athletic Association summer baseball program enjoyed its most successful experience. Five leagues, encompassing a total of 32 teams, and 21 independent teams were certified. Thirteen states and Canada were represented by the certified teams.

The program included approximately 600 undergraduate players from NCAA member institutions. In addition, college coaches from our membership participated in the program as league commissioners, coaches and managers of the summer teams.

In keeping with its policy adopted in January, 1964, the Association's Summer Baseball Committee with the cooperation of the Association's executive office arranged for on-the-spot checks of four leagues (26 teams) and five independent teams. From results obtained it is apparent that all are making determined efforts to comply fully with NCAA rules and regulations.

Even though making considerable progress over previous seasons, the summer baseball program was not without problems. In some instances, teams were over-scheduled, a situation which resulted in a reduction of the number of hours available for employment of participants; a similar result occurred because of extensive travel necessary in some localities. All teams and leagues are faced with the ever-present problem of finances. Game and team expenses are in a continuous upward spiral and a good many operations are finding themselves in financial straits.

One development, unique to the NCAA summer baseball program, was the establishment in the Basin League of a commissioner-type of management. In order to insure the League's compliance with NCAA requirements, franchise owners appointed a commissioner whose selection was approved by the NCAA Summer Baseball Committee. He was

given wide latitude in conducting affairs of the league. Based on reports received by the Committee, the plan was successful and the Basin League enjoyed one of its most productive seasons. The League plans to continue the same setup in 1965 and has directed the commissioner to bend his efforts toward arranging a more workable playing schedule, thus increasing the stability of the over-all operation.

We are convinced that the relationship between College Baseball and Professional Baseball is improving. The results of the last meeting held on August 6, 1964, between representatives of amateur and professional baseball interests were most productive. The group met in New York, with the following agencies being represented: the commissioner of professional baseball; American League; National League; National Association of Professional Baseball Leagues; United States Baseball Federation; the National Collegiate Baseball Foundation; the NCAA executive office and the Summer Baseball Committee. As a result of the deliberations the following agreement relative to summer baseball was proposed and was in the process of being ratified at the time of this report.

1. All of Professional Baseball's tangible contributions to collegiate summer baseball shall be deposited, on an organizational basis, in the National Collegiate Baseball Foundation. It shall be the purpose of the Foundation to use these funds to finance high caliber summer competition for deserving college undergraduates as wholesome recreation and a means of developing their baseball skills.

2. The NCAA shall not certify any summer league which receives directly any tangible contribution from Professional Baseball.

3. The National Collegiate Baseball Foundation annually shall file by November 1 a financial and operational report to Professional Baseball and the NCAA. Upon the receipt of said reports, it shall be mutually determined by January 1 whether this agreement shall be renewed in original or revised form for the succeeding year.

4. It is Professional Baseball's desire to have a minimum of four summer leagues supported by the National Collegiate Baseball Foundation in 1965 and it is the NCAA's intent to certify these leagues provided they meet all NCAA criteria.

5. It is agreed that Professional Baseball, as an organization instead of individual clubs, may recommend college coaches and college student-athletes to be included in particular leagues and these recommendations shall be given consideration by the NCAA and the National Collegiate Baseball Foundation.

6. All details of management shall be under the control of the National Collegiate Baseball Foundation, subject to whatever NCAA criteria and agreements are applicable.

The Chairman and the Summer Baseball Committee maintained close liaison with the NCAA executive director and

his staff. We had the confidence, cooperation and counsel of the NCAA officers, the NCAA Council and the officers of the American Association of College Baseball Coaches.

GEORGE L. SHIEBLER, Eastern College Athletic Conference
Chairman, Summer Baseball Committee

JOINT COMMITTEE ON RECRUITING

THROUGH THE YEARS, the colleges and universities of the United States have improved and expanded their intercollegiate athletic programs while reflecting the interests of the particular institution, its students, alumni and other friends. Recruiting is a recognized part of this program and is a permissible and accepted activity provided it is conducted in good taste and in accordance with governing legislation. Accordingly, through the cooperative efforts of the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations and the National Collegiate Athletic Association, this Recruiting Code of Good Conduct has been devised as a guideline to those most vitally interested; namely, the prospective student-athlete, his parents, his high school coach and principal and the representatives of colleges in which the prospect has an interest.

A. *The Recruiting Representative*

It is the institution's obligation to:

1. Accept full responsibility for the actions of all its employees, alumni or other friends the institution knows to be recruiting on behalf of its athletic interests.

2. Require that these representatives know and comply with all institutional, conference and NCAA rules and regulations governing recruiting, and respect the administrative policies of the high school.

3. Demand that persons recruiting on behalf of its athletic interests cooperate at all times with high school officials, as follows:

- (a) Request and obtain permission from the principal to contact a prospective student-athlete on school premises or during school time.

- (b) Arrange meeting times with the prospective student-athlete so that there will be no interference with his class program or any other high school academic or athletic responsibility.

- (c) Under no circumstances contact a high school athlete before, during or after a game or practice without the ex-

pressed consent of the principal or coach.

(d) Arrange college campus visits at a time which does not interfere with the high school athlete's academic or athletic responsibilities.

4. Require that recruiting representatives conduct themselves in accordance with the accepted and expected dignity of educational institutions. Repeated visits to a prospect's home to "pressure" his matriculation at a given institution become a nuisance and interfere with the student-athlete's high school program.

5. Forbid its representatives from enlisting members of high school athletic staffs to assist the institution's recruiting program.

6. Take appropriate and immediate action when the institution has knowledge that a representative has violated any of the provisions of this Recruiting Code of Good Conduct as well as when there has been an infraction of institutional, conference or NCAA legislation.

B. Visitation and Entertainment

1. NCAA member institutions may finance one and only one visit by a prospective student-athlete to its campus. This trip shall not exceed two days and two nights and only actual round trip transportation costs by direct route between the student's home and the institution's campus may be paid.

2. The institution may permit any person, at his own expense, to transport or pay the transportation costs of a prospective student-athlete to visit its campus, provided such a person, at his own expense, accompanies the prospective student-athlete on this visit.

3. The institution may not finance the transportation costs incurred by relatives or friends of a prospective student-athlete to visit the campus or elsewhere.

4. The institution, its alumni or friends may provide reasonable entertainment for a prospective student-athlete in only two instances—(a) when he visits the campus, and (b) in his home town area.

C. Financial Aid

1. NCAA member institutions may provide financial assistance to a student-athlete to partially or fully defray his normal on-campus educational expenses. The award of these educational grants or scholarships is the responsibility of the institution's regular committee for making such awards to all students and the award must comply with all institu-

tional, conference and NCAA legislation. Outside financial assistance is not permitted,

2. When an institution provides financial assistance to a student-athlete, it must give him a written statement describing the amount, terms and duration of the award.

3. All funds earmarked for athletic recruiting or financial aids must be deposited with the institution and disbursed by the regular authorized agency of the institution.

4. Any student-athlete who receives financial assistance other than that administered by his institution shall not be eligible for intercollegiate athletic competition; provided, however, that this principle shall have no application to assistance received from anyone upon whom the student-athlete is naturally or legally dependent, nor shall it have application to any financial assistance awarded on bases having no relationship whatsoever to athletic ability.

D. The High School

1. It is the responsibility of the executive and athletic administrations of high schools to cooperate with the letter and spirit of the National Collegiate Athletic Association's recruiting regulations so that no collegiate institution operating in compliance with this governing legislation is placed at a disadvantage in recruiting.

2. High school coaches must assume the responsibility and have the integrity to recommend to colleges and universities only those prospective student-athletes whom they believe to have adequate academic and athletic qualifications to merit such recommendation.

3. High schools should not request colleges and universities to entertain their athletic squads on a complimentary basis more than once during a given season, and only then after ascertaining that the request will not embarrass the institution due to the limited availability of tickets.

E. The Prospective Student-Athlete and His Parents

1. Any prospective student should select his college principally on the basis of academic interests—in other words, education first.

2. When the high school student has determined his academic wants and needs, available high school counseling services should be utilized to recommend colleges offering programs pertinent to those needs.

3. The prospective student-athlete should not invite entertainment from institutions in which he does not have a real

interest in enrolling. Encouragement of invitations for trips to campuses and entertainment for personal pleasure or benefit is considered unethical.

4. Students, in general, rate prospective colleges in order of first, second and third choices and limit their visits (if visits are made) to those so rated. Prospective student-athletes should do the same.

5. When the prospective student-athlete has selected his college and enforced that intention by signing a registration certificate, he is honor bound to abide by the commitment.

6. In the event a representative of a college or university makes an offer of improper financial assistance or like inducement to a prospective student-athlete to encourage his enrollment at a particular institution, the prospective student-athlete or his parents should report it immediately to his high school principal.

F. General

1. Legislation of the NCAA prohibits the payment of any costs incurred by an athletic talent scout in studying or recruiting a prospective student-athlete. Contact by such a person with a prospective student-athlete should be reported to the high school principal.

2. No NCAA member institution may, on its campus or elsewhere, conduct or have conducted in its behalf any athletic practice session or test at which one or more prospective student-athletes reveal, demonstrate, or display their abilities in any branch of sport. (This provision also prohibits the representative of an NCAA institution from requesting that a prospective student-athlete demonstrate ability or skill during a practice session.)

3. No NCAA member institution may permit any employee to participate directly or indirectly in the management, coaching, officiating, supervision, promotion or player selection of any all-star team or contest in football or basketball involving interscholastic players or those who during the previous school year were members of high school teams. Facilities of NCAA member institutions may not be made available unless such a contest is first sanctioned by the appropriate state high school athletic association or, if interstate, by the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations.

4. It is unethical for an institution or its representative to monopolize the time of a prospective student-athlete, thus

interfering with his normal life and hindering his rational evaluation of his educational opportunities.

The athletic programs of the high schools, junior colleges and colleges are the principal forces which underlie the athletic prowess and stature of this country. These educational institutions earnestly desire to maintain the integrity of their sports programs and conduct them in a manner befitting their educational objectives. Consequently, they call upon all interested persons to enroll in this cooperative effort to improve the administration of high school and college athletics.

JOINT COMMITTEE ON RECRUITING

NCAA Representatives:

Carl Erickson, Kent State University
Bernie H. Moore, Southeastern Conference
Robley C. Williams, University of California
John F. Bateman, Rutgers University
Walter Byers, NCAA executive director

NFSHSAA Representatives:

Win Brockmeyer, Wausau (Wis.) High School
C. G. (Frank) Ramsey, Avondale (Ga.) High School
Russell J. Welsh, Missouri State High School Activities Assoc. (chairman)
Glenn T. Wilson, Colorado High School Activities Association
Clifford B. Fagan, NFSHSAA executive director

OLYMPIC COMMITTEE

THE OLYMPIC COMMITTEE made a tremendous effort to collect money from the colleges and high schools to support our Olympic effort. The NCAA's goal was \$350,000 and at present we have collected \$250,749.88. There were many obstacles confronting the collection effort. I feel we were fortunate to do as well as we did. There were many colleges and universities who could have supported us much better than they did, but to those who came through and helped the effort, as chairman of the Committee, I would like to extend my sincere thanks.

The United States won 36 gold medals and a total of 90 medals at Tokyo. This total represented 28.8 per cent of the medals it was possible to win. Over 67 per cent of the medals captured by the United States were won in two sports—swimming and track and field. A table setting forth the per-

formance of United States athletes is included in this report.

Members of the Olympic Committee are District One, Frank R. Thoms, Jr., Williams College; District Two, Wilford Ketz, Union College; District Three, W. W. Cobey, University of Maryland; District Four, Richard C. Larkins, Ohio State University; District Five, Gordon Chalmers, Iowa State University; District Six, Clyde Littlefield, University of Texas; District Seven, Robert Davis, Colorado State University; District Eight, Stan Bates, Washington State University; and At-Large, Clarence L. Munn, Michigan State University. During the year, Thoms replaced Fred Tootell, University of Rhode Island, deceased.

Following is a list of contributions from NCAA member institutions:

N.C.A.A. 1964 OLYMPIC CONTRIBUTIONS

District One

Amherst College	\$ 1,124.50
Assumption College	25.00
Bates College	50.00
Boston College	405.25
Bowdoin College	125.00
Brandeis University	22.50
Bridgewater State College	2.31
Brown University	45.01
Clark University	10.00
Colby College	25.00
Dartmouth College	4,303.21
Fairfield University	25.00
Hartford, University of	50.00
Harvard University	2,139.28
Holy Cross College	100.00
Maine, University of	75.00
Massachusetts, University of	354.00
Massachusetts Institute of Technology	1,150.00
Nasson College	10.00
Northeastern University	100.00
Norwich University	25.00
Providence College	405.00
Rhode Island, University of	125.00
St. Anselm's College	25.00
St. Michael's College	452.00
Southern Connecticut State College	78.03
Springfield College	204.13
Trinity College	260.00
Tufts University	26.00
United States Coast Guard Academy	100.00
Vermont, University of	228.11
Wesleyan University	1,146.31
Worcester Polytechnic Institute	50.00

Williams College	1,347.18
Yale University	2,794.25
Miscellaneous—	
ICAAAA Indoor Track Meets	633.92
Other	57.00

\$ 18,097.99

District Two

Adelphi University	\$ 50.00
Alfred University	100.00
Allegheny College	5.00
Bloomsburg State College	32.50
Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute	50.00
City College of New York	100.00
Colgate University	400.00
Cornell University	1,617.47
Delaware, University of	725.00
Drexel Institute of Technology	230.25
Fairleigh Dickinson University	96.76
Georgetown University	25.00
Hamilton College	128.50
Haverford College	25.00
Hobart College	40.00
Iona College	120.00
Lafayette College	50.00
LaSalle College	100.00
Lebanon Valley College	25.00
Lehigh University	500.00
Lincoln University	50.00
Lock Haven State College	94.00
Manhattan College	100.00
Muhlenberg College	71.54
Niagara University	75.00
Pennsylvania, University of	4,681.49
Pennsylvania Military College	75.00
Pennsylvania State University	500.00
Philadelphia College of Textiles	50.00
Pittsburgh, University of	2,362.50
C. W. Post College	50.00
Pratt Institute	25.00
Princeton University	4,935.35
Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute	100.00
Rider College	111.23
Rutgers University	914.00
St. Joseph's College	15.00
St. Lawrence University	100.00
Scranton, University of	44.54
Seton Hall University	100.00
Siena College	75.00
State University College at Buffalo	25.00
State University of New York	100.00
Susquehanna University	50.00
Swarthmore College	50.00
Syracuse University	250.00

Temple University	25.00
Union College	448.41
United States Military Academy	2,621.10
United States Naval Academy	7,275.33
Upsala College	25.00
Ursinus College	25.00
Villanova University	110.00
Washington and Jefferson College	25.00
West Chester State College	20.00
Wilkes College	50.00
Miscellaneous—	
ICAAAA Indoor Track Meet	633.93
New York Yankees	250.00
1964 NCAA Wrestling Championships (Cornell).....	619.15
Other	146.11

\$ 31,699.16

District Three

Baltimore, University of	\$ 100.00
Duke University	1,473.94
Emory University	50.00
Florida, University of	1,967.75
Florida A&M University	100.00
Florida State University	5.00
Louisiana Polytechnic Institute	129.47
Loyola College	25.00
Maryland, University of	1,984.07
Miami, University of	500.00
North Carolina State College	451.30
Randolph Macon College	59.85
Roanoke College	100.00
South, University of the	25.00
South Carolina, University of	50.00
South Carolina State College	50.00
Tulane University	100.00
Tuskegee Institute	50.00
Virginia Polytechnic Institute	100.00
Western Maryland College	100.00
Miscellaneous—	
Baltimore Football, Inc.	50.00
Mountaineer Illustrated	250.00
Atlantic Coast Conference	4,000.00
Southeastern Conference	6,000.00
New Orleans Midwinter Sports Association	3,850.00
Other	202.56

\$ 21,773.94

District Four

Baldwin-Wallace College	\$ 10.00
Ball State Teachers College	423.51
Beloit College	78.66
Calvin College	25.00
Central Michigan University	310.35
DePauw University	109.26

Detroit, University of	50.00
Hope College	50.00
Illinois, University of	5,541.15
Indiana University	1,951.95
Indiana State College	25.00
Kalamazoo College	93.07
Kent State University	50.00
Knox College	50.00
Marietta College	10.00
Marquette University	256.45
Miami University	100.00
Michigan, University of	2,100.00
Michigan State University	18,182.73
Michigan Technological University	100.00
Minnesota, University of	7,293.95
Monmouth College	10.00
Mount Union College	75.00
Muskingum College	10.00
Northwestern University	3,169.10
Notre Dame, University of	9,001.12
Ohio Northern University	25.00
Ohio State University	13,494.69
Ohio University	100.00
Ohio Wesleyan University	273.06
Purdue University	1,000.00
Southern Illinois University	100.00
State University of Iowa	2,000.00
Valparaiso University	433.50
Western Michigan University	10.00
Wheaton College	207.01
Wisconsin, University of	1,899.50
Miscellaneous—	
Michigan High School Athletics Association	2,500.00
Piqua High School Athletic Fund	10.00
Scott High School	10.00
Seven Up Bottling Company	150.00
M. R. Bigham	250.00
Station WJRL, Detroit	1,000.00
Kalamazoo Jaycees	796.74
East Lawn Memorial Gardens	100.00
Tournament of Roses Association	4,586.55
1963 Big Ten Wrestling	102.14
1963 NCAA Wrestling Championships (Kent State)..	268.52
Other	301.50
	<hr/>
	\$ 78,694.51

District Five

Bradley University	\$ 112.11
Cincinnati, University of	510.40
Colorado, University of	1,497.46
Drake University	2,073.76
Grinnell College	24.00
Iowa State University	1,668.56

Kansas, University of	994.50
Kansas State Teachers College	51.86
Kansas State University	1,035.81
Missouri, University of (Columbia)	311.00
Missouri, University of (Rolla)	100.00
Nebraska, University of	381.75
North Dakota, University of	249.15
Oklahoma, University of	1,452.05
Oklahoma State University	770.63
St. Louis University	50.00
South Dakota, University of	25.00
Southeast Missouri State College	50.00
State College of Iowa	170.63
Washington University	98.25
Miscellaneous—	
Woodruff High School	50.00
Keller School District	25.00
1963 Big Eight Wrestling	70.51
1962 NCAA Wrestling Championships (Oklahoma State)	340.65
Northern State Teachers College	67.45
Other	47.00

\$ 12,227.53

District Six

Baylor University	\$ 454.42
New Mexico State University	72.77
Rice University	2,142.00
Southern Methodist University	1,043.40
Texas, University of	1,945.88
Texas A&M University	537.12
Texas Christian University	660.61
Texas Southern University	126.10
West Texas State University	158.21

Miscellaneous—

Arizona State University, Flagstaff	113.40
West Texas Relays	294.13
El Paso Coaches Association	115.90
Stanton PTA (El Paso)	25.00
French High School	10.00
Eastwood High School	50.72
Border Olympics	100.00
Cotton Bowl Association	2,000.00
Travis County Tribute to Clyde Littlefield	693.14
Other	73.00

\$ 10,615.80

District Seven

Adams State College	\$ 81.00
Arizona, University of	1,906.12
Arizona State University	1,374.16
Brigham Young University	96.88
Colorado College	100.00
Colorado School of Mines	156.13

Colorado State College	100.00
Colorado State University	902.95
Denver, University of	120.60
Idaho State University	50.00
Montana State College	200.00
New Mexico, University of	961.25
United States Air Force Academy	3,976.00
Utah State University	595.66
Weber State College	181.12
Western State College of Colorado	73.85
Wyoming, University of	3,382.22
Miscellaneous—	
Colorado High School Activities Fund	350.00
New Mexico High School Activities Association	361.60
Wyoming High School Athletics Association	200.00
Haxtun High School	10.00
1963 NCAA Track and Field Championships (New Mexico)	927.50
Other	1.00

\$ 16,108.04

District Eight

California, University of (Berkeley)	\$ 876.58
California, University of (Los Angeles)	9,222.85
Fresno State College	1,026.25
Idaho, University of	19.50
Long Beach State College	50.00
Oregon, University of	150.00
Oregon College of Education	49.04
Oregon State University	150.00
Pacific, University of	79.37
Santa Clara, University of	100.00
Southern California, University of	14,250.69
Stanford University	6,056.00
Washington, University of	22,504.85
Washington State University	2,018.22
Miscellaneous—	
Stanford Junior High School	18.00
Athletic Association of Western Universities.....	191.00
Wilshire Rotary Club of Los Angeles	75.00
Tournament of Roses Association	4,586.56
Other	109.00

\$ 61,532.91

Recap

District One	\$ 18,097.99
District Two	31,699.16
District Three	21,773.94
District Four	78,694.51
District Five	12,227.53
District Six	10,615.80
District Seven	16,108.04
District Eight	61,532.91

\$250,749.88

United States Performance in 1964 Olympic Games at Tokyo

<i>Sport</i>	<i>Gold</i>	<i>Silver</i>	<i>Bronze</i>	<i>Total</i>	<i>Potential Total*</i>	<i>Per- centage</i>
Basketball	1	0	0	1	1	1.00
Boxing	1	0	3	4	10	.40
Canoeing	0	1	1	2	7	.29
Cycling	0	0	0	0	10	.00
Equestrian	0	1	0	1	12	.08
Fencing	0	0	0	0	16	.00
Field Hockey	0	0	0	0	1	.00
Gymnastics (men) .	0	0	0	0	22	.00
Gymnastics (women)	0	0	0	0	16	.00
Judo	0	0	1	1	4	.25
Pentathlon	0	1	0	1	4	.25
Rowing	2	1	1	4	7	.57
Shooting	2	2	3	7	12	.58
Soccer	0	0	0	0	1	.00
Swimming (men) ..	9	5	5	19	30	.63
Swimming (women)	7	5	6	18	26	.69
Track (men)	12	5	3	20	68	.29
Track (women)	2	2	0	4	34	.12
Volleyball	0	0	0	0	2	.00
Water Polo	0	0	0	0	1	.00
Weightlifting	0	1	1	2	7	.29
Wrestling	0	0	1	1	16	.06
Yachting	0	2	3	5	5	1.00
TOTALS	36	26	28	90	312	.288

*—Includes only the number of medals it is possible for one nation to win, not the total number of medals awarded. Thus:

<i>Sport</i>	<i>Potential Medals</i>	<i>Total Medals</i>	<i>Sport</i>	<i>Potential Medals</i>	<i>Total Medals</i>
Basketball	1	3	Shooting	12	18
Boxing	10	30	Soccer	1	3
Canoeing	7	21	Swimming		
Cycling	10	21	(men)	30	34
Equestrian	12	18	Swimming		
Fencing	16	24	(women)	26	30
Field Hockey ..	1	3	Track (men) ..	68	72
Gymnastics			Track (women)	34	36
(men)	22	24	Volleyball	2	6
Gymnastics			Water Polo	1	3
(women)	16	18	Weightlifting ..	7	21
Judo	4	12	Wrestling	16	48
Pentathlon	4	6	Yachting	5	15
Rowing	7	21			
			TOTALS	312	487

CLARENCE L. MUNN, Michigan State University
Chairman, Olympic Committee

PUBLIC RELATIONS COMMITTEE

THE EXTENSION of meaningful relationships and services in many directions—some old, some new—probably was the most distinctive characteristic of the work of the Public Relations Committee during 1964.

By way of illustration, the Committee's activities touched bases with the National Collegiate Athletic Bureau (NCAB), President's Council on Youth Fitness, Don Spencer Company (official advertising agency of the NCAA), Denver Conference of Conferences, College Sports Information Directors of America (CoSIDA), American Football Coaches Association, Associated Press, United Press International, College Athletic Business Managers' Association (CABMA), NBC-TV and the various sports federations, among others.

One of the most promising of the new directions was the proposal that the NCAA sponsor a national seminar of sports writers and other media people to acquaint them better with the problems and goals of college athletics today, receive their ideas and achieve a greater degree of mutual understanding. The seminar idea received preliminary approval from the NCAA executive office and at year's end was in the planning stage.

With the discontinuance of the former NCAA advertising committee, the Public Relations Committee assumed the responsibility of working with the NCAA's advertising representative.

Spencer Company representatives twice met with the Committee. Among the results were Committee approval of Spencer-originated plans to make available to college football programs editors an NCAA seal for use in programs, and a major revision of football program format effective with the 1965 season. The program remodelling will enlarge the page size and change the page format from two to three columns.

A major effort in the Committee's continuing program for improving internal institutional relations between athletic departments and faculties was a panel discussion presented before the NCAA Convention in New York.

The football program feature service, an activity of the Committee aimed at improving the editorial content of the nation's college football programs, achieved the highest level of acceptance in its history. More than 140 colleges and uni-

versities purchased the series of six illustrated articles.

The Committee chairman participated in the Denver Conference of Conferences. He was leader of a task force which produced an interim policy for action by the various sports federations, the NCAA and other interested bodies in their quest for control of their own athletic destinies. The policy, which subsequently was adopted by the Conference of Conferences, became effective through the Olympic Games with a terminal date of Jan. 1, 1965.

The program of supplying special feature series to wire and feature services was continued. Most notable was a series of "How to Do It" stories by famous football coaches circulated by AP Newsfeatures.

The Committee-promoted basketball score service was begun through the offices of the NCAB in the 1964-65 season. The Committee also had relations with NCAB in such matters as selection of authors for the NCAA Guides, centralization in the office of the statistical services in basketball and track and some modifications in form and content of the Guides.

Relations with the President's Council on Youth Fitness were highlighted by the suggestion to CoSIDA that the commission's Stan Musial would make a desirable Convention keynote speaker. He spoke at the 1964 CoSIDA convention in Chicago.

FRED W. STABLEY, *Chairman*
Public Relations Committee

Minutes of Executive Committee and Council

Executive Committee at San Francisco April 17-18, 1964

1. Executive Committee reviewed interim actions of the Officers.

(a) Voted to confirm results of a mail vote and approve the recommendation of the NCAA Track and Field Rules Committee to include the 440-yard and one-mile relays in the 1964 National Collegiate Track and Field Championships, it being understood that this action applies to 1964 only and shall be subject to review by the Executive Committee.

(b) Voted to concur in the Officers' denial of the request of the Gymnastics Rules Committee that the Association sponsor a special Olympic qualifying meet for institutional personnel ineligible for the National Collegiate Gymnastics Championships.

(c) Voted to reverse the Officers' decision and oppose the recommendation of the American Football Coaches Association to convene the 1966 NCAA Convention on a Tuesday with the closing session scheduled for Thursday; further that the 1966 Convention be conducted on a Monday, Tuesday and Wednesday schedule.

(d) Voted to approve the recommendation of the Wrestling Rules Committee so their annual meeting might be conducted at a time and site not related to the National Collegiate Wrestling Championships.

(e) Voted to confirm the action of the officers and the Constitution and By-laws Committee in amending Executive Regulation II to include the previously approved policy relating to University and College Division classification and qualification.

(f) Voted to transfer \$20,000 to the Association's special account to accommodate loan requests from the United States Track and Field Federation and United States Gymnastics Federation.

(g) Voted to loan \$32,000 at an interest rate of four per cent per annum to the United States Track and Field Federation, the loan to be repaid in full not later than March 23, 1965.

2. The meeting considered various financial reports and related matters.

(a) Voted to receive a comparison of budgeted and actual general income and expenses for the seven-month periods ended March 31, 1963 and March 31, 1964. The report showed the income for the first seven months of the current fiscal year was \$125,454.05, or 43.2 per cent of the budget of \$292,700.00 and expenses totaled \$150,-297.96, or 51.3 per cent of the budget.

(b) Voted to receive a comparison of budgeted and actual income and expenses for the National Collegiate Athletic Bureau for the seven-month periods ended March 31, 1963 and March 31, 1964. The report showed income for the first seven months of the fiscal

year was \$123,984.47 or 94.4 per cent of the total budget of \$131,500.00, and expenses were \$70,535.06, or 53.6 per cent of the budget.

(c) Voted to receive the investment report disclosing that \$282,197.61 was contained in the NCAA Investment Trust and \$234,168.62 was included in the Association's Funded Cash Reserve. [Executive Director reported on possible use of time certificates instead of straight savings deposits; it was the sense of the meeting that there was no particular advantage to be gained.]

(d) The meeting considered various matters related to the Association's football television series.

(1) Committee considered a final statement of 1963 finances showing \$153,000 in income derived from the three per cent assessment and expenses of \$77,698.84, or 86.8 per cent of the expense budget of \$86,700.00. The report reflected a balance of \$75,301.18 (49.2 per cent of assessment income) to be distributed to competing institutions.

Voted to approve the report and authorized the executive director to proceed with the rebate.

(2) Voted to receive a report presented by Mr. Byers revealing NCAB television research costs.

(3) Voted to approve a 1964 television budget of \$81,000 as recommended by the Television Committee.

(4) The Committee considered disposition of income from four per cent assessment against the revenue derived from the 1964 national football television program which will amount to \$260,880.00.

(i) Voted to establish a College Football Reserve Fund and place \$60,000 in the account to insure financial success of the Association's College Division Football Championships scheduled to commence in 1964.

(ii) Voted to appropriate \$35,000.00 to NCAA Scholarship Fund to provide for \$1,000 scholarships to 32 deserving student-athletes interested in continuing their education in post-graduate or professional study and who are seniors during the 1964-65 academic year; a Committee shall be appointed to administer the NCAA Scholarship Program with \$3,000 provided for administrative costs; under this program:

Twenty-two scholarships will be awarded to student-athletes who competed in the sport of football with 11 awarded to athletes from University Division institutions and 11 to athletes from College Division institutions, and one player from each competitive division must come from each NCAA district with the remaining three selected at-large.

The remaining ten scholarships will be awarded to student-athletes who competed in the sport of basketball with five student-athletes selected from College Division and five from University Division without regard to District locations.

(iii) Voted to place the balance from 1964 television assessment income (\$84,880) in the special reserve account administered by the Federation Finance Committee (Rev. Crowley and Messrs. Barnes and Byers) for purpose of supporting the various federations, it being understood that allocation of this money to the federations may be made on a grant or donation basis but the par-

ticular federation may not use such grant or donation to repay the NCAA for outstanding loans.

[NOTE: The foregoing action completed the distribution of \$260,-880 in 1964 television assessment income:

1964 television budget	\$81,000
College Division Football Reserve Fund	60,000
Post-graduate scholarship program	35,000
Special reserve account	84,880
	<hr/>
	\$260,880.]

(e) Voted to approve recommendation of the Council that *Collegiate Baseball* receive a grant of \$1,500 (increase of \$1,150) to maintain statistical operations of college baseball for 1964; further, that this be a one-time appropriation out of surplus and the Association's entire statistical service be examined by a special committee and no further commitments be made until the study has been completed.

[NOTE: Chairman designated the Public Relations Committee, executive director and public relations director to comprise the committee to re-evaluate the Association's statistical services to achieve maximum economy and production and their recommendations be forwarded to the Executive Committee.]

(f) The executive director reported on the Association's participation in the Olympic basketball trials and informed the Committee the NCAA Olympic basketball trials squad engaged in three exhibition games and revenue derived from these contests was used to meet the expenses of the players and coaches engaged in training for and participating in the actual trials.

Voted that the report be approved and Mr. Neinas be congratulated for a job well done.

(g) Voted to increase the 1963-64 general operating income and expense budgets by \$1,150.

(h) Voted to adopt a new medical insurance plan submitted by Travelers Insurance Company for staff employees. Provided there is mandatory participation by the employees, the Association shall pay 75 per cent of the premium, the remainder to be paid by individual employees.

3. The Committee considered policies to govern the NCAA College Division football championships program.

(a) Voted that gross receipts from College Division football championships, exclusive of television, program and concessions income, be divided 75 per cent to the competing institutions and 25 per cent to the sponsoring agency with the sponsoring agency to retain income derived from concessions and programs; television income be added to the competing institutions' share and after team travel expenses are paid per the established formula, the net receipts be distributed as follows: 75 per cent divided equally between competing institutions and 25 per cent to the NCAA College Football Reserve Fund.

(b) Agreed that television will not be permitted in the locale of the game unless the contest is sold out 72 hours prior to game time.

(c) Voted that recommendations of the College Committee be accepted as amended by the Executive Committee.

(d) Voted to authorize the Officers to approve contracts for Col-

lege Division football championships in conformance with the regulations adopted by the Executive Committee.

4. The meeting considered reorganization of the Association's executive staff.

(a) Voted to accept the resignation of Charles J. Thornton and express the Executive Committee's appreciation and thanks to Mr. Thornton for services rendered on behalf of the NCAA.

(b) Voted that the position previously held by Mr. Thornton be abolished and two new positions created: (1) publications editor to serve as an assistant to the public relations director, and (2) director of events, whose areas of responsibility shall be finally determined by the executive director.

(c) Voted to confirm the appointment of G. David Price as publications editor and to authorize the executive director to employ Michael J. Cleary as director of events.

5. The Committee turned its attention to matters pertaining to the administration of National Collegiate Championship events.

(a) Voted to approve the following dates and sites of 1964-65 National Collegiate and National College Division Championship events.

<i>Baseball</i>	Creighton University	June 7-11
<i>Basketball</i>		
First Round	To be determined	March 6, 8 or 9
Regionals:		
East	University of Maryland	March 12-13
Midwest	University of Kentucky	March 12-13
Midwest	Kansas State University	March 12-13
West	Brigham Young University	March 12-13
Finals	Coliseum, Portland, Oregon	March 19-20
<i>Cross-Country</i>	Michigan State University	November 23
<i>Fencing</i>	University of Detroit	March 19-20
<i>Golf</i>	University of Tennessee	June 14-19
<i>Gymnastics</i>	Southern Illinois University	March 26-27
<i>Ice Hockey</i>	Brown University	March 18-20
<i>Indoor Track</i>	To be determined	March 12-13
<i>Soccer</i>		
First Round	To be determined	November 20-24
Regionals	To be determined	November 26-28
Finals	Brown University	December 3 and 5
<i>Swimming</i>	Iowa State University	March 25-27
<i>Tennis</i>	U.C.L.A.	June 14-19
<i>Wrestling</i>	University of Wyoming	March 25-27

1964-65 National College Division Championship Events

<i>Basketball</i>		
Regionals	To be determined	March 5-6
Finals	Evansville College	March 10-12
<i>Cross-Country</i>	Wheaton College	November 14
<i>Golf</i>	To be determined	June 8-12
<i>Swimming</i>	To be determined	March 19-20
<i>Tennis</i>	California State College at Los Angeles, California	June 8-12
<i>Wrestling</i>	Colorado School of Mines	March 18-20

(b) Voted to approve a recommendation of the Soccer Rules Committee that the host institutions in first- and second-round games of the National Collegiate Soccer Championship be required to guarantee income of \$500.

(c) Voted to deny the request of the Track and Field Rules Committee that an appropriate certificate be furnished to student-athletes who establish new NCAA track and field records.

(d) Voted to deny the recommendation of the University Basketball Tournament Committee that commemorative certificates be prepared for presentation to officials assigned to the National Collegiate Basketball Championship finals tournament and the executive director explore the possibility of having the International Association of Approved Basketball Officials consider presentation of such certificates.

(e) Voted to amend Executive Regulation II, Section 4, last paragraph to read as follows:

"The games committee conducting any NCAA event shall limit participation to eligible male student-athletes and may limit the number of entries or reject any application for entry in any such event to the end that the competition therein shall best promote the welfare and interest of the sport involved."

[NOTE: In taking this action, Committee followed the recommendation of Dr. Marguerite Clifton, an officer of the Division of Girls' and Women's Sports of the American Association of Health, Physical Education and Recreation, and Mrs. Sara Staff Jernigan, a member of the USOC Women's Development Committee.]

(f) Marcus L. Plant, University of Michigan, appeared before the Committee representing the Western Collegiate Hockey Association. Mr. Plant presented the problem of the institution which conducts its academic schedule on the quarter system and stated that such institution's quarter-end examinations frequently conflict with the dates of the National Collegiate Hockey Championship. Mr. Plant was encouraged to discuss the matter with the NCAA Ice Hockey Rules Committee to determine whether a satisfactory adjustment might be accomplished.

(g) The Committee considered items related to Association's College Division program and National College Division Championship events.

(1) College Committee was requested to appoint a committee to be responsible for the administration of the Association's regional football championships and forward to the Executive Committee in time for the August meeting a recommendation regarding the establishment of a permanent College Football Committee.

(2) A suggestion to expand the College Basketball Tournament Committee from four to six members was referred to the College Committee for further study.

(h) Voted to receive a progress report given by the executive director on the development of the National Collegiate Film Service. Noted that another special film has been added to the series—"Best Football Plays of 1963."

(i) Voted to sponsor an amendment to Article III, Section 3, (a) and (f), of the NCAA By-laws, to eliminate the University Cross-Country Committee per George Eastment's recommendation.

6. Voted to sponsor an amendment to Article III, Section 1, (a), and (e), of the By-laws eliminating the Publications Committee, per the executive director's recommendation. It was explained that with the acquisition of the NCAB and personnel employed by the Bureau, a Publications Committee is no longer necessary.

7. The committee turned its attention to matters relating to the Association's Convention.

(a) Reviewed the 1964 Convention and studied the reactions and suggestions of the Council regarding Convention matters.

Voted that the NCAA Convention be extended to three full days commencing with 1965 and the following schedule be adopted:

First Day	10:00 a.m.-12:00 noon	Opening Business Session
	2:00 p.m.- 5:00 p.m.	Round Table Meetings
Second Day	10:00 a.m.-12:00 noon	College Division Round Table and Committee Meetings
	2:00 p.m.- 5:00 p.m.	District Discussion Groups
Third Day	9:00 a.m.-12:00 noon	Business Session
	2:00 p.m.- 5:00 p.m.	Business Session

(b) Requested Mr. Byers to explore the possibility of commercial exhibits at the NCAA Convention and report back to the Executive Committee.

8. The executive director informed the Committee that on February 19 he presented to the Officers a proposed marketing program designed to promote intercollegiate athletics and serve as a potential source of funds for the Association's post-graduate scholarship program.

The officers had expressed interest in receiving a complete presentation of the proposed program at the April Executive Committee meeting. After considering material related to the program, the Committee proposed the following before making a decision:

(a) A thorough investigation should be made of the program by the NCAA counsel to determine whether there are legal implications which would make such a program detrimental to the Association.

(b) The items to be included in the proposed program, bearing the NCAA insignia should be specifically designated.

(c) Would participation in the proposed merchandising program endanger the Association's non-profit, tax-exempt status?

(d) Is it necessary for the Association to endorse the program to make it successful?

(e) If the Association decided not to participate actively in the program, what arrangement would be made to maintain NCAA supervision over the program?

(f) The income derived from the program should be used for a worthy cause and thus enhance the image of intercollegiate athletics.

It was agreed there was lively interest in some form of a marketing program and that the Association should conduct further investigation into the matter. The Officers were authorized to call a special meeting if, after further investigation, it appeared that such a program would be beneficial to the Association.

Council at San Francisco, California
April 19-21, 1964

1. The Council observed a moment of silence in respect for their deceased colleague, Edwin W. Olle. Voted to prepare a resolution expressing the sympathy of the Council and its individual members to the family of Edwin W. Olle, University of Texas.

2. The Council approved the following interim action of the Officers:

(a) Appointment of Charles M. Neinas, assistant to the director, to serve as the Association's representative on an athletic advisory committee established by the United States Department of State.

(b) Withdrawal of the appointment of Richard C. Larkins, Ohio State University, to the Olympic Board of Directors. It was brought to the Officers' attention that the Association has misinterpreted the recently-adopted amendment increasing the U. S. Olympic Board of Directors, and that the NCAA was not entitled to an additional representative. Walter Byers, formerly an ex officio member, was continued as the Association's ninth representative.

(c) Appointment of George A. Olsen, Wheaton College, as a College Division representative to the Wrestling Rules Committee, filling the vacancy created by the death of Edwin Snavelly, DePauw University.

(d) Appointment of Vic Gustafson, Gustavus Adolphus College, and James W. Schultz, California State College at Long Beach, as College Division representatives on the Swimming Rules Committee. This action was necessitated by the adoption of an amendment to Article III, Section 2, (d), of the By-laws, at the 1964 Convention, creating two College Division positions on the Committee. The Committee on Committees had deferred appointments.

(e) Adjustment of the term of Norman R. Holzapfel, University of Iowa, as a member of the Gymnastics Rules Committee to conform with the By-laws of the Association.

(f) Approval of the request of the University of California at Santa Barbara to play an 11th football game with the University of Mexico in Mexico City in 1964, provided the institution also received permission from its conference and the Department of State.

(g) Granting of an exception to the 26-game limit for the sport of basketball to Florida State University to allow the institution to compete in the Barranquilla Basketball Tournament in Barranquilla, Colombia. Florida State University also obtained sanction from the Basketball Federation of the United States and the Department of State.

(h) Appointment of James Neely, Lancaster High School, Lancaster, Pennsylvania, as the high school representative to the Soccer Rules Committee upon the recommendation of the chairman of the Soccer Rules Committee.

(i) Naming of Norvall Neve, commissioner, Missouri Valley Conference; A. N. Smith, commissioner, Ohio Athletic Conference; Clifford Wells, Basketball Hall of Fame; and William A. Miller, McMurry College, as NCAA delegates to BFUSA.

(j) Appointment of Edward J. Smyke, Emory University, as secretary to the Swimming Rules Committee.

(k) Denial of a request by Texas Western College to permit its basketball team to play a game in Chihuahua, Mexico, because of the lateness of the request.

(l) Outline of procedures whereby the requirements of O. I. 6, Article VI, Section 3, of the By-laws, could be administered without recourse to the USOC Development Committee.

(m) Appointment of Ellwood A. Geiges, Eastern College Athletic Conference, to continue as editor of the Football Rules Committee.

(n) Denial of a request by Brigham Young University to schedule a game between its varsity and freshman basketball teams following the conclusion of the regularly-scheduled season inasmuch as this constituted post-season practice. Brigham Young University had concluded its season and was not preparing for any post-season event.

(o) Agreement to sanction the AAU men's national basketball tournament for 1964, per Article III, Section 10, (c), of the Constitution, after the AAU had submitted the information requested.

(p) The Officers were disturbed about reports that the AAU wished to use the U. S. Olympic basketball team for a tour of Poland, Russia and Italy during the month of April. It was agreed that the NCAA executive office should take the necessary steps to make certain that no candidate for the U. S. Olympic basketball team would be obligated to participate in the AAU-sponsored tour.

3. The Council turned its attention to reports of special committees.

(a) Voted to receive a progress report by Mr. Holcomb for the Committee on Air Transportation. He indicated that there was considerable discussion regarding the possibility of adopting more stringent limitations on the use of company planes and that there was some sentiment to permit a prospective student-athlete to be transported to a campus by air on only one occasion.

(b) Voted to accept a report by Mr. Sours for the Long Range Planning Committee and took the following action on several recommendations advanced by the Committee:

(1) Voted to adopt the following revised interpretation of Article III, Section 1, of the Constitution:

"A student-athlete may be employed, or permitted to officiate, in the intramural sports program of his institution, and he may be permitted to officiate games or contests at which the players are not above the junior high school or ninth grade level. In neither case may his compensation exceed the going rate for such employment of officiating, nor may it exceed the permissible maximum amount of grant-in-aid allowed by his institution. He may not officiate for compensation in any other form of athletic contest outside his institution."

(2) Voted to refer the Long-Range Planning Committee's recommendation that football and basketball officiating manuals, issued by the National Association of Collegiate Commissioners, be adopted as official sections of the rules of the respective sports to the Football and Basketball Rules Committees.

(3) Decided to withhold action until after the Conference of

Conferences on the recommendation that the NCAA adopt more stringent controls to limit the amount of competition permitted student-athletes under the auspices of off-campus organization, and that off-campus participation require prior permission and approval of the appropriate institutional authority.

(4) Voted to direct the Association's executive director to provide staff assistance to the vice-presidents in coordinating their annual reports and to submit an outline of his intentions in this regard to the Council for approval.

4. Mr. George H. Young, J. William Davis and Nicholas M. McKnight, members, appeared before the Council to submit the report of the Committee on Infractions.

(a) Mr. Young referred to the written report involving the University of Kentucky (Case No. 198). Mr. Young summarized the case and read to the Council a letter dated April 13, 1964, from John W. Oswald, president, University of Kentucky.

(1) Voted that the Committee on Infractions' report on Case No. 198 be received and its findings approved.

(2) Voted to adopt the following resolution concerning the University of Kentucky:

"Whereas, the NCAA Committee on Infractions has investigated alleged violations of NCAA legislation by the University of Kentucky, Lexington, and has reported its findings to the Council;

"Whereas, the Council has found the University of Kentucky to have violated the provisions governing out-of-season football practice (Article VIII, Section 2, (a), of the NCAA By-laws), in that during the late winters and early springs of 1962 and 1963, its football coaches conducted physical conditioning programs for all student-athletes planning to participate in intercollegiate football at the institution; attendance was required and the program was directed and supervised by members of the University's football coaching staff;

"Whereas, the Council has found that while, in reference to the discontinuance of institutional financial assistance to University of Kentucky student-athletes during the period of award, no violation of NCAA legislation occurred, the procedures utilized to secure voluntary letters of resignation from student-athletes constituted questionable practices and reflected poorly on the general administration of intercollegiate athletics;

"Now, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the University of Kentucky be placed on probation for a period of one year from this date (April 19, 1964), and prior to the expiration of this probationary period the NCAA Committee on Infractions shall review the athletic policies and practices of the institution;

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that during the period of this probation, the University of Kentucky's football team shall end its season with the final regularly scheduled, in-season game and it shall not be permitted to participate in any post-season competition;

"BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that record be made of the cooperation accorded the NCAA and its Committee on Infractions by the

executive and athletic administrations of the University of Kentucky."

(b) Case No. 208 involving Slippery Rock State College was reported to the Council by Mr. Young.

(1) Voted that the Committee on Infractions' report of Case No. 208 be received and its findings approved.

(2) Voted to adopt the following resolution with regard to Slippery Rock State College

"Whereas, the NCAA Committee on Infractions has investigated an alleged violation of NCAA legislation by Slippery Rock State College, Slippery Rock, Pennsylvania, and has reported its findings to the Council;

"Whereas, the Council has found Slippery Rock State College to have violated the provisions governing participation in extra events (Article VII, of the NCAA By-laws), in that the institution's football team participated in a post-season football game at Oklahoma City, December 7, 1963, this contest not being certified by the NCAA Extra Events Committee as meeting the requirements of Article VII, of the NCAA By-laws;

"Whereas, officials of Slippery Rock State College have annually received notices from the Officers of the Association as to which post-season football contests are certified by the NCAA Extra Events Committee, the College thus having been reminded each year of the particular By-law requirements;

"Whereas, the 1963 Officers of the Association distributed to the chief executive officers, faculty representatives and directors of athletics of all member institutions, under date of October 11, 1963, a listing of 14 post-season football games which had been certified by the NCAA Extra Events Committee in connection with the 1963 football season and the game at Oklahoma City was not included in the list, and at the time of Slippery Rock State College's participation, the management of the game had not applied for certification;

"Now, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that Slippery Rock State College be placed on probation for a period of one year from this date (April 19, 1964), and prior to the expiration of this probationary period the NCAA Committee on Infractions shall review the athletic policies and practices of the institution;

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that during the period of this probation, Slippery Rock State College's football team shall end its season with the final regularly scheduled, in-season game and it shall not be permitted to participate in any post-season competition;

"BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that record be made of the cooperation accorded the NCAA and its Committee on Infractions by the executive and athletic administrations of Slippery Rock State College."

(c) Mr. Young referred to the written report involving Prairie View A&M College (Case No. 206). Mr. Young then summarized pertinent features of the case.

(1) A. J. Nicks, director of athletics, Prairie View A&M College appeared before the Council on behalf of his institution and informed the Council of the reasons for his institution's accepting the

invitation to participate in an uncertified post-season football contest. Mr. Nicks also answered questions of the Council. Members of the Committee and Mr. Nicks thereupon withdrew from the meeting.

(2) Voted that the Committee on Infractions' report on Case No. 206 be received and its findings approved.

(3) Voted to adopt the following resolution with regard to Prairie View A&M College.

"Whereas, the NCAA Committee on Infractions has investigated alleged violations of NCAA legislation by Prairie View A&M College, Prairie View, Texas, and has reported its findings to the Council;

"Whereas, the Council has found Prairie View A&M College to have violated the provisions governing participation in extra events (Article VII, of the NCAA By-laws), in that the institution's football team participated in two post-season football games, one at Kearney, Nebraska, December 7, 1963, and the second at Sacramento, California, December 14, 1963, neither of these contests being certified by the NCAA Extra Events Committee as meeting the requirements of Article VII, of the NCAA By-laws;

"Whereas, officials of Prairie View A&M College have annually received notices from the Officers of the Association as to which post-season football contests are certified by the NCAA Extra Events Committee, the College thus having been reminded each year of the particular By-law requirement;

"Whereas, the 1963 Officers of the Association distributed to the chief executive officers, faculty representatives and directors of athletics of all member institutions, under date of October 11, 1963, a listing of 14 post-season football games which had been certified by the NCAA Extra Events Committee in connection with the 1963 football season and the games at Kearney, Nebraska, and Sacramento, California, were not included in the list, and at the time of Prairie View A&M College's participation, the management of the games had not applied for certification;

"Now, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that Prairie View A&M College be placed on probation for a period of one year from this date (April, 19, 1964), and prior to the expiration of this probationary period the NCAA Committee on Infractions shall review the athletic policies and practices of the institution;

"BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that during the period of this probation, Prairie View A&M College's football team shall end its season with the final regularly scheduled, in-season game and it shall not be permitted to participate in any post-season competition;

"BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that record be made of the cooperation accorded the NCAA and its Committee on Infractions by the executive and athletic administrations of Prairie View A&M College."

(d) Voted to terminate the probationary status of Indiana University and to restore the institution to full rights and privileges of membership as of April 19, 1964.

(e) Voted to terminate the probationary status of New Mexico State University and to restore the institution to full rights and privileges of membership as of April 19, 1964.

(f) Voted to terminate the probationary status of the University of Colorado and to restore the institution to full rights and privileges of membership as of April 19, 1964.

5. The Committee on Infractions joined the Council for a review of the policies and procedures of the NCAA enforcement program. Mr. Byers provided a brief history of the evolution of the enforcement program. Mr. Young pointed out that the Committee on Infractions assumes the role of a fact-finding agency rather than prosecutor. Mr. Davis reminded the Council that the Committee on Infractions was actually organized to do the work of the Council and its duties and performance should be considered in that light. Other items that came under discussion included: (1) when to disclose the Committee's recommended penalty to the institution being investigated; (2) clarification of the proper procedure to be followed by the Committee and institutional representatives at Council meetings; (3) a clarification as to the role of the Council member in infractions cases; and (4) consideration as to whether the Council had given too much authority to the Committee on Infractions in regard to dismissal of cases.

(a) Chairman Ray appointed a three-man committee consisting of Messrs. Plant, Sneed and Sours to meet with the Committee on Infractions to review the present enforcement procedure and recommend any changes which the joint group deemed advisable.

(b) Voted to recognize with appreciation the work of the Committee on Infractions and thank the individual members for their efforts on behalf of the NCAA.

6. The Council resumed consideration of other reports of special committees.

(a) J. William Davis reported on the progress of the Interconference Letter-of-Intent program. Mr. Davis informed the Council that seven major conferences and eight independent institutions are participating in the program, an increase of one conference and four independent institutions over the preceding year. Also, the national service academies, while unable to participate formally in the letter-of-intent program, have agreed to respect letters of intent signed by prospective student-athletes.

(b) Voted to receive with commendation a report of the Legislative Committee presented by Mr. Byers. He explained the present anti-trust legislation which permits the National Football League and American Football League to sell their television rights in a package. The Legislative Committee deduced from the actions of the NFL regarding Friday night telecasts that certain amendments are necessary to Public Law 87-331 to provide the school-college system of athletics adequate protection from such professional telecasts. The Council was informed that certain members of the Legislative Committee would visit various members of Congress and seek their advice.

Mr. Byers then outlined the salient points contained in Senate Bill 2391, commonly referred to as the Hart Bill, which provides blanket exemption from anti-trust laws for professional team sports and legalizes the "free agent" draft.

The Council requested the Legislative Committee to keep it informed and also urged passage of amendments to Public Law 87-331, while requesting the Senate to withhold action on S2391 until the bill can be thoroughly investigated.

(c) Mr. Sours provided a progress report for the Committee on Academic Testing and Requirements and noted that the Committee expected to have a final report on its testing study for presentation by June.

(d) Voted that as a result of report by the Soccer Eligibility Committee recommending student-athletes be prohibited from competing on outside soccer teams during the institution's regular and out-of-season competition by college student-athletes be limited to certified amateur teams, the executive director confer with the Soccer Eligibility Committee and the Soccer Rules Committee and prepare appropriate language to amend Article IV of the NCAA By-laws.

(e) Thomas J. Hamilton, chairman, NCAA Committee on Youth Fitness, appeared before the Council. Mr. Hamilton indicated the United States as falling short in its efforts to maintain an adequate physical fitness program, stated that the NCAA must meet its physical fitness responsibilities and expressed concern about the trend toward voluntary rather than compulsory physical education in colleges and universities. He pointed out that intercollegiate athletic programs have not kept pace with the increasing enrollments in colleges and universities, but admitted that intramural activities have increased.

Mr. Hamilton further proposed a "brainstorming" session to discuss all problems connected with physical fitness. Mr. Hamilton stated that he "advocates a chance for students to meet the guy in the other colored shirt . . . because it is an exciting experience." He also advocated the Association aid women in providing better athletic programs, stimulate retarded sports and reappraise the U. S. Olympic organization.

A committee consisting of Messrs. McCoy, Hartvigsen and Hamilton was appointed by Chairman Ray to report on the establishment of a committee to guide the Council in acting on Mr. Hamilton's suggestions.

(f) Voted to expand the Committee on Junior College Transfer Rule to provide for District representation and to request the executive director to circularize the District vice-presidents for nominations to the Committee. Mr. Sneed indicated that he personally felt that a revised junior college transfer rule is necessary.

(g) Mr. Hass presented a report on behalf of the NCAA Insurance Committee and informed the Council of a proposed retirement plan for athletic coaches. Voted that the NCAA Council is not empowered to endorse an insurance program of any coaches association, but complimented the efforts of the American Football Coaches Association to establish a retirement plan for coaches of all sports as a means of enhancing the profession.

(h) Voted to authorize the Officers to appoint a Committee on Women's Sports to consist of NCAA members and other outstanding leaders in the field of women's athletics and asked the committee to define the role of the NCAA in the field of women's sports.

7. Voted to receive a report by the executive director reviewing state statutes pertaining to sports bribery and to request the vice-presidents to review the state legislation in their Districts and endeavor to secure adequate anti-bribery legislation in all states.

8. The Council turned its attention to applications for allied membership.

(a) Voted that the Michigan Intercollegiate Athletic Association be elected to allied membership.

(b) Voted that the Big Sky Athletic Conference be elected to allied membership.

9. The Council considered federation activities. It was the sense of the meeting that the Council request the Executive Committee to provide funds to send the Officers and executive director to the 1964 Olympic Games in Tokyo as representatives of the NCAA. It was agreed that there would be a thorough review of federation activities at a special Council meeting to be held prior to the Conference of Conferences in July.

10. The Council received suggestions concerning transfer of institutional memberships to different districts.

(a) Voted to endorse an amendment to Article I, Section 4, of the By-laws, permitting the transfer of the University of Idaho from District 8 to District 7, and to extend the same privilege to Gonzaga University if it is requested.

(b) Voted to endorse an amendment to Article V, B, Section 1, of the Constitution, transferring the State of Arizona from District 6 to District 7, and to amend Article I, Section 4, of the By-laws, accordingly.

11. Voted to elect Jack Ramsey, St. Joseph's College, and Steve Belko, University of Oregon, as District 2 and District 8 representatives, respectively, on the Basketball Rules Committee.

12. Voted to refer a report by the NCAA University Basketball Committee concerning John J. McManus, basketball coach, Creighton University, and his actions while his institution was involved in the National Collegiate Basketball Championship first-round and regional competition, to the Committee on Ethics.

13. The Council considered requests for interpretations and rulings.

(a) Voted to permit Robert D. Stanley, Daytona Beach, Florida, to compete in intercollegiate athletics after participating with a semi-professional football team (Daytona Beach Thunderbirds), provided that his participation took place prior to his matriculation at a collegiate institution and he received no pay whatsoever for his services.

(b) There ensued a discussion regarding the definition of an "unattached athlete" in regard to track and field competition. It was the sense of the meeting that the present interpretation should be continued and that the athlete should not be permitted to wear his institution's uniform and any points earned should not be credited to his institution.

(c) It was the sense of the meeting that a pre-college student-athlete may be employed at the institution of his choice provided that his wages are commensurate with the going rate for services performed and that he pays for all transportation and living expenses incurred.

(d) The executive director informed the Council of the Distributive Education Program in effect at Virginia Polytechnic Institute and referred to his communications with Lloyd Jordan, commissioner, Southern Conference. Under VPI's Distributive Education Program, a student-athlete could be paid for his work assignments off campus. The question to be determined was the relationship between the student-athletes' job earnings and his grant-in-aid assistance.

Voted that if the student-athlete is receiving financial assistance and continues to receive this assistance while assigned to a Distributive Education job, the income received from the job must be computed with his institutional assistance so that the total amount will not exceed commonly accepted educational expenses.

(e) Mr. Byers explained that an Oregon insurance company desired to establish a four-year scholarship amounting to \$6,000, with high school athletes receiving prime consideration. The recipient would be free to attend an institution as long as it is in the State of Oregon Higher Education System.

It was the sense of the meeting that the scholarship must be administered under the provisions of the NCAA Constitution, if the recipient is to engage in intercollegiate athletic competition at an NCAA member institution, specifically:

(1) If the young man receives the award directly from the donating firm, he will be ineligible.

(2) The donor may contribute the scholarship money to a member institution, but it may not be earmarked for any particular recipient (student-athlete) and the donation may not be conditioned upon a particular athlete or group of athletes attending the institution.

(3) If the scholarship is contributed to a particular institution with the recipients to be chosen freely by the institution's regular financial aids committee, then any award of the money to a student-athlete must conform to the limitations set by the NCAA.

(f) The executive director informed the Council that the Fidelity Union Life Insurance Company of Dallas, Texas, desired to use pictures in a published folder of college seniors who become policy holders of the company during their last year in school. It was the sense of the meeting that the use of a student-athlete's picture in an advertisement does, in effect, imply endorsement and is in violation of NCAA regulations.

(g) Voted to revise O. I. 1, of Article IV, Section 1, of the NCAA By-laws, to consider branch schools of a college or university in the same category as summer school, night school or extension work, provided that the branch school does not offer an intercollegiate athletic program.

(h) It was the sense of the meeting that students attending Bible institutes or nursing schools not established as credit-giving collegiate institutions should be considered as "open" athletes when competing for their particular school and such participation should not be considered as collegiate competition in determining an athlete's eligibility status.

(i) Voted that if a known student-athlete decides to transfer from one institution to another and the first institution declines to give the clearance required by Article VI, Section 8, of the By-laws, the

second institution shall be prohibited from granting the student-athlete financial assistance until one year has elapsed since the time of the transfer; further, that the executive director shall draft an official interpretation to this effect.

(j) It was the sense of the meeting that the Council recommend to the Constitution and By-laws Committee the revision of Article VI, Section 8, of the By-laws to read as follows:

"No member of an athletic staff or other representative of athletic interests may contact, directly or indirectly, the student-athlete of another collegiate institution **for recruiting purposes** without first contacting the athletic director of the institution and obtaining his permission."

(k) There ensued a discussion regarding the effect of Article IV of the Association's By-laws on post-season football games which are certified by the Extra Events Committee. It was noted that certain conferences have a hardship rule in football whereby a player injured in the first game does not lose a year of collegiate eligibility, contrary to Article IV of the By-laws.

It was the sense of the meeting that the NCAA Eligibility Committee should study the problem as it relates to all sports and consider establishing maximal rather than minimal limits on competition in compliance with NCAA legislation and review the effect of the present legislation on post-season events as well as National Collegiate Championships. It also was requested that Article IV, Section 4, (b), be reviewed relative to permitting College Division student-athletes to compete in National Collegiate Championship events regardless if they enjoyed varsity competition as freshmen and provided they meet criteria of successful performance as outlined in the Executive Regulations.

(1) Voted to adopt an expanded interpretation of O. I. 6, Article VIII, Section 2, By-laws, as submitted by Bernie H. Moore, commissioner, Southeastern Conference.

14. The Council considered a number of miscellaneous items.

(a) Voted to give the same exception to Article VI, Section 7, (a), NCAA By-laws, to the United States Military Academy as previously extended to the United States Air Force Academy and the United States Naval Academy; further, that the service academies be requested to file a report concerning the operations of their programs under the exceptions previously granted in this regard.

(b) Voted to grant the necessary waiver of Article III, Section 10, (c), of the Constitution to permit undergraduate student-athletes to participate in the Seventh Maccabiah Games to be contested in Israel commencing August 30, 1965.

(c) Voted to waive Article III, Section 10, (c), of the Constitution to permit undergraduate student-athletes to participate in the "Venture for Victory" basketball tour of Asia during the summer of 1964 provided Department of State and BFUSA approval is obtained.

(d) The Council considered the request of Utah State University to reinstate Russ Banko and allow the student-athlete to be eligible for intercollegiate basketball competition after he admittedly violated Article III, Section 10, (c), of the Constitution.

(1) Voted to grant an exception in the case of Mr. Banko and that his eligibility for intercollegiate basketball competition be rein-

stated because of extenuating circumstances.

(2) Voted that the executive director give appropriate notice to the junior colleges of the nation that once an athlete comes under the jurisdiction of an NCAA institution, the provisions of Article III, Section 10, (c), Constitution, shall apply even if the student-athlete should transfer from an NCAA member institution to a junior college; further, that the Banko case does not establish a precedent.

15. Voted to sponsor a Conference of Conferences to be held in Denver, Colorado, on July 20-21, 1964; further, that the Council hold a special meeting in Denver on July 18-19.

Council at Denver, Colorado July 18-19, 1964

1. Approved the following interim actions of the Officers:

(a) Appointment of Richard Perry, University of Detroit, to the Fencing Rules Committee replacing Robert Kaplan, Ohio State University, resigned; Karl Stingl, University of Washington to the Skiing Rules Committee replacing Donald E. Wells, Washington State University, resigned; Marvin Melville, University of Utah, to the Skiing Rules Committee replacing P. L. Summerhays, University of Utah, resigned; and Paul F. Cieurzo, University of Rhode Island, to the Golf Tournament Committee replacing John S. Merriman, Jr., Massachusetts Institute of Technology, resigned.

(b) Approval of a proposed tour of South America by the Brigham Young basketball team, which had obtained State Department approval and Basketball Federation of the United States sanction. (The proposed tour did not materialize.)

(c) Appointment of Leslie W. Scott, president, Fred Harvey Company, to replace the late Ralph W. Aigler as a member of the NCAA Committee on Ethics.

(d) Appointment of Frank Carver, University of Pittsburgh, to replace Ernest B. McCoy on the Committee on Sports Injuries and Safety. Voted to appoint Carl S. Blyth, University of North Carolina, to succeed Mr. McCoy as chairman of the Committee.

(e) Appointment of Charles E. Young, vice-chancellor, UCLA, to replace Wilbur Johns (resigned) as an NCAA delegate to the Basketball Federation, and Gordon T. Maddux, gymnastics coach, California State College at Los Angeles, to fill an NCAA vacancy as a delegate to the Gymnastics Federation.

2. Voted to approve the appointments of Ross H. Smith, Massachusetts Institute of Technology (District One); Harvey D. Woods, Farleigh Dickinson, University (District Two); Neils Thompson, University of Texas (District Six); and James R. Jack, University of Utah (District Seven) to the Committee on Junior College Transfer Rule.

3. The Council considered applications for allied membership.

(a) Voted to elect the Indiana Collegiate Conference to allied membership.

(b) Voted to elect the New York Athletic Conference to allied membership pending perusal and approval of the Conference's constitution and by-laws.

4. Requests for interpretations and rulings became the next order of business.

(a) Voted that if a student-athlete is receiving maximum financial assistance under Article III, Section 4, (b), NCAA Constitution, he may not receive additional scholarship or financial aid assistance during the course of his undergraduate life even though he academically qualified for such an award in equal competition with other students (athletes and non-athletes.)

[NOTE: It was requested that the Long-Range Planning Committee give consideration to whether NCAA rules should be adjusted to permit receipt of additional scholarship help or honorarium payments to student-athletes who, during their senior year, qualify for such recognition through outstanding academic attainment in a particular field of study.]

(b) Voted to strongly affirm its application of Article III, Section 6, (b), NCAA Constitution, as intended to prohibit acceptance of honorarium payments to college coaches by professional sports organizations for supplying information about undergraduate student-athletes; further that steps be taken to secure support of this position by the American Football Coaches Association and professional sports organizations should be asked to discontinue the practice; finally, that college presidents should be advised that the Committee on Ethics has first responsibility in enforcement of this constitutional provision, but if the practice persists it becomes an institutional violation and subject to the regular enforcement procedures of the Association.

(c) The Council discussed the application of NCAA eligibility rules to summertime foreign competition.

(1) Voted to sponsor an amendment to Article IV, Section 1, (e), of the By-laws, to provide that summertime competition by a student-athlete representing his institution in international competition shall not affect his seasons of eligibility, provided that the competition has been sanctioned by the NCAA and approved by the Department of State, it being understood that such sanction from the NCAA must be requested by the institution at least 30 days prior to the competition.

(2) Voted to sponsor amendments to Article III, Section 10, (c), of the Constitution, and Article VIII, Section 3, of the By-laws, to provide that the sanctioning procedures required must be utilized by the applicant at least 30 days prior to the first competition.

(d) Voted that the present interpretation regarding the permissible playing season in the sports of basketball (Official Interpretation 4, Article VIII, Section 2, of the By-laws) applied to the suggested North-South playoff of the Athletic Association of Western Universities and that playoff contests must be considered as one game when computing the 26-game maximum playing schedule.

(e) Voted to table the Ice Hockey Rules Committee's recommendation that the affidavit for intercollegiate ice hockey eligibility per Official Interpretation 13, Article III, Section 1, NCAA Constitution, be amended to require a listing of an athlete's ice hockey participation since his sixteenth birthday; further, that the executive director secure a statement of the reasons for the recommendation.

(f) Voted to amend Official Interpretation 18, Article III, Section

1, NCAA Constitution, to provide that an institution may award a sport coat, with an appropriate insignia or letter, in place of a letter sweater or jacket as an individual intercollegiate athletic award.

(g) Voted to amend Official Interpretation 4, Article III, Section 4, NCAA Constitution, by substituting the following for the second sentence: "Any bonus or salary from a professional sports organization, or any other income from participation in an athletic event, no matter when received or contracted for, shall be counted as income during the semester or term time."

(h) Voted to authorize the chairman to appoint a committee to study a possible amending of Official Interpretation 15, Article III, Section 1, NCAA Constitution, and Official Interpretations 2 and 6, Article VI, Section 3, NCAA By-laws, with reference to summer athletic camps. President Ray appointed a committee consisting of A. R. Reynolds (chairman), Walter Byers (convener), Clifford B. Fagan, M. F. Hartvigsen, Willis J. Stetson and James H. Weaver. The executive director was asked to write to the University of Pittsburgh a letter of caution concerning the reported activities of Fred Mazurek as an aide at the Ligonier Valley Football Camp. It was the sense of the meeting that:

(1) A comprehensive interpretation on summer camp activities should be formulated, classifying permissible activities for coaches, enrolled student-athletes and use of institutional facilities;

(2) Generally, a more liberal position should be taken if the activity does not result in recruiting benefits to the involved institutions;

(3) In considering the broad question, attention should be given to the present difficulties of differentiating between specialized sports camps and general summer activities camps;

(4) The use of competent enrolled student-athletes, as instructors or camp assistants, should be encouraged where it is possible to do so without violation of amateur rulings of the Association.

5. There ensued a general discussion regarding the Association's plans to develop a scholarship program for post-graduate student-athletes.

(a) Voted to approve the action of the NCAA executive director in inaugurating the program, and authorized the Executive Committee to establish the necessary operating committees and policies.

(b) Voted to empower the president to determine the size of the scholarship program committee and select committee personnel.

6. Marcus L. Plant provided the Council with a detailed analysis of various court decisions pertaining to the application of workmen's compensation benefits to student-athletes enjoying scholarship, grant-in-aid or job assistance from their institutions. Mr. Plant stated that there was a general misunderstanding of the recent California Supreme Court decision regarding the California State Polytechnic College case. The court had merely acted upon the record of the case, compiled by the state industrial commission, and the record, Mr. Plant said, was incomplete and faulty at several points.

Voted to request Mr. Plant to distribute his report to the Council and the chairman appoint a special committee to (1) review the recommended language for institutional grant-in-aid and scholar-

ship forms, (2) devise a means whereby the NCAA office can provide guidance to member institutions faced with legal questions pertaining to workmen's compensation, (3) assemble the latest information on the Cal Poly case, and (4) review the NCAA Constitution and By-laws to determine if changes are necessary to protect the Association and its membership from similar compensation claims.

7. The Council renewed its consideration of requests for interpretations and rulings.

(a) The executive director introduced a recommendation from the National Association of Collegiate Commissioners that the Council review its previous rulings and permit the use of an athlete's picture subject to proper control as a means of furthering educational interests (Official Interpretation 20, Article III, Section 1, NCAA Constitution).

(b) Voted to request the president to appoint a committee to explore the possibility of utilizing promotional and advertising media as a means of advancing intercollegiate athletics and the objectives of higher education and the committee report its recommendations to the Council at its next meeting.

8. The executive director reported on the arrangements and plans for the Conference of Conferences. President Ray provided the Council with background information and discussed the present situation regarding the federations and AAU.

It was the sense of the meeting that the Indoor Track Meet Directors Association action of June 27, 1964, clearly defined the primary issue in the present controversy; namely, that educational institutions and organizations must maintain the right and defend the obligation to sanction competition in which student-athletes of the educational community are expected to participate.

There ensued a general discussion about the present situation. Mr. McCoy defined what the school-college system desired to gain from the Federation Movement, stating it was necessary to have a voice and vote in determining your own fate in the sports in which you are interested and that the federations offer this opportunity.

It was agreed that the NCAA must continue to educate its membership and reiterate its basic philosophy as to why the Association supports the Federation Movement. The early scheduling of supplementary college indoor track competition is necessary to meet the needs of the Eastern colleges on the assumption that the indoor promoters will support the AAU position.

It was the sense of the meeting that the Association would continue to operate under the MacArthur Agreement until its termination but should feel free to plan post-Olympic policy but withhold announcements until later.

A committee consisting of Messrs. Byers, Hass, Holcomb, McCoy, Plant, Ray and Stetson was appointed to discuss the federations' presentation to the Conference of Conferences.

9. The Council turned its attention to the reports of special committees:

(a) James K. Sours, chairman, Long-Range Planning Committee, and James H. Weaver, Committee on Academic Testing and Requirements, provided a joint report concerning the work of the

respective committees in the area of academic testing. Joining the Council were Messrs. Carl Erickson, John A. Fuzak, DeLaney Kiphuth and Laurence C. Woodruff of the Committee on Academic Testing and Requirements, and A. D. Kirwan, William D'O. Lipincott, Francis E. Smiley, Jr., Mox A. Weber and Ivan B. Williamson of the Long-Range Planning Committee. (Messrs. Erickson and Weaver serve on both committees.) Also in attendance was J. William Davis, Texas Technological College, representing the interconference letter-of-intent program.

(1) Mr. Weaver outlined responsibilities of the Committee and introduced Dr. Arthur Mittman, University of Oregon, staff director of the Committee. Dr. Mittman explained the testing program and distributed a printed report to the Council.

(2) A general discussion regarding establishment of an academic floor for aid and eligibility in NCAA-sponsored or sanctioned events. It was stated that this practice would eliminate those student-athletes who should not be attending college and provide additional respectability to intercollegiate athletics. It was mentioned that establishment of an academic floor would not preclude an institution from admitting a student without aid and that the student could qualify for aid by attaining the required academic level. Mr. Sours presented the following recommendation on behalf of the two Committees:

"No institution or institutional representative may qualify for competition in an NCAA-sponsored or sanctioned event which has not complied with an NCAA-established requirement for initial qualification for an athletic grant, whether or not aid was granted. This applied to entering freshman students, except that at no time can a student-athlete of a member institution be permitted to drop below this minimum if the institution wishes to participate in said events."

(3) Voted to adopt in principle the recommendation of the Committee on Academic Testing and Requirements and Long-Range Planning Committee and request that the two Committees make a specific recommendation.

(4) The Committee on Academic Testing and Requirements and the Long-Range Planning Committee held a joint meeting and returned with their recommendation.

(5) Voted to approve and support at the Conference of Conferences the following proposed legislation: "An institution and its athletes shall be ineligible for NCAA sponsored and sanctioned events if the institution awards grant-in-aid assistance [per definition in Article III, Section 4, (b), of the Constitution] to predictors under a 1.600 grade point average or grants continuing students aid who are under 1.600; further, any student-athletes under the 1.600 standard shall be ineligible for such events."

(6) The Council then requested the Committee on Academic Testing and Requirements and the Long-Range Planning Committee to make a joint presentation to the Conference of Conferences regarding academic testing.

[NOTE: The final recommendation, as approved by the Conference

of Conferences, is attached hereto as Appendix AA and made a part of these minutes.]

(b) William R. Reed, commissioner, Intercollegiate Conference, and chairman of the NCAA Legislative Committee, explained the background regarding the efforts of professional sports organizations in seeking exemptions from the antitrust laws. Mr. Reed emphasized the importance of obtaining television protection from professional football for high schools, junior colleges and colleges. Mr. Reed then presented the following recommendations to the Council on behalf of the Legislative Committee.

(1) The Legislative Committee recommends that the NCAA direct the attention of Congress to the fact that the essence of the free-agent draft is a restriction upon an individual's right to negotiate for his services; in the case of a single draft in a sport he is completely denied the opportunity for competitive bargaining. While the issue involved is one for determination by Congress, vital educational interests are affected if the free-agent draft is not limited so as to preclude the signing of a college student to a professional sports contract before he has completed the educational program he has set for himself upon matriculation. The NCAA insists upon a provision to this effect in any legislation which legalizes the free-agent draft.

(2) The Legislative Committee recommends that the NCAA Committee on College-Professional Relations be reconstituted and given a broader assignment.

(3) Voted to adopt and implement the recommendations of the Legislative Committee; further, the following were appointed to the Committee on College-Professional Relations: Everett D. Barnes, Colgate University; Walter Byers, NCAA executive director; Leonard Casanova, University of Oregon; James Corbett, Louisiana State University; and David Nelson, University of Delaware. President Ray subsequently appointed Mr. Corbett to serve as chairman.

(c) Voted to discharge the Air Transportation Committee with thanks following a report by its chairman, Glenn Holcomb. Mr. Holcomb said he had been in contact with the National Association of Collegiate Commissioners and the prevailing attitude was that there should be no change in the present interpretations regarding air transportation of prospective student-athletes.

(d) Voted to accept a report by Ernest B. McCoy of his special committee on the reorganization of the NCAA Committee on Youth Fitness, and to approve its recommendations.

(e) Mr. Sneed reported on the National Coaches Annuity Company and informed the Council that the Company was a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Union Life Insurance Company. Mr. Sneed said that he and Walter Hass had been appointed to serve on the Board of Directors of the National Coaches Annuity Company.

10. President Ray informed the Council of the request of M. O. Schultze of the University of Minnesota that all infractions cases be reported to the membership before any public announcement is made of Council punitive action. It was agreed that this request would be given further consideration at a later date.

Executive Committee at New York City

August 16-17, 1964

1. Voted to approve the following interim actions of the Officers, except that the revision in scoring for the Swimming Championships for 1965 be approved only on a trial basis. This matter will be reviewed by the Executive Committee following the 1965 meet and prior to the 1966 event.

(a) Authorization of the executive director to complete contractual arrangements with the *Detroit News* as sponsor of the 1965, 1966 and 1967 National Collegiate Indoor Track and Field Championships in Detroit, Michigan.

(b) Approval of the recommendation of the Swimming Rules Committee to change the scoring of the National Collegiate Swimming Championships to include the first 12 places, rather than the first six.

(c) Conclusion of negotiations for a new three-year contract with the Evansville College Tourney Sponsor Corporation to play the 1965, 1966 and 1967 National College Division Basketball Championship finals at Roberts Stadium, Evansville, Indiana.

(d) Authorization of the executive director to conduct a telegraphic poll of the Executive Committee regarding the sale of beer in concession stands only at the College World Series in Omaha, Nebraska. The Executive Committee reaffirmed its previous position in opposition to the sale of beer.

(e) In accordance with Executive Regulation II, Section 12, granting of permission to conduct a 1964 district baseball playoff on a Sunday and also approval of Sunday competition in connection with postponed College World Series games at Omaha.

(f) Authorization of the executive director to negotiate with the Fairfax Building for additional office space and, if unsuccessful, to terminate the Association's present lease and enter into an agreement with the Midland Building.

(g) Voting to distribute fifty per cent of the excess receipts of the National Collegiate Ice Hockey Championship to the competing institutions with the remaining fifty per cent (\$1,099.73) to be deposited in the Ice Hockey reserve fund.

(h) Approval of the recommendation of the Track and Field Rules Committee to count relay teams as four positions for purposes of distributing excess receipts (following transportation rebates) from the National Collegiate Track and Field Championships.

(i) In accordance with the Executive Committee minutes of April 18, 1964, the Officers' approval of contracts between the NCAA and the Orlando Elks Lodge 1079 to conduct the Atlantic Coast Football Championship in Orlando, Florida; between the NCAA and the Abilene Chamber of Commerce to conduct the Midwest Football Championship at Abilene, Texas; and between the NCAA and the Murfreesboro Jaycees to play the Mideast Football Championship in Murfreesboro, Tennessee.

(j) It was decided that since the Association's Conference of Conferences expenses were not budgeted in the 1963-64 budget, the expenses would be charged against surplus rather than adjusting the present budget.

2. The meeting reviewed running of the relay events in connection with the Association track and field championships.

(a) Voted to accept the recommendation of the Track and Field Rules Committee and the 440-yard relay and one-mile relay events be continued for another year in both the National Collegiate Track and Field Championships and the National College Division Track and Field Championships [AGAINST: Mr. Hill].

(b) Voted to apply the Officers' previous action regarding proration of receipts for relay teams to the 1965 meet.

3. Voted to approve the transfer of the Association's executive offices to the Midland Building after Mr. Byers reported on his investigation into securing additional or new space.

4. The Committee considered various financial reports and related matters.

(a) Voted to receive a comparison of budgeted and actual general income and expenses for the 11-month periods ending July 31, 1963, and July 31, 1964. The report showed income of \$384,173.91, or 130.7 per cent of the budget, and expenses of \$269,822.81, or 91.8 per cent of the 1963-64 budget. Mr. Byers noted that committee expenses continue to rise and the Association's Yearbook and Records Book cost over \$10,000 in printing charges. He said the creation of the NCAA News has added sharply to the printing expenses. He added that efforts are being directed to reducing the Records Book and Yearbook costs.

(b) Voted to receive a comparison of budgeted and actual income and expenses for the National Collegiate Athletic Bureau for the 11-month period ended July 31, 1963, and July 31, 1964. The report showed income of \$171,005.09, or 130 per cent of the budget, and expenses of \$102,227.15, or 77.7 per cent of the 1963-64 budget. Mr. Byers noted that the NCAB expected approximately \$36,700 in additional printing expense during the month of August which would reduce its income accordingly.

(c) Voted to receive a report of the Association's investment program which showed that a total of \$281,276.11 was contained in the NCAA investment trust and \$221,168.62 was invested in the Association's funded cash reserve. This amounted to a total of \$502,444.73 as compared to \$486,557.87 at this time in 1963.

(d) Voted to receive and approve a statement reporting the status of the Association's various reserve funds.

(e) Voted to receive a financial summary of the 1964 National College Division Basketball Championship reflecting a record gross income of \$109,496.35 and net income of \$30,809.04 with distribution of \$15,404.52 to the 32 competing institutions.

(f) Voted to receive a financial summary of the 1964 National Collegiate Basketball Championship. The report showed record net receipts of \$481,207.16 and distribution of \$240,603.58 to the 25 competing institutions. It was noted that net receipts of the 1964 tournament exceeded the previous record (1963) by over \$26,000.

(g) Voted to receive financial reports of the remaining National Collegiate and National College Division Championship events conducted during 1963-64. Reports from the National Collegiate Championship golf, skiing, swimming, tennis, track and field events were not received in time for inclusion in this report. Neither was the report of the National College Division Track and Field Cham-

pionships included. It was reported that record gross receipts were obtained from National Collegiate baseball and gymnastics championships and that a record net return was expected from the National Collegiate Track and Field Championships.

Voted to place the net receipts of the National College Division Golf and Swimming Championships in the College Division reserve fund.

(h) Voted to receive a statement of NCAA television expenses for the six-month periods ended July 31, 1963, and July 31, 1964. The report showed expenditures amounting to \$9,716.70, or 11.9 per cent of the 1964 budget.

(i) Voted to receive a report pertaining to federation financing and loan arrangements. Mr. Byers reported that four conferences—Big Eight, Atlantic Coast, Southwest and Western Athletic—had donated their share of the rebate from the 1963 football television assessment (total of \$15,540.43) to the United States Track and Field Federation. The University of Miami contributed \$500 from its share of the television rebate to the United States Baseball Federation and the University of Pittsburgh voted its share of the rebate to the United States Gymnastics Federation.

Rev. Crowley, president of the USTFF, reported that it had substantially reduced its operational expense and moved its executive office from State College, Pennsylvania, to Ann Arbor, Michigan.

(j) Voted to adjust the Association's 1963-64 general administration budget by adding \$5,000 to miscellaneous, thus increasing the total budget to \$298,850.00.

(k) The Committee considered the proposed 1964-65 general operational budget of the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

(1) Voted to increase the insurance item under "Meets and Tournaments" to \$1,500 to provide the regular NCAA athletic medical insurance coverage not only for participants in NCAA events, including the College Division regional football contests, but also all participants in NCAA certified post-season football games.

(2) Voted to increase the budget item for salaries to \$111,500 and to empower the officers to make whatever adjustments that might prove necessary under "Annuity and Insurance," and "Payroll Taxes"; furthermore, the total "General Administration" budget shall be placed at \$192,700 and the "Contingency" reduced to \$3,500.

(3) Voted to approve the Association's General Operating Budget for 1964-65, as revised.

(1) Voted to authorize the Officers to review and approve the 1964-65 budget of the National Collegiate Athletic Bureau.

(m) Voted to amend Executive Regulation III, Section 2, (a), (b) and (c), to provide for a per diem allowance of \$20. It was noted that it would cost the Association approximately \$7,000 annually to increase the allowable per diem from \$15 to \$20.

(n) Voted to increase the Association's automobile allowance from seven cents to eight cents per mile.

(o) Voted to approve the recommendation of the Council to pay the expenses of the Association's Officers to the 1964 Olympic Games in Tokyo.

(p) The report presented on behalf of the NCAA Olympic Committee expressed that Committee's concern with the results of its

fund-raising efforts in connection with the 1964 Olympic Games. It was noted that in some instances there was a lack of enthusiasm because of the present organization and administration of the USOC. It was recommended that the Officers forward a letter urging all members to make a special effort to meet the NCAA commitment of \$350,000 (as of July 31, \$163,506.52 had been credited to the Association).

It was the sense of the meeting that the Officers would forward a letter to all athletic directors asking their assistance in raising funds for the Olympic Games; further, the executive director was instructed to pay the Association's dues to the United States Olympic Committee.

5. Voted to approve the Gymnastics Rules Committee recommendations regarding creation of a new format for the National Collegiate Gymnastics Championships for a one-year period with the understanding that following the 1965 Gymnastics Championships, a survey will be conducted of all institutions sponsoring intercollegiate gymnastics to determine their reaction to the new format to assess properly the future structure of the National Collegiate meet.

6. Magnus F. Peterson, president, and Bernard H. McMahon, vice-chairman, Naismith Memorial Basketball Hall of Fame Building Fund, appeared to request the Association's support in raising funds for the Basketball Hall of Fame. Mr. Peterson explained that the temporary committee has received firm pledges of about \$264,000 from individuals in Springfield, Massachusetts, and an additional \$30,000 from interested individuals outside of Springfield, for a total of \$294,000. Approximately \$52,000 or 17 per cent was considered expense of obtaining the \$294,000 for the Hall of Fame.

7. Voted to authorize the Officers to appoint a post-graduate scholarship committee and endorse in principle the recommendations and procedures outlined in the memorandum distributed to the Executive Committee. The scholarship committee shall develop the details of the scholarship program and report its progress to the Council.

8. The Committee turned its attention to matters related to administration and conduct of National Collegiate Championship events.

(a) The Committee discussed the possibility of standardizing the distribution of receipts for National Collegiate Championship events in individual sports. It was the sense of the meeting that this item should be deferred until the January meeting.

(b) Voted to approve the following dates and sites for 1964-65 and future National Collegiate Championship and National College Division Championship events:

1964-65 National Collegiate Championships

Baseball—19th	Creighton University Omaha, Nebraska	June 7-11
Basketball—27th		
First Round	To be determined	March 6, 8 or 9
Regionals:		
East	University of Maryland College Park, Maryland	March 12-13

Mideast	University of Kentucky Lexington, Kentucky	March 12-13
Midwest	Kansas State University Manhattan, Kansas	March 12-13
West	Brigham Young University Provo, Utah	March 12-13
Finals	Oregon State University Memorial Coliseum, Portland, Oregon	March 19-20
<i>Cross-Country—28th</i>	Michigan State University East Lansing, Michigan	November 23
<i>Fencing—21st</i>	University of Detroit Detroit, Michigan	March 19-20
<i>Golf—68th</i>	University of Tennessee Knoxville, Tennessee	June 14-19
<i>Gymnastics—23d</i>	Southern Illinois University Carbondale, Illinois	March 26-27
<i>Ice Hockey—18th</i>	Brown University Providence, Rhode Island	March 18-20
<i>Indoor Track—1st</i>	University of Michigan Cobo Hall, Detroit, Michigan	March 12-13
<i>Skiing—12th</i>	University of Washington Crystal Mountain, Washington	March 25-27
<i>Soccer—6th</i>		
First Round	To be determined	November 20-24
Regionals	To be determined	November 26-28
Finals	Brown University Providence, Rhode Island	December 3 and 5
<i>Swimming—42nd</i>	Iowa State University Ames, Iowa	March 25-27
<i>Tennis—81st</i>	U.C.L.A. Los Angeles, California	June 14-19
<i>Track and Field—44th</i>	University of California Berkeley, California	June 17-19
<i>Wrestling—35th</i>	University of Wyoming Laramie, Wyoming	March 25-27

1964-65 National College Division Championship Events

<i>Basketball—9th</i>		
Regionals	To be determined	March 5-6
Finals	Evansville College Evansville, Indiana	March 10-12
<i>Cross-Country—8th</i>	Wheaton College Wheaton, Illinois	November 14
<i>Golf—3rd</i>	Southwest Missouri State College Springfield, Missouri	June 8-12
<i>Swimming—2nd</i>	Washington University St. Louis, Missouri	March 19-20
<i>Tennis—3rd</i>	California State College at Los Angeles, California	June 8-12
<i>Track and Field—3rd</i>	To be determined	June 11-12
<i>Wrestling—3rd</i>	Colorado School of Mines Golden, Colorado	March 11-13

1965-66 National Collegiate Championship Events

<i>Baseball—20th</i>	Creighton University Omaha, Nebraska	June 6-10
<i>Basketball—28th</i>		
First Round	To be determined	
Regionals	To be determined	
Finals	To be determined	
<i>Cross-Country—29th</i>	To be determined	
<i>Fencing—22nd</i>	To be determined	
<i>Golf—69th</i>	Stanford University Stanford, California	June 20-24
<i>Gymnastics—24th</i>	Pennsylvania State University University Park, Pennsylvania	April 1-2
<i>Ice Hockey—19th</i>	University of Minnesota (Duluth) Duluth, Minnesota	March 17-19
<i>Indoor Track—2nd</i>	University of Michigan Cobo Hall, Detroit, Michigan	March 11-12

<i>Skiing—13th</i>	To be determined	
<i>Soccer—7th</i>		
First Round	To be determined	
Regionals	To be determined	
Finals	To be determined	
<i>Swimming—43rd</i>	U. S. Air Force Academy USAF Academy, Colorado	March 24-26
<i>Tennis—82nd</i>	University of Miami Miami, Florida	June 13-18
<i>Track and Field—45th</i>	University of Pennsylvania Philadelphia, Pennsylvania	June 16-18
<i>Wrestling—36th</i>	Iowa State University Ames, Iowa	March 24-26

(c) Voted to approve the University Division Basketball Tournament Committee's recommendation to play first-round games on Saturday, commencing March 11, 1967, and comparable Saturdays thereafter with the stipulation that if a tie for the championship of an automatic-qualifying conference requires an adjustment, the Tournament Committee may delay the particular first-round round game until the first part of the next week. Basketball coaches should be made aware of this rule through the National Association of Basketball Coaches Bulletin.

(d) The executive director submitted several recommendations from the College Basketball Tournament Committee:

(1) Voted to extend to the 1965 National College Division Basketball Championship the privilege of selecting more than one team from an automatic-qualifying conference subject to the conditions outlined in the 1964 College Division Basketball Handbook.

(2) Voted to amend Executive Regulation II, Section 8, to provide that three units should be awarded for all eight finals games, and that two units should be awarded for all regional tournament games.

(3) Voted to approve the College Basketball Committee's recommendation to increase the per diem allowance for tournament officials at regional tournaments to \$15.

(e) The Committee considered various recommendations of the College Committee pertaining to National College Division events and other matters:

(1) The College Committee recommended an amendment to Article IV, Section 4, (b), of the By-laws to permit College Division student-athletes to enjoy three years of National Collegiate Championship competition regardless of the athlete's varsity status as a freshmen. It was the sense of the meeting that this recommendation be referred to the Council without recommendation.

(2) Voted to amend the Association's By-laws to establish a College Football Committee charged with the responsibility of administering the Association's College Division Football program and to forward this recommendation to the Council.

(3) There ensued a discussion as to the advisability of having

College Division sports committees report to the College Committee which, in turn, would make recommendations to the Executive Committee. It was the sense of the meeting that this matter should be referred to the College Committee for a definite recommendation concerning the proper administrative procedure for the sports committees to follow.

(4) It was the sense of the meeting that the College Committee's request for the establishment of a National College Division Gymnastics Championship be deferred until the new format of the National Collegiate Gymnastics Championship can be properly assessed.

(f) The Committee considered recommendations of the Golf Tournament Committee.

(1) Voted to accept the recommendation of the Golf Tournament Committee to determine the team champion through two rounds of medal play with the low 60 (including ties) competing for 36 holes of medal play to determine the individual champion.

(2) Voted to refer the Golf Committee's recommendation to limit the number of entries in the National Collegiate Golf Championship back to the Committee with the suggestion that it would be more advisable to utilize the existing NCAA district structure in dividing the country and that the Committee formulate a revised recommendation.

(3) Voted to deny the Committee's request to eliminate the top ten College Division golfers from the National Collegiate Golf Championships.

(g) Voted to encourage institutional sponsorship of invitational indoor tennis meets, but the Committee did not believe the NCAA should sponsor a national indoor tennis championship.

9. Voted to appoint a five-man committee, composed of members of both the Council and Executive Committee, to investigate the steps necessary toward establishing a marketing service, including a complete operating plan, and report back to the Executive Committee. President Ray, Messrs. Lonborg and Trevor, Earl Ramer, University of Tennessee, and Marcus L. Plant, University of Michigan, were elected to serve on the Marketing Service Committee.

10. Voted to receive a report by the Subcommittee on International Competition that a NCAA Committee on International Competition is unnecessary since the functions of such a committee can more properly be served by the respective federations.

11. The meeting gave its attention to matters pertaining to NCAA playing rules.

(a) Voted to receive a report on spot checks by the Baseball Rules Interpreter, John Bunn.

(b) Voted to forward to the NCAA Committee on Committees a recommendation that the National Association of Collegiate Commissioners be represented on both the football and basketball rules committees with the recommendation that the NACC's request be accomplished, if possible.

(c) Voted to deny the request of the Soccer Rules Committee to increase the size of the Committee to include six college representatives and one high school representative.

12. The Executive Committee gave its attention to the proposed National Athletic Director's organization and athletic directors' workshop.

(a) It was the sense of the meeting that the Association's executive office should be of assistance in the establishment of a National Athletic Director's organization, if requested.

(b) Voted to appropriate \$300 toward an Athletic Directors' Workshop to be sponsored by the Joint Committee on Physical Education and Athletics of the NCAA, AAHPER and CPEA.

13. President Ray announced that Reverend W. H. Crowley had submitted his resignation from the NCAA's Executive Committee because of a new assignment which removed him from the staff of an NCAA member institution. Voted to express its warm regard and appreciation to Father Crowley for his years of excellent service to the NCAA and intercollegiate athletics.

Council at New York City November 1-4, 1964

1. Voted to approve the following interim actions of the Officers:

(a) Appointment of James J. Corbett, Louisiana State University, as chairman of the recently-revised Committee of College-Professional Relations.

(b) Approval of basketball competition in Mexico for American University and Temple University after both institutions obtained Department of State approval and BFUSA sanction.

(c) Appointment of Jack Rose, California State College at Long Beach, as Western College Division representative on the NCAA Track and Field Rules Committee, replacing Fran Welch of Kansas State Teachers College.

(d) Appointment of J. Baaron Bremner, Cornell College, to replace William Koll, Pennsylvania State University, as the Western College Division representative on the Wrestling Rules Committee.

(e) Appointment of Colonel D. S. McAlister, The Citadel, to replace Reverend W. H. Crowley, resigned, as a member of the Eligibility Committee. Ernest B. McCoy, Pennsylvania State University, was named Committee Chairman.

(f) Approval of the request of the New Mexico State University to compete in a basketball tournament in Mexico City, Mexico, commencing November 22, 1964, after the institution obtained BFUSA sanction and Department of State approval.

(g) Approval of a meeting sponsored by the Association for a selected group of interested individuals prior to their attending the 1964 Olympic Games. The purpose of this meeting was to outline strategy to advance the Federation Movement at Tokyo. The meeting was held in Chicago, Illinois, September 20, 1964.

(h) Appointment of the following as a committee to continue the Association's investigation of the California Polytechnic Institute case and to prepare an advisory bulletin to the NCAA membership: Marcus L. Plant, University of Michigan (chairman); Walter L. Hass, University of Chicago; and Kenneth E. Midgely, NCAA counsel.

(i) Agreement to issue a Special Memorandum to the membership concerning future Association policies in track and field.

(j) Approval of New York City as site for the November 1-4 Council meetings.

(k) Deferment of the appointment of a replacement for Reverend W. H. Crowley on the NCAA Executive Committee until the January Council meeting.

(l) Granting permission to Louisiana State University to send its freshman basketball team to Guatemala City, Guatemala, for three days as guests of the government of Guatemala.

(m) Appointment of the following to serve on the Post-Graduate Scholarship Committee: A. D. Kirwan, University of Kentucky, (chairman); Robert Bernreuter, Pennsylvania State University; Captain Peter M. Dawkins, U. S. Army; Leo A. Harris, University of Oregon; Jerome H. Holland, Hampton Institute; Carl A. Troester, American Association of Health, Physical Education and Welfare; and Laurence C. Woodruff, University of Kansas.

(o) Approval of Texas Western College's request to compete in two basketball games against Mexican opponents in El Paso, Texas, on January 9, 1965, and in Chihuahua, Mexico, on February 27, 1965.

2. The Council turned its attention to reports of special committees.

(a) Voted to receive a report of the Committee on Academic Testing and Requirements as presented to the July Conference of Conferences.

(b) Voted to send Mr. Plant's memorandum as revised, on the workmen's compensation issue to the membership as a statement from the Council and signed by the Officers.

(c) Voted to approve the Post-Graduate Scholarship Committee's recommendations for implementation of the NCAA post-graduate scholarship program. District vice-presidents were instructed as to their duties as chairmen of the District selection committees. Deadline for football nominations of the institutions was November 25, and for District nominations December 9.

(d) The meeting requested the Association's legal counsel to take the necessary steps for establishing a foundation to serve as a depository of funds for the NCAA post-graduate scholarship program.

(e) Voted to receive a report by Mr. Sneed, chairman, Junior College Transfer Rule Committee, on the progress of his committee. Mr. Sneed stated that, upon request of the Athletic Association of Western Universities, his Committee intended to propose the same amendment to the Association's junior college transfer rule as was submitted unsuccessfully to the 1964 Convention.

3. President Ray and Secretary-Treasurer Barnes reported on their experiences as representatives of the Association at the 1964 Olympic Games. During their stay in Japan the Officers were available for consultation with representatives of the various national sports federations. They also informed interested observers that the present situation in the United States is a domestic matter. President Ray observed that the AAU had a large contingent in Tokyo and worked diligently to improve its relations with other international delegates. Mr. Ray also noted that each of the federations has a different posture concerning its status with the AAU. There followed a description of each of the federation's activities in Tokyo.

4. The Council turned its attention to matters related to the Federation Movement and the Association's involvement with the four national sports federations, particularly the United States Track and Field Federation. The USTFF policy statement, as distributed by its president, Reverend W. H. Crowley, and the Amateur Athletic Union's sanctioning rule [AAU General Rule I, Section 2, (b)] were considered and discussed in detail.

President Ray then introduced General James M. Gavin, chairman of the Board, Arthur D. Little Company, Incorporated. General Gavin explained the reason for his interest in amateur athletics and provided the Council with a background for his involvement. He distributed a letter he received from President Johnson under date of July 15, 1964, requesting that General Gavin study the feasibility of establishing an independent and privately financed sports development foundation to "supplement the work of existing sports bodies." The Arthur D. Little Company was also hired to investigate the present status of the United States Olympic Committee and make recommendations to improve this country's Olympic movement. General Gavin indicated he had several staff members investigating the United States Olympic movement and assisting him with drafting recommendations regarding a sports foundation. He claimed that it soon became apparent that it was necessary to find a solution to the "dispute" if he were to accomplish this goal.

General Gavin stated that he was prepared to recommend establishment of a sports foundation to President Johnson in order to improve amateur sports in the United States. He discussed the possibility of matching federal and local government funds to provide athletic facilities where needed. He stated there is a serious need for certain types of facilities, listing specifically Olympic-size swimming pools, indoor skating rinks and bobsled runs.

The foundation would also solicit private funds and would be governed by a Board of Trustees appointed by the President, but there would be absolutely no government intervention.

General Gavin cited the need for research in sports medicine. There also is a need for research to improve athletic equipment. He opined that the foundation would meet this need and also serve as a central repository for research data.

Other ways in which General Gavin indicated that the foundation could be of assistance were:

- (a) Stimulate annual national competition in Olympic sports.
- (b) Provide athletic opportunities for young people, whether they attend school or not.
- (c) Influence legislation in obtaining government funds for athletic facilities.

General Gavin stated that the foundation would seek the advice of recognized sports bodies in the scheduling of national events. He related salient points of his conversation with the Marquis de Exeter who said the IAAF couldn't recognize the USTFF as a sanctioning agent because it is run by professionals. General Gavin informed the Council that he believed the United States' system of athletics is free enterprise in operation at its best. He stated that the system has been highly productive and that he saw nothing wrong with young people receiving scholarships for ability both for athletic and academic reasons.

In conclusion, the General informed the Council that he believed the AAU would accept him as a mediator to settle the dispute between the Federations and the Amateur Athletic Union.

5. Voted that Montclair State College declare Gilbert Young ineligible for the sport of basketball until January 1, 1965. Mr. Young participated in two basketball games after the conclusion of the permissible basketball playing season in 1964. Henry Schmidt, athletic director, stated that his institution failed to understand completely the obligations of NCAA membership inasmuch as they recently joined the Association. The institution is also a member of the NAIA, which does not prohibit out-of-season basketball competition.

6. Mr. George H. Young, chairman; Nicholas M. McKnight, member, and A. J. Bergstrom, secretary, Committee on Infractions, appeared before the Council to submit the Committee's report.

(a) Mr. Young referred to the written report involving Tennessee A&I State University (Case No. 203). He stated that this was a complicated case and that nothing could be established in the area of improper recruiting. Out-of-season football practice apparently did occur, and was witnessed by an investigator for the Committee. Chairman Young concluded that the Committee believed a violation of the NCAA by-laws had occurred based on the report submitted by Charles Gray.

Dr. A. V. Boswell, vice-president; Howard C. Gentry, director of athletics and John A. Merritt, football coach, appeared before the Council on behalf of Tennessee A&I State University. A letter from Walter S. Davis, president, was also distributed.

Voted that a violation did not actually occur; however, Tennessee A&I State University was guilty of questionable practices involving laxity in administration of its athletic program and this situation should be promptly corrected.

It should be noted that the incident occurred prior to the distribution of a clarifying interpretation on out-of-season practice, under which Tennessee A&I State University clearly would have been in violation. The executive director was instructed to forward a private letter of reprimand to President Davis concerning the situation.

(b) Case No. 213 involving the University of Miami (Florida) was reported to the Council by Mr. Young. The Committee on Infractions concluded that the University of Miami was in violation of Article III, Section 1, NCAA Constitution, when it received the assistance of a non-alumnus recruiter, who provided free transportation to a prospective student-athlete. Further, the institution was in violation of Article VI, Section 1, By-laws, when the recruiter provided free room and board to the prospective student-athlete during his summer employment. The Committee stated that after a conversation with the institution's basketball coach, the non-alumnus recruiter actively engaged in interesting the prospective student-athlete in attending the University of Miami and thus became an agent of the institution.

(1) Dr. Henry Stanford, president, and James E. Glass, legal counsel, appeared before the Council on behalf of the University of Miami. Dr. Stanford confirmed that the Committee's finding were accurate and factual and that the investigation was fair and thorough. He stated that the institution was dealing with an overly-enthusiastic parent of a student at the University of Miami and that it was diffi-

cult to control the activities of students. Dr. Stanford stressed his concern over adherence to NCAA regulations and informed the Council of his meetings with individuals associated with the institution's athletic program.

(2) Voted to receive the Committee on Infractions' report of Case No. 213 and to approve its findings.

(3) Voted to place the University of Miami on probation for one year and to prohibit the institution from participating in the NCAA basketball tournament and cooperating events during the term of its probation. The resolution as approved follows:

Whereas, the NCAA Committee on Infractions has investigated alleged violations of NCAA legislation by the University of Miami, Coral Gables, Florida, and has reported its findings to the Council;

Whereas, the Council has found the University of Miami to have violated the provisions governing financial aid to student-athletes (Article III, Section 1, NCAA Constitution), in that a representative of the University's athletic interests provided a student-athlete of the University free air transportation from Miami, Florida, to his home area at Christmastime, 1963;

Whereas, the Council has found the University of Miami to have violated the provisions governing recruiting (Article VI, Section 1, NCAA By-laws), in that:

1. During the summer of 1963, the representative of the University's athletic interests provided the prospective student-athlete with free board and room in his home at the time the prospect was employed by the representative, and

2. The University's representative provided this prospect with free air transportation from the site of the job to the area of the University of Miami so that the young man could enroll in the second term of the University's 1963 summer school.

Whereas, these violations did not reflect any pattern of disregard for the governing rules and corrective actions have been taken by the University to guard against such occurrences in the future;

Now, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the University of Miami be placed on probation for a period of one year from this date (November 4, 1964), it being understood that prior to the expiration of this probationary period the NCAA Committee on Infractions shall review the athletic policies and practices of the institution;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that during the period of this probation, the University of Miami's basketball team be prohibited from participating in the National Collegiate Basketball Championship and those like basketball events cooperating with the Association in the administration of its enforcement program;

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that record be made of the cooperation extended to the NCAA and its Committee on Infractions by the executive and athletic administrations of the University of Miami.

(c) The Council next considered Case No. 188 involving Michigan State University. Mr. Young reported the findings of the Committee on Infractions and mentioned that the institution had uncovered the same violations. The Committee observed that this was an old case,

but serious in nature in that a "slush" fund was established to provide financial aid to student-athletes.

(1) John A. Fuzak, faculty athletic representative, appeared on behalf of Michigan State University. He informed the Council that his institution had found the same violations. He stated that those responsible for initiating the illegal action did voluntarily reform so that Michigan State University's athletic program was in complete compliance with NCAA and conference regulations. Mr. Fuzak believed that the investigation would serve to strengthen the institution's program and Michigan State University will not condone illegal practices and was determined to improve and correct weaknesses uncovered in the investigation. A letter from William R. Reed, commissioner, Big Ten Conference, was distributed.

(2) Voted to receive the report of the Committee on Infractions on Case No. 188 and approve its findings.

(3) Voted to place Michigan State University on probation for a period of three years during which time the institution shall be ineligible for all NCAA events and cooperating events; however, the sentence is suspended but if any violation occurs during the next three years, the probation then takes effect immediately for the remainder of the sentence. The resolution as approved follows:

Whereas, the NCAA Committee on Infractions has investigated alleged violations of NCAA legislation by Michigan State University, East Lansing, and has reported its findings to the Council;

Whereas, the Council has found Michigan State University to have violated the principle of amateurism and those governing financial aid (Article III, Sections 1 and 4, NCAA Constitution), in that;

1. Prior to and during the period of 1957-59, at least 10 student-athletes participating in the sport of football received improper financial assistance in the form of free transportation between their homes and the University prior to, during and at the end of the college year, and

2. During this same period several of these student-athletes received additional benefits in the form of cash allowances, spending money and tuition payments.

Whereas, the Council has found Michigan State University to have violated the principle of institutional control (Article III, Section 2, NCAA Constitution), and that prohibiting outside recruiting funds (Article VI, Section 2, NCAA By-laws), in that there existed in connection with the Michigan State University football program prior to and during the years of 1957-59, an outside secret fund for providing improper financial assistance to student-athletes;

Whereas, the Council has found Michigan State University to have violated the provisions governing recruiting (Article VI, Section 1, NCAA By-laws), in that prior to and during the period of 1957-59, the University recruited prospective student-athletes with the offer and gifts of financial assistance not permitted by the legislation of Michigan State University, the Intercollegiate (Big Ten) Conference and this Association;

Whereas, the Council considers these violations to have been seri-

ous infractions of the Association's rules and regulations and constituted a pattern devised to circumvent rules;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that Michigan State University be placed on probation for a period of three years from this date (November 4, 1964);

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that during this period of probation the institution shall not be eligible to participate in any National Collegiate Championship competition and those invitational and like events which cooperate with the NCAA in the administration of its enforcement program;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that during this period the institution's athletic teams shall not be eligible to participate in any television program subject to the administration and control of the Association and the institution shall not make any commitment for such television appearances before it has been restored to full rights and privileges of membership;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that since the Council recognizes that these violations occurred during a period substantially removed from the present and the Council is satisfied that the illicit operations were terminated at the close of the 1958-59 college year, the application of the foregoing penalties be suspended, with the proviso that they may be invoked should the institution be found to be in violation of any NCAA legislation during the period ending November 4, 1967;

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that record be made of the cooperation accorded the NCAA and its Committee on Infractions by the executive and athletic administrations of Michigan State University and the Commissioner's office of the Intercollegiate Conference.

(d) Mr. Young referred to the written report involving the United States Naval Academy (Case No. 214). He stated that there would not be an appearance on behalf of the institution inasmuch as Academy officials agreed with the findings of the Committee. It was noted that the United States Naval Academy reported the violation to the NCAA prior to any contact or investigation by the Association. The institution stated that the violation was a result of a failure in communications between the athletic administration of the institution and the assistant football coach involved. A letter from Rear Admiral C. S. Minter, superintendent of the United States Naval Academy, was read to the Council expressing the institution's concurrence with the Committee's report.

(1) Voted to receive the Committee on Infractions' report on Case No. 214 and its findings be approved.

(2) Voted to place the United States Naval Academy on probation for the period of one year. The resolution, as approved, follows:

Whereas, the NCAA Committee on Infractions has investigated alleged violations of NCAA legislation by the United States Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland, and has reported its findings to the Council;

Whereas, the Council has found the United States Naval Academy to have violated the provisions governing recruiting (Article VI, Section 5, NCAA By-laws), in that a representative of the Academy's

athletic interests, acting after consultation with an Academy assistant coach, arranged for and provided an expense-paid trip to four prospective student-athletes from their home environment to Dallas, Texas, and return, in order that these young men could attend the 1964 Cotton Bowl football game in which the Academy's team participated;

Whereas, the Council considers the violation to be serious in nature although acknowledging it occurred through a breakdown in the Academy's inter-organizational communication rather than a willful attempt to circumvent rules and regulations;

Whereas, the Council has taken into consideration the facts that the Academy placed itself on report, conducted a thorough investigation, reported full and unbiased results, effected corrective measures and provided complete assistance to and cooperation with the Committee on Infractions;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, the United States Naval Academy be placed on probation for a period of one year from this date (November 4, 1964), it being understood that prior to the expiration of this probationary period the NCAA Committee on Infractions shall review the athletic policies and practices of the Institution;

BE IT FINALLY RESOLVED, that record be made of the cooperation accorded the NCAA and its Committee on Infractions by the executive and athletic administrations of the United States Naval Academy and the Commissioner's office of the Eastern College Athletic Conference.

(e) Case No. 217 involving Western State College of Colorado was reported to the Council by Mr. Young. It was noted that the institution did not wish to appear and did not contest the facts as submitted in the Committee on Infractions' report.

(1) Voted to receive the Committee on Infractions' report on Case No. 217 and approve its findings.

(2) Voted that Western State College of Colorado be reprimanded and censured. The resolution as approved, follows:

Whereas, the NCAA Committee on Infractions has investigated alleged violations of NCAA legislation by Western State College of Colorado, Gunnison, and has reported its findings to the Council;

Whereas, the Council has found Western State College of Colorado to have violated the provisions governing financial aid to student-athletes (Article III, Section 4, NCAA Constitution), in that the income from outside employment when coupled with institutional financial assistance granted to a student-athlete exceeded commonly accepted educational expenses;

Whereas, the Council recognizes that this case does not represent an intent to provide a student-athlete with fringe benefits or circumvent governing NCAA legislation:

Whereas, the College acknowledged that a violation occurred in this instance and provided records pertinent to the case;

NOW, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED, that the Council reprimand and censure Western State College of Colorado;

BE IT FURTHER RESOLVED, that record be made of the cooperation

accorded the NCAA and its Committee on Infractions by the executive and athletic administrations of Western State College of Colorado.

(f) Voted to terminate the probationary status of the University of Dayton and to restore the institution to full rights and privileges of membership as of November 3, 1964.

(g) There ensued a discussion about the ramifications of the Council's decision in the case of Michigan State University. The Committee on Infractions requested Council guidance in establishing policy guidelines in such cases.

Voted that allegations involving incidents which occurred more than five years previous should be handled at the discretion of the Committee on Infractions after considering the status of the present athletic administration at the institution involved; further, if the incident is considered of a critical nature, it definitely should be brought to the attention of the Council.

7. The Council returned to considering reports of special committees.

(a) Mr. Byers reported on the joint high school-college recruiting code of good conduct. The code, as previously distributed to the Council, had not been approved by the high school representatives. Voted to distribute the code to the membership once high school approval is obtained, if the code is still consistent with NCAA policies.

(b) Voted that in the interests of minimizing potential conflicts between signings of two professional contracts and the eligibility of college football players whose seasons have not been completed, the Council addresses this request to the two American professional football leagues:

(1) That their player selection drafts in the future not be held before January 1, and

(2) If this is impractical for the current year, the 1964 drafts be held no earlier than November 30.

The American Football Coaches Association, through its president, is invited to join in making this request.

8. Voted to adopt the proposed revision to the NCAA enforcement procedures, as amended.

9. The Council considered matters pertaining to Association membership.

(a) Voted to elect the California Intercollegiate Baseball Association to allied membership.

(b) Voted to interpret Article I, Section 2, (a), By-laws, to provide that preliminary academic accreditation by a regional accrediting agency be accepted as fulfilling the academic requirements for active membership in the NCAA provided that the accrediting agency's definition of preliminary accreditation is in conformity with that issued by the North Central Association of Colleges and Secondary Schools.

(c) Voted to approve Hardin-Simmons University's request to remain an active member of the Association for the 1964-65 academic year. Hardin-Simmons University recently discontinued football and does not offer a fall sport, but plans to inaugurate one commencing with the 1964-65 academic year.

(d) The Council discussed the present NCAA regulation limiting Association membership to institutions within the United States or its territories as a result of inquiries from Canadian universities concerning possible membership affiliation. It was noted that the Council could make a decision concerning this question when considering amendments to come before the 1965 Convention.

10. Voted to approve the revised summer baseball requirements and criteria for 1965 and agreements between the NCAA and professional baseball and the NCAA and the National Collegiate Baseball Foundation.

11. Voted that Harry Carlson, University of Colorado, receive an NCAA commemorative award for his outstanding services to intercollegiate athletics.

12. Voted to receive the report of the NCAA Wrestling Coaches and Officials Association relative to the coaches selling wrestling equipment and to schedule this matter for roundtable discussion at the 1965 Convention if time is available.

13. The Council received the report of the NCAA Committee on Summer Camps as presented by its chairman, Mr. Reynolds. Asa S. Bushnell, commissioner, Eastern College Athletic Conference, joined the meeting to request counsel from the Association regarding proposed ECAC legislation.

After considering the problem, the Council agreed that summer camps are worthwhile, serve a purpose and should be encouraged rather than discouraged. It was the sense of the meeting that the Committee on Summer Camps should prepare a plan to certify summer camps in which NCAA members' facilities, coaches or student-athletes would be involved. Each camp certified by the Association would agree to abide by the established criteria. The Committee was asked to report back with a more definite program.

14. Voted that the Officers name a committee to investigate the possibility of organizing a national athletic directors' association at the 1965 NCAA Convention.

15. The Council turned its attention to athletic scouting services designed to assist an institution in locating prospective student-athletes and whether subscription to such a service violated Article VI, Section 5, (e), of the By-laws.

Voted that the executive director's previous interpretation in this matter is correct and that institutions subscribing to such a talent service are in violation of NCAA regulations.

16. Voted to authorize the Officers to notify the membership that the position of the Association is the same as that enunciated in the resolution passed at the 1963 Convention and that the policy is in full force and effect; further, it should be noted that the Council took this action after a careful review of the Conference of Conferences' action and thorough consideration of the current situation.

The following detailed statement was approved:

The National Collegiate Athletic Association, through official action of its Council, meeting in New York, November 1-4, 1964, here affirms its unqualified belief in and support of the sports Federations in which it has joined and in which it is participating as a constituent member.

In so doing and by thus supporting the fundamental principle

of an educational institution's right and obligation to sanction the competition in which its student-athletes participate, the NCAA Council wishes to make absolutely clear:

1. That sanctioning authority is for one purpose alone: to encourage well-managed competition, not to inhibit it; to provide a broad base of wholesome and constructive competitive opportunity within the legitimate programs of all amateur organizations.

2. That this does not preclude sanctioning of meets and tournaments by other amateur sports bodies having a legitimate interest therein.

3. And, that if this fundamental educational right and obligation to sanction is restricted or denied by the action of any other amateur athletic organization, the curtailment of competitive opportunity will be the responsibility of that organization.

In recording its position of Federation support, the NCAA Council does so in accordance with a resolution adopted at the 57th National Convention of the NCAA, January 7-9, 1963, in Los Angeles, California, and which now is in full force and effect. The resolution is as follows:

"Now, THEREFORE, BE IT RESOLVED BY THE NCAA in Convention assembled that

1. The members of the Association reaffirm their full support of the amateur sports federations.

2. The member institutions of the NCAA will support only those meets and tournaments which have obtained sanctions from the established sports federations in basketball, track and field, baseball and gymnastics.

3. The member institutions of this Association will contribute to and participate with absolute priority and to the fullest extent in the programs of the Federations and they will provide competition, coaching personnel and facilities for Federations' development programs . . ."

This position received wholehearted membership support in 1963 and was endorsed enthusiastically by the 92 delegates to the Conference of Conferences, held in Denver, Colorado, July 20-21, 1964. This meeting set the following goals:

1. To participate in the Federation Movement in which the important policy decisions are made in a democratic manner with fair representation of the educational and athletic interests involved.

2. To provide an amateur athletic program consistent with the primary objectives of the student-athlete.

3. To provide as broad a base of sports participation as possible.

4. To realize and maintain strong international sports representation in the national interest.

Essential to the achievement of these common goals as recorded by the Conference of Conferences is the abiding conviction that the educational institutions in the United States have an historic and continuing obligation to approve the forms of athletic competition in which their student-athletes engage.

The most effective and appropriate means of meeting this obligation lies in the recognition and acceptance of the sanctioning authority of the Federations with which the NCAA is affiliated.

17. Voted to approve the following Nominating Committee and the Committee on Committees for the 59th Convention:

Nominating Committee

District 1—Frank R. Thoms, Jr., Williams College
District 2—Harvey D. Woods, Fairleigh Dickinson University
District 3—Earl M. Ramer, University of Tennessee
District 4—Verne C. Freeman, Purdue University
District 5—Earl Sneed, University of Oklahoma
District 6—Alan J. Chapman, Rice University
District 7—A. R. Reynolds, Colorado State College
District 8—Harry M. Cross, University of Washington
At-large —Richard P. Koenig, Valparaiso University
At-large —Thomas A. Cartmill, St. Lawrence University
At-large —Samuel E. Barnes, Howard University
Chairman—Frank R. Thoms, Jr.

Committee on Committees

District 1—Edward S. Steitz, Springfield College
District 2—Asa S. Bushnell, Eastern College Athletic Conference
District 3—Bernie H. Moore, Southeastern Conference
District 4—William R. Reed, Big Ten Conference
District 5—W. H. H. Dye, University of Nebraska
District 6—Delbert Swartz, University of Arkansas
District 7—Hoyt Brawner, University of Denver
District 8—A. T. Gill, Oregon State University
At-large —Harvey C. Chrouser, Wheaton College
At-large —Marshall S. Turner, Jr., Johns Hopkins University
At-large —Don Adee, Chico State College*

Chairman—Asa S. Bushnell

*—Because of a schedule conflict, Don Adee declined the appointment and the Officers, acting for the Council, appointed Cameron S. Deeds, California State College at Los Angeles, to replace him.

18. Reverend Robert L. Hoggson, faculty athletic representative, Georgetown University, appeared before the Council to discuss a violation of Article III, Section 10, (c), of the Constitution. Reverend Hoggson confirmed that two Georgetown University basketball players, Owen Gillen and James Brown, participated in a basketball tournament after the conclusion of the permissible playing season. Both students did not believe that they were endangering their intercollegiate eligibility. After reviewing the action, Georgetown University suspended the two student-athletes from further basketball competition through December 31, 1964, and deprived them of their grant-in-aid through that period. The institution's action was subsequently endorsed by the Eastern College Athletic Conference, of which Georgetown University is a member.

Voted that Georgetown University should declare Owen Gillen and James Brown ineligible for intercollegiate basketball competition until January 1, 1965.

19. The executive director reported his telephone conversation with Admiral Minter, superintendent, United States Naval Academy, in which Admiral Minter expressed a desire to appeal the Council's

penalty and asked for reconsideration of Case No. 214.

(a) Voted to reconsider Case No. 214 involving the United States Naval Academy.

(b) Defeated a motion that the United States Naval Academy receive a reprimand and censure instead of a one-year probation.

(c) Voted to affirm the Council's original action that the United States Naval Academy be placed on probation for a period of one year.

20. The Council returned to matters related to the 59th annual Convention.

(a) The meeting reviewed a listing of eight amendments to the Constitution and By-laws previously proposed for action at the 1965 Convention by the Council, Executive Committee, Soccer Eligibility Committee and University Division Cross-Country Committee.

Voted to sponsor the eight amendments.

(b) Voted to sponsor an amendment to Article IV, Section 1, (d), By-laws, concerning the junior college transfer rule and that the same amendment introduced at the 1964 Convention be offered at the 1965 Convention.

(c) Defeated a motion to sponsor an amendment which would limit the duration of the grant-in-aid to one academic year.

(d) Voted to amend Article IV, Section 1, Constitution, to permit colleges and universities outside of the United States and its territories to become members of the National Collegiate Athletic Association.

(e) Voted to sponsor an amendment to Article VII, Section 1, (f), By-laws, to permit a student-athlete who would otherwise be ineligible under Article IV of the By-laws to be granted an additional year of competition for purposes of certified post-season football games and NCAA College Division games if his institution or its conference has granted him an exception under established "hardship" procedures.

(f) Voted to sponsor an amendment to the By-laws as requested by the College Committee that Article IV of the By-laws be amended to permit College Division student-athletes to enjoy three years of National Collegiate Championship competition regardless of their varsity status as freshmen.

(g) It was moved and seconded that student-athletes, regardless of College or University classification, be eligible for three years of NCAA championship competition regardless of varsity status as freshmen.

(h) Voted that the foregoing motion be tabled until the January meeting of the Council.

(i) Voted to table the Athletic Association of Western Universities' recommendation that the Council sponsor legislation prohibiting any student-athlete on a varsity or freshman team from competing on an outside team in any sport during the academic year.

(j) Voted to introduce an amendment to change the name of the Committee on Sports Injuries and Safety to the Committee on Competitive Safeguards and Medical Aspects of Sports.

(k) Voted to introduce amendments to Article IV of the By-laws to implement the recommendations of the Committee on Academic Testing and Requirements and the Long-Range Planning Committee

for establishing minimum academic requirements for competition and aid; further, to instruct the executive director to draft language to include the minimum academic requirements in the Association's future football television plans and forward it to the NCAA Television Committee with the Council's recommendations.

(1) Voted to approve the recommendations of junior college administrators that the NCAA amend its By-laws to provide the junior colleges with the same courtesy as extended the high schools in contacting their student-athletes, and that Article IV, Section 6, By-laws, be amended accordingly.

(m) Defeated a motion to sponsor an amendment to the By-laws per the Rocky Mountain Faculty Athletic Conference's request that all language after the last comma in Article IV, Section 1, (d), (1), which reads as follows: "or is readmitted to the four-year college first attended."

(n) Defeated a motion that at the request of the Association's District Seven membership, the Council sponsor an amendment to Article III, Section 1, of the Constitution by adding a sub-paragraph (d) which would state: "(d) he shall not participate in the same sport in two consecutive school years at different four-year colleges."

21. Voted to empower the Officers to approve the Official Interpretations, including those pertaining to summer camps.

22. Appointed a special committee to restudy the Association's penalty system with regard to the NCAA enforcement program. Named to the Committee were Messrs. McCoy, Hartvigsen, Hass, Plant, Sours, Thoms and Young, with Mr. McCoy to serve as chairman.

Council at Chicago, Illinois January 9-10, 1965

1. Voted to approve the following appointments and interim actions of the Officers:

(a) Appointments to fill vacancies on certain committees.

(b) Approval of the reapplication of Portland State College for renewal of its membership in the Association.

(c) Action of the Officers and subsequent mail vote of the Council in regard to the proposed amendments to Article VII, NCAA By-laws.

2. Voted to table any action regarding the proposed legislation regarding certification of summer camps and refer the entire matter to the incoming Council.

3. Considerable time was spent in reviewing the proposed amendment to Article VII, By-laws, which, if adopted, would place certification of certain track and field and gymnastics events under the authority of the Association's Extra Events Committee.

The Committee reviewed Article III, Section 7, of the Constitution, which established the legislative principle of the proposed amendment. In regard to the amendment (if adopted), the Council agreed that in its certifying criteria the requirement of sanction by the United States Track and Field Federation or the United States Gymnastics Federation, where applicable, would apply. It was the sense of the meeting that inclusion of this requirement should be a policy of the Extra Events Committee rather than a directive from the Convention.

In the event the amendment was adopted, the Council was in agreement that any violation of Article VII, By-laws, would be considered an institutional violation and come within the purview of the NCAA Committee on Infractions.

The Council turned its attention toward general discussion of the merits of the proposed legislation and attitudes toward it in the various sections of the country.

Unanimously voted to reaffirm its telegraphic vote supporting passage of the amendment to Article VII, By-laws.

4. The Council received reports concerning participation in certified post-season college all-star football contests by players who were signed to professional football contracts; special reference was made to the Hula Bowl game.

It was agreed that the Council could not take action against this specific game since it appeared obvious that other similarly-certified games included players who had professionalized themselves in the same manner. It was agreed that the Extra Events Committee should consider that problem and forward a recommendation to the Council.

5. The Council reviewed the plans and contemplated operating procedures for the 59th annual Convention.

(a) The Convention program was confirmed and it was agreed that the review of amendments and consideration of Council members to present unassigned amendments would take place later in the meeting.

(b) It was agreed that the amendments would be considered in the order that they were printed in the Convention Bulletin.

6. The Council considered the report of the NCAA Committee on Infractions, as presented by George H. Young, University of Wisconsin, chairman of the Committee.

(a) The Council reviewed Case No. 176 (State University of Iowa) and Case No. 189 (Centenary College). The Committee reported that its review of these cases indicated compliance with NCAA regulations on the part of the two institutions.

(1) Voted to terminate the probationary status of the State University of Iowa and to restore the institution to full rights and privileges of NCAA membership.

(2) Voted to terminate the probationary status of Centenary College and to restore the institution to full rights and privileges of NCAA membership.

(b) Mr. Young presented the report of the Committee on Infractions regarding Case No. 216 (West Texas State University). W. Mitchell Jones, faculty representative, represented West Texas State University. Mr. Jones acknowledged that the violations as enumerated had occurred and stated that the Committee's report was correct in each instance. Mr. Jones reported that West Texas State University accepts its membership in the NCAA seriously and pledged strict compliance with the principles of the Association and all its rules and regulations. He expressed the feelings of embarrassment suffered by the University because of the violations which occurred.

The Council also received a letter dated January 1, 1965, written by President James P. Cornette, West Texas State University.

(1) Voted that the report of the NCAA Committee on Infractions

regarding Case No. 216, West Texas State University, be received and the findings approved.

(2) Voted to place West Texas State University on probation for one year.

6. Voted to refer a report submitted by the United States Naval Academy regarding procedures of the Association's enforcement program to the special committee appointed by the Council.

7. The Council turned its attention to amendments previously circulated and printed in the Convention Bulletin for consideration at the business session of the Convention. The Council noted the source of those amendments not sponsored by the Council and assigned its members to present the Council-sponsored amendments.

(a) Voted to withdraw Official Interpretation 13 of the Constitution, Article III, Section 1.

(b) Voted to amend Official Interpretation 18 of the Constitution, Article III, Section 1, by removing the parenthetic markings and changing "sport coat" to "sport blazer."

(c) Voted to withdraw Official Interpretation 7 of the Constitution, Article III, Section 4.

8. The meeting considered revisions in the Association's enforcement procedure. Mr. Sours was requested to present the enforcement amendments to the Convention.

9. Mr. Ramer was requested to present the Council's annual report to the Convention. Inasmuch as the Council minutes appear in the Convention Bulletin, it was agreed that the annual Council report to the Convention should concern itself primarily with the background and negotiations between the Association, the Federations, and the Amateur Athletic Union.

10. Walter Hass, chairman, athletic directors' exploratory committee, reported on behalf of his committee. He stated that it was the recommendation of his committee that the national athletic directors association hold its organizational meeting in late June of this year. Mr. Hass' committee has already appointed a constitutional committee, a program committee, arrangements committee and nominating committee to expedite the organization of the national athletic directors association.

Voted to receive the report and endorse the proposed national athletic directors association.

11. Voted to defer until after the Association's 59th annual convention a resolution submitted by the Eastern College Athletic Association suggesting that organizations interested in amateur track and field form a coalition.

Executive Committee at Chicago, Illinois January 10, 1965

1. The Executive Committee considered various financial reports and related matters.

(a) Voted to receive and approve the report, presented by the executive director and secretary-treasurer, of the Association's finances for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1964, as printed on pages 128-137 of the 59th Convention Bulletin.

(b) Voted to receive a comparison of budgeted and actual in-

come and expenses for the first four months of the current fiscal year. The report showed actual income of \$130,397.88, or 39 per cent of the budget, and actual expenses of \$103,080.15, or 30.8 per cent of the budget.

(c) Voted to receive a four-month comparison of budget and actual income and expenses for the National Collegiate Athletic Bureau, and to request the NCAB to explain the substantial increase in IBM tabulating expense. The report showed NCAB income as of December 31, 1964, at \$110,063.48, or 80.9 per cent of the budget, and expenses at \$42,370.02, or 31.1 per cent of the budget.

(d) Voted to receive a report of the Association's investment program as of December 15, 1964. The current market value of the investment trust was \$321,791.14. The funded cash reserve totaled \$227,084.56.

(e) Voted to receive a review of 1964 television expenditures, and to invest any television surplus in short-term Treasury notes. The report disclosed that for the 11-month period ended December 31, 1964, \$61,265.45, or 75.6 per cent of the budget of \$81,000 had been expended.

(f) Voted to increase the executive offices' fire insurance to \$20,000 and liability insurance to \$100,000 and \$300,000.

2. The Committee voted to approve the following interim actions of the Officers:

(a) Increasing the budget for office decorations and furnishings for \$3,000 to \$5,000 upon notification that the Association's excess income for the fiscal year ended August 31, 1964, would be in excess of \$106,600, instead of the previously announced \$102,608.

(b) Approval of California State College at Long Beach as site of the 1965 National College Division Track and Field Championships.

(c) Adjustment of the budget to accommodate the necessary increase in employee insurance coverage.

3. The Committee considered plans and arrangements for the 59th annual NCAA Convention.

(a) Requested Mr. Dorricott to present the Committee's annual report to the Convention.

(b) Voted to approve the amendment to the By-laws, Article III, Section 2, (f), as submitted by Wesleyan University to increase the size of the Soccer Rules Committee from six to seven members.

4. Voted to table an invitation to join with other interested organizations in the formation of the United States Wrestling Federation and to refer the matter to the National Collegiate Athletic Association of Wrestling Coaches and Officials for recommendation; further, that the NCAA should continue to be represented at all USWF organizational meetings to keep the Association apprised of future plans of the Wrestling Federation.

5. Voted to approve Houston, Texas, as site of the 1967 Convention, provided that further investigation by the Association's executive director indicates that adequate facilities are available and satisfactory arrangements can be made. Should Houston prove unsatisfactory, Dallas, Texas, will be investigated as site for the 1968 Convention.

6. A. C. Lonborg, chairman, Special Committee on Marketing

Services, reported to the Executive Committee on behalf of his Committee. It was noted that the NCAA Postgraduate Scholarship Committee, in addition to the Special Committee on Marketing Services, recommended establishment of a program with industry and business to secure additional funds for the postgraduate scholarship program. Mr. Lonborg said his Committee felt that the marketing service would satisfy this need and the funds thus obtained would be deposited in a foundation to be used in financing the postgraduate scholarships. The pertinent points of the proposed agreement between the NCAA and the National Educational Marketing Service, Inc., Chicago, Illinois, as approved by the NCAA's legal counsel were reviewed. It was noted that a tag bearing the NCAA Seal and appropriate message would be attached to all merchandise sold through the marketing service; the NCAA would retain firm supervisory jurisdiction and during the first two years of the marketing service's operation, the Association would receive 40 per cent of the royalties, thereafter, 50 per cent.

(NOTE: The report on this action subsequently was reported by the Executive Committee directly to the business session of the 59th NCAA Convention and was approved by the Convention.)

7. Voted to defer action of the establishment of a foundation to receive funds from television and the educational marketing service to finance to Association's postgraduate scholarship program, per the advice of the Association's legal counsel, until the Committee's April meeting.

8. Voted to empower the Officers to act for the Committee on those agenda matters concerning conduct of NCAA meets and tournaments.

9. The meeting considered two questions concerning the conduct of the National Collegiate Cross-Country Championships: (1) length of course, and (2) site of the Championships. It was the sense of the meeting that this matter should be submitted to a referendum of the membership for guidance, and that those responding should denote if they have competed in the Championships during the past five years.

Council at Chicago, Illinois January 12, 1965

1. Voted to approve the following resolution concerning the probationary status of West Texas State University (Case No. 216):

Whereas, the NCAA Committee on Infractions has investigated alleged violations of NCAA legislation by West Texas State University, Canyon, and has reported its findings to the Council;

Whereas, the Council has found West Texas State University to have violated the provisions governing financial assistance to student-athletes (Article III, Section 1, NCAA Constitution), in that for several years the University's coaches were authorized to reduce monthly grant-in-aid allowances previously awarded. During the period beginning September, 1960, and ending June, 1963, there were 201 variable fines assessed against 128 student-athletes.

Whereas, the Council has found West Texas State University to have violated the provisions governing the administration of financial assistance (Article III, Section 4, NCAA Constitution), in that

the authority delegated by the University to its department of athletics to administer the system of fines imposed on student-athletes, does not meet the Association's requirement that scholarships or grants-in-aid must be administered by the institution's committee or agency assigned to award and administer such assistance to students generally;

Whereas, the Council has noted that the violations herein recorded resulted from ineffective interpretation and administration rather than willful circumvention of the Association's legislation; also, that corrective measures have been effected in these areas;

Now, Therefore, Be It Resolved, that West Texas State University be placed on probation for a period of one year from this date (January 12, 1965), it being understood that prior to the expiration of this probationary period the NCAA Committee on Infractions shall review the athletic policies and practices of the institution;

Be It Finally Resolved, that record be made of the cooperation accorded the NCAA and its Committee on Infractions by the athletic administration of West Texas State University.

2. Voted to approve the report of the Committee on College-Professional Relations submitted by James J. Corbett, chairman; further, requested the president of the American Football Coaches Association (a member of the College-Professional Relations Committee) to present that Committee's report to the AFCA 1965 Convention.

It was the sense of the meeting that a committee consisting of Messrs. Hass, Stetson and Byers should draft a resolution for presentation to the membership at the Association's 59th annual Convention business session which would make enforcement of Article III, Section 6, (b), Constitution, an institutional membership obligation.

3. The Council turned its attention to implementation of the proposed amendment to Article VII, By-laws, pertaining to NCAA certification of track and field and gymnastics meets.

(a) Voted to modify the proposed amendment to establish March 1, 1965, as the effective date of legislation.

(b) Voted to make the amendment, upon adoption, supersede previous statements of Association policy regarding track and field and gymnastics.

(c) Voted to amend the proposed amendment as follows: "The Extra Events Committee shall have authority to waive one or all of the foregoing provisions for purposes of official Pan American or Olympic competition or final tryouts therefor, or for non-income meets as defined by the Extra Events Committee."

4. The Committee considered requests submitted by the Committee on Committees.

(a) Voted to appoint Homer Beatty, California State College at Los Angeles, to fill the unexpired term of Joseph Verducci as a member of the Football Rules Committee; further, that it is permissible for the Committee on Committees to nominate Mr. Beatty to a full six-year term commencing with January 1, 1966.

(b) Voted to deny the Committee on Committees' request that Willy Schaeffler, University of Denver, be appointed a life member of the Skiing Rules Committee.

5. Voted to modify the proposed amendment to Article III, Section

10, Constitution, as follows: "He shall be denied eligibility for intercollegiate soccer competition if, following his enrollment in college and during any year in which he is a member of the Intercollegiate squad or team in soccer, he competes as a member of any outside soccer team during the intercollegiate soccer season. . . ."

Council at Chicago, Illinois January 14, 1965

1. The Council reviewed the operations of the Association's 59th annual Convention and recorded several suggestions for revisions and improvements in Convention operations.

2. Consideration was given to legislative actions of the 59th Convention and the need for revised or new interpretations.

(a) Voted to direct the NCAA Officers to urge the Extra Events Committee to include a United States Track and Field Federation sanction (and United States Gymnastics federation sanction) where applicable among the Extra Events Committee's criteria in the administration of Article VII, B, of the NCAA By-laws, and that the Council furthermore wishes to make it perfectly clear that the NCAA is prepared to continue at all times its full and active support of the respective federations in which the Association holds membership.

(b) Voted, until the Association can provide the necessary certification machinery to implement Article III, Section 10, (d), Constitution, to authorize the athletic director of a membership institution to approve and outside soccer team and so advise the NCAA executive director, this approval constituting Council approval for the purposes of this legislation.

(c) It was the sense of the meeting that in view of the adoption of the new junior college rule, Article IV, Section 1, (d), By-laws, the revised legislation supersedes previous legislation and rulings in this area.

(d) It was the sense of the meeting that the amendment to Article IV, Section 1, (e), (3), By-laws, does not affect previous eligibility cases.

(e) Voted to assign the NCAA Committee on Academic Testing and Requirements the responsibility of developing the necessary implementing machinery for the Association's minimum academic floor legislation (Article IV, Section 6, (b), By-laws).

(f) Voted to refer to the Constitution and By-laws Committee for redrafting the proposed Official Interpretation 13 of Article III, Section 1, Constitution (which was withdrawn) in order to protect student-athletes who compete on teams with individuals who have signed secret contracts with professional sports organizations.

(g) Voted to draft a new Official Interpretation 7 to Article III, Section 4, Constitution, to permit a student-athlete to receive a cash honorarium when the student-athlete is academically qualified for such an award in open competition with other students.

3. Voted to elect the following persons to the 1965 Executive Committee: Frank Carver, University of Pittsburgh; H. J. Dorricott, Western State College of Colorado; Henry B. Hardt, Texas Christian University; Jesse T. Hill, University of Southern California; H. B.

Lee, Kansas State University; Robert F. Ray, University of Iowa; and R. Victor Stout, Boston University.

4. The Council selected personnel to serve on various 1965 Committees. (Council-appointed committees are set forth in the Register section of this Yearbook.)

5. The Council turned its attention to the resolution presented by Ross Smith, Massachusetts Institute of Technology, and adopted by the 59th annual Convention which stated, "That the NCAA by direct communication invite the AAU to participate in negotiations directed toward the formulation of a plan to achieve cooperative sanction and certification of open competition at the domestic level."

Voted to direct the Officers to implement the resolution through the NCAA's representatives to the United States Track and Field Federation.

6. Consideration was given to the appointment of NCAA delegates to the national sports federation (Council appointments are set forth in the Register section of this yearbook).

7. The Council turned its attention to special appointments (Council appointments are set forth in the Register section of this Yearbook.).

(a) The Council requested that the Association's representatives to the National Football Foundation and Hall of Fame be apprised of the NCAA Postgraduate Scholarship Committee's efforts to have the Association's postgraduate scholarship awards presented at the Football Foundation's annual dinner.

APPENDIX AA [Per Minute No. 9, (a), (1)-(6)]

Council at Denver, Colorado

July 18-19, 1964

RESOLUTION

It was moved that the Council be requested to prepare legislation for the next NCAA Convention that will embrace the following principle:

A member institution shall not be eligible to enter a team or individual competitors in any NCAA-sponsored or sanctioned event (or be eligible to participate in the NCAA-controlled football television program), unless the institution:

1. Limits its grants-in-aid, or scholarship awards (for which the recipient's athletic ability is taken into account) to only those incoming student-athletes who have a predicted minimum grade point average of 1.600; and

2. Limits its subsequent grants-in-aid awards and eligibility for participation only to student-athletes who have a grade point average, either cumulative or for the previous academic year (as defined by the institution), of 1.600; and

It is our recommendation that: (a) any student granted aid, or competing in violation of these minimal standards, shall be ineligible for any NCAA competition as defined above; and that (b) any institution which does not comply shall be ineligible for any NCAA competition, as defined above, for a period of two years. [FOR: 48; AGAINST: 6]

SECTION III

Proceedings of the Annual Convention

OPENING BUSINESS SESSION

Monday, January 11, 1965

THE OPENING SESSION of the Fifty-ninth Convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, held at the Conrad Hilton Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, January 10-12, 1965, convened in the Williford Room at 10:20 a.m., Mr. Robert F. Ray, president of the Association, presiding.

1. PRESIDENT'S REMARKS

President Ray: It is now my pleasure, on behalf of the officers, the Executive Committee, and the Council of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, to welcome you to the Fifty-ninth Annual Convention of this group.

The theme for our 1965 Convention is "Expanding Athletic Facilities to Meet the Educational Challenge of the Future." I am sure that any person who is connected with intercollegiate athletics and with education must be greatly pleased by the exhibits which line the hallway outside this room. This display includes photographs, artists' conceptions, and scale models of some of the completed facilities or facilities under construction by our member institutions across the country. The display, in my judgment, stands as a tribute to the foresight and planning of the educational community. At the same time, we hope that it will serve to be a stimulus to all to make certain that our programs and facilities are adequate to meet the onrushing enrollment surge of today and tomorrow.

We are indebted to our member institutions for their cooperation in sending information to us concerning their facilities and also to the architectural firms that designed these facilities. In securing these various materials we have obtained a significant amount of information concerning modern-day facilities and the planning, thinking and financing which has gone into the construction of these facilities. We have felt it would be a service to the membership of the NCAA if we could provide a communications system whereby those institutions planning new facilities could conveniently be placed in touch with institutions and architectural firms which have had experience in constructing any type of facility. Any member college that is considering the construction of a new facility should give that information to Mrs. Fieber at the registration desk. If you will indicate the type of building or playing area that you are planning, the NCAA staff will then send you the names of other institutions that have recently constructed a like facility. This may be of assistance to you in the development of your own ideas. We hope this service will prove useful to you.

This has been a most meaningful year in intercollegiate athletics.

There has been more competition for more student-athletes, and the skill of our young people has steadily improved, culminating with the magnificent performances that they provided in the Olympics. I hope you will find as this Convention unfolds that your representatives through the year have performed well for you and have guided the NCAA and intercollegiate athletics on a constructive course.

I should like to emphasize this at the very outset of this Convention: The NCAA is nothing more than the colleges and universities of the nation, acting together at the national level to resolve the increasingly complex problems of a complex society as they touch upon our athletic program. In effect, the NCAA is a college community acting through a democratically conceived organization, designed to improve the academic society in which athletics has its proper place. The annual Convention is the place in which, at the national level, we provide the legislative force to this organization. There will be reports of various committees, appointed last year, that constitute the report of performance based upon the legislation passed.

For me personally, if I may be permitted a personal note, 1964 has been an exciting year. The inauguration of four regional College Division Football Championships, a history-making move by this Association, highlighted significantly the football programs of the College Division members in a way that has not been done before. Competition was excellent. For a first effort, I believe all of us who were concerned with this operation were highly gratified. The future here, I think, is bright for this activity.

If you could have joined me in reviewing the academic and athletic records of the applicants for the 22 postgraduate scholarships awarded to University and College Division football players for the first time this year, I think it would have constituted one of the most gratifying experiences of your association with intercollegiate athletics. At least, it was for me. The magnificent academic accomplishments of these young men associated with their distinguished performance on the athletic field dramatizes the excellence we are trying to achieve through collegiate athletics. The committee which made the selection is under the chairmanship of Dean Kirwan, University of Kentucky, and I hope you will be as interested in hearing the names of these 22 young men who have been honored by this Association as I was in the process of selecting them. I believe they deserve special tribute from this Convention.

They are as follows:

COLLEGE DIVISION

District

- | | |
|----------|---|
| I | Jerry Travis Jones, Williams College |
| II | David Allen Wion, Allegheny College |
| III | Frank Weiland Stubblefield, University of the South |
| IV | Sherman D. Riemenschneider, Hiram College |
| V | Larry Murlin White, Morningside College |
| VI | Leon Brewster Hardy, Texas Southern University |
| VII | Gene S. Carlson, Montana State College |
| VIII | Robert Alan Jones, University of Redlands |
| At-Large | Steven Kenyon Ingram, Bowdoin College |

At-Large Steven Craig Miller, Cornell College
 At-Large Phillip Michael Steans, Ripon College
 Alternate Peter Gordon Smith, Tufts College

UNIVERSITY DIVISION

District

I John Joseph Kelly, Jr., Brown University
 II William P. Donnelly, U. S. Naval Academy
 III Thomas James Bell, Jr., Clemson University
 IV Arnold Mathew Chonko, Ohio State University
 V Ronald Dean Oelschlager, University of Kansas
 VI Michael Lee Kennedy, Baylor University
 VII Edward A. Fausti, U. S. Air Force Academy
 VIII William Bruce Douglas, University of Washington
 At-Large James Alvis Ellis, Jr., Texas Technological College
 At-Large Russel Dee Mowrer, Colorado State University
 At-Large William Blair Eastlake, Xavier University
 Alternate Joe Ford Neal, Stanford University

Ten more of these awards, in the value of \$1,000 each, will be awarded in the sport of basketball in February. The financing of this program comes from football television, and we earnestly are striving to obtain additional funds to expand the program so that a larger number of grants and grants of a larger size may be awarded to cover other sports as well as the ones with which we are now engaged.

Finally, I should like to pay tribute for the outstanding work performed by the Special Committee on Academic Testing and Requirements. Their report was sent to you along with the Bulletin for this Convention. It is a significant study because it provides the bases upon which educators across the country can be assured that the young men who represent our institutions in intercollegiate national championship competition are academically qualified to compete in the classroom, just as they are athletically qualified to compete on the playing field. The academic testing program to provide a floor for the granting of aid will fill a vacuum and tell the whole academic world we are ready to meet the challenges of the day in terms of the highly competitive situation that exists in our academic institutions. Amendments carrying forward the work of this Committee will come to you later in this Convention. We have, in my opinion, a history-making opportunity to show the academic world as well as the public at large that, in fact, our purposes as faculty representatives and directors of athletics are indeed sincere.

It has been in many ways a hectic year—two years, in fact—in which it has been my honor to serve as your President. I have made many new acquaintances which I know will become good friends, and many of my good friends have become tested and trusted co-workers in our common cause.

As this Fifty-ninth Convention opens, I look back upon the beginning of my term two years ago with a deep sense of tasks undone and a great sense of yearning that more has not been accomplished, but for today and the next two days I look with eager anticipation because so much can be done here.

The cause in which we have fought together can be greatly advanced if you will give the new Officers, to be elected here, the right

to deal from a position of strength with those who would deny to us the fundamental right to determine the place, time and conditions under which our students may compete.

In all that we do here, let us remember that whenever two or more persons, colleges or conferences, band together for a common purpose, some of the sovereignty of each is granted to a new entity that is greater than the sum of its parts, and its strength is greater than that of any one of its parts. I would urge you, one and all, to heed the ancient admonishment that we come now and reason together. If reason here prevails, we shall depart stronger as individuals, because we are stronger in our unity. This is my hope for this Convention that we shall leave this place better united than we came.

Now it is time to present to you the members of this Association you have elected to positions of great responsibility in the course of the last year. These men are here at the table. I have said that old friends have become tested and trusted in the course of last year. I most specifically mean the members of the Council and the members of the Executive Committee. I should like to present them to you. (President Ray introduced the members of the Council and the Executive Committee.)

These are the members of the NCAA staff who may be present: Walter Byers, Arthur Bergstrom, Charles Neinas, Mike Cleary, Wiles Hallock, David Price.

2. ANNOUNCEMENT OF SPECIAL COMMITTEES

Now, I should like to announce the appointment of some special committees that are necessary for the operation of the Convention.

First of all, the Committee on Credentials. If you are here, will you please rise so you may be recognized.

Committee on Credentials: James C. Loveless, DePauw University; Chris H. Groneman, Texas A&M University; and Arthur R. Reynolds, Colorado State College.

Committee on Memorial Resolutions: Bradford Booth, University of California at Los Angeles; Henry Hardt, Texas Christian University; Reverend Edmund P. Joyce, Notre Dame University; Tom McDonough, Emory University.

Now, on your program for this morning's session, this opening session, you will notice there is listed Memorial Resolutions. The NCAA office has made a careful attempt to keep track of those who should be memorialized at this Convention, but it may not have a complete list. If any member of your staff has passed away in the course of the past year, will you please report the name to any member of this Committee.

The Voting Committee. This is a committee selected by districts, and I would ask that as soon as this committee has been named you please meet back in that corner of the room—right over there. Committee on Voting: Eugene Flynn, Holy Cross College; Frank Carver, University of Pittsburgh; William Maybry, Southwestern College of Memphis, Tennessee; John A. Fuzak, Michigan State University; Earl Sneed, University of Oklahoma; Myron Bergeman, University of Texas; Milton Hartvigsen, Brigham Young University; Wallis Beasley, Washington State University; and Willis J. Stetson, Swarthmore College.

Mr. Plant found it impossible to be with us this morning, so I trust that during the remainder of the business today you will be gentle with the Chairman, because Mr. Plant will serve as parliamentarian for this Convention.

3. EXPLANATION OF VOTING PROCEDURES

Now, I should like to call your attention to page 13, in the back of your Convention Bulletin. Will you look at Article 7, Section 5, Certification and Voting of Delegates, I will read this to you:

Delegates shall be certified to the Secretary as entitled to represent the member in question by the proper executive officers of their institutions or organizations.

This means that all persons who will vote here must have registered and received a badge. This constitutes that certification procedure. In the case of doubt, matters will be referred to the Credentials Committee.

In case an active or allied member is represented by more than one delegate, it shall designate the delegate entitled to cast its vote. Whenever the Association votes by roll call, either written or viva voce, on any question, on demand of any delegate the names of the delegates as they vote shall be checked by the Committee on Credentials in order to verify the authority of the voter.

Fortunately, we have not been pushed to that procedure in recent conventions.

Voting by proxy is not allowed. The same delegate may represent both an active and an allied member (that is, a college and a conference) on presenting proper credentials. No delegate shall represent any active or allied member unless he is actually identified with such member.

That is what this means. If you have a blue badge, you are entitled to vote. When I call for a show of hands on a vote, the tellers will determine whether or not the person voting has a blue badge. If the person from your institution who should have the blue badge or has the blue badge is not present, and you are an alternate you will have a yellow badge. Yellow badges are to vote only when the blue badges are not present to vote. I hope that is clear. The yellow badge does not give you voting right, except when you are representing the person who should have the blue badge.

White badges are presented to persons who are visitors at the Convention. Green badges represent the communications media, the press. I hope you will be able to recognize those who are here.

The order of business, under our Constitution and By-laws, is governed by the Council. It will be followed exactly as it is printed in this Bulletin, on pages 3 and 5. Any suggestion for amending this order will have to be made by a two-thirds vote of the Convention. Otherwise this will be the order of business.

At this time I should like to announce that there will be held in this room tonight at 6 p.m. a reception, and our hosts are noted in the program bulletin.

4. REPORTS OF THE VICE-PRESIDENTS

Now we come to the first order of business, and that is the Reports of Vice-Presidents. You will find these printed in the Convention

Bulletin. Each Vice-President has made a report. Rather than having them all read, I will now entertain a motion that the reports be approved as received.

(The motion was duly made and seconded, put to a vote and carried.)

5. REPORTS OF THE RULES AND TOURNAMENT COMMITTEES

You will find reports of Rules and Tournament Committees printed in the Convention Bulletin, and I will now entertain a motion that they be approved and accepted.

(The motion was duly made and seconded, put to a vote and carried).

Now, the report of the Secretary-Treasurer, Mr. Barnes.

6. REPORT OF THE SECRETARY-TREASURER

Everett D. Barnes (Colgate University): Mr. President and delegates to the Convention: The report of the Secretary-Treasurer for the fiscal year ending August 31, 1964, is based on the audit submitted by the firm, Francis A. Wright and Company of Kansas City, Missouri. The audit indicates that the finances of the Association continue in a sound condition.

Because of this audit and the fact that it is printed in your Convention Bulletin, pages 128 to 137, I shall confine myself to a review of the highlights of the auditor's report.

During the fiscal year ending August 31, 1964, there was an increase in the total assets of the Association in the amount of approximately \$108,700. Most of the increases appeared in the cash balances. Liabilities increased proportionately. You may refer to page 129, and you will note that the amount of Olympic contributions due the U. S. Olympic Committee in 1964 compared to 1963 increased approximately \$25,000. Collections of premiums for medical and travel insurance increased \$57,000. This was primarily due to the fact that we asked enrolling institutions to pay their premiums when they submitted their applications, and you will recall that was approximately September 11.

Finally, there was an increase of approximately \$24,000 due participating colleges from National Collegiate Athletic Association meets and tournaments. These payments have been made and involved the 1964 championship events in swimming, track and field, tennis, and wrestling. In fact, all of these current liabilities I have cited, which total approximately \$106,000, have been paid out during the current fiscal year, as they were received after September 1, 1964.

General income for the fiscal year amounted to \$386,402.14, an increase of \$45,078.58. This additional income came from an increase in the Association's share of the basketball tournament receipts and tryouts for the NCAA's entry in the Olympic Basketball Trials.

General expense for the fiscal year totaled \$299,337.16. This was an increase of \$36,580.84. This can be primarily attributed to the fact that the expanded services required additional personnel. We have added an excellent young woman to our secretarial staff and a fine young man from one of our member institutions who performs the duties of our publications editor. Their additional salaries plus increased costs in administrative items, such as printing, postage and like accounts, result in the increase of approximately \$36,500.

Excess receipts over disbursements for the fiscal year totaled approximately \$123,100. This amount, when coupled with our increase in equity in the NCAA publications, resulted in a total addition to surplus of approximately \$129,700.

The reserves of the Association are found in two categories and two separate funds. The first is the Funded Cash Reserve, and the second is the Investment Trust Account.

The Funded Cash Reserve is just what the name implies, and is covered in full by cash or immediately marketable securities, as presented in Exhibit A, Schedule 1, page 130 of your Bulletin. These funds amount to \$221,159.87. The Investment Account, consisting of government securities, corporation stocks and corporate bonds, amounts in terms of cost to \$280,978.82. These are listed in Exhibit A, Schedule 2, pages 130-131 of your Bulletin.

We acknowledge with satisfaction and express our gratitude to the University Basketball Tournament Committee for the substantial revenues derived from the National Collegiate Basketball Championships. Also, we want to compliment the College Division Basketball Tournament Committee for the most successful National College Division tournament conducted since the initiation of this event.

NCAA membership continues to grow. The Association's membership now totals 623, another record high. This includes 553 active members, 13 associate institutions, 37 allied conferences and 20 affiliated organizations.

During the past year, five conferences became allied members. These include: the Big Sky Conference, California Intercollegiate Baseball Association, Indiana Collegiate Conference, Michigan Intercollegiate Athletic Association and the State University of New York Athletic Conference.

New active members are the College of St. Thomas, Jacksonville University, Kutztown State College, Pan American College, Sonoma State College, the State University College at Geneseo, New York, and Weber State College.

Mr. President, this concludes my report, and I move to be accepted.

(The motion was seconded, put to a vote and carried.)

President Ray: I think in the course of introducing the members of the Council and the Executive Committee, I did not specifically present Mr. Barnes, who will be on our program a good many times, but I think it would be altogether in order if you would express to him your appreciation of the service he has rendered during the course of the year.

We come now to the report of the Executive Committee, and I recognize Mr. Dorricott, past president of the Association, to present the report.

7. REPORT OF THE EXECUTIVE COMMITTEE

H. J. Dorricott (Western State College of Colorado): Gentlemen, the NCAA Executive Committee consists of ten men, including the Officers and the Vice-Presidents-at-Large, and is appointed annually by the Council at the time of the Convention. The Executive Committee is responsible for the administration of the Association's business affairs and supervision of NCAA-sponsored meets and tournaments.

It is a privilege to represent my colleagues in making this annual report to the Convention.

The abridged minutes of the meetings of the 1964 Executive Committee are contained on pages 83 to 113 of the Convention Bulletin.

The Association's Executive Committee is empowered by the Constitution to adopt Executive Regulations not inconsistent with the provisions of the Constitution or By-laws. The revisions as adopted by the Committee are listed on pages 153 to 155 of the Convention Bulletin and are included in this report of the Committee actions during the year.

Secretary-Treasurer Barnes has already commented on the financial affairs of the Association. Consequently, I shall limit my remarks concerning the Executive Committee's actions during 1964.

Expansion of Competitive Program

We take great pride, as I am sure you do, in the continued expansion of intercollegiate athletic programs at member institutions across the nation. This expansion, plus a constant, unceasing search for better ways to do things, has resulted in increasing requests by the membership for additional services to be provided by the Association. The Executive Committee earnestly strives to determine the most effective means for the Association to meet these requests and we hope that you think well of our stewardship. I believe that one of the principal reasons intercollegiate athletics moves forward and the Association keeps pace is because of our willingness to adjust to demands of the times. This is critical to the welfare of any organization.

The first annual National Collegiate Indoor Track and Field Championships will be contested March 12-13 in Detroit, Michigan. The Association has signed a contract with the *Detroit News* to conduct the indoor championships in Detroit in 1965, 1966 and 1967. A certain amount has already been guaranteed for athletes' expenses and a new indoor track is presently under construction. We expect this meet to become the premier indoor track and field event in the United States because it combines the ingredients of individual competition and a team championship, a unique combination for indoor track.

Last month four College Division regional football championships were held in Orlando, Florida; Murfreesboro, Tennessee; Abilene, Texas; and Sacramento, California, under the auspices of the NCAA. It marked the first time that the Association had sponsored post-season football competition. Team expenses were guaranteed by the College Division Football Reserve Fund, financed by receipts from the Association's football television program. The football program encountered some first-year problems but in the over-all assessment everything was quite satisfactory. The College Division football championships will undoubtedly grow in stature, similar to the remarkable advancement of the College Division basketball tournament. To assist in the proper development of this program, legislation has been introduced to create a College Football Committee charged with the responsibility of effectively administering the championships. This amendment is set forth on pages 141-142 of your Bulletin.

The Executive Committee has adopted a new style team trophy in connection with NCAA championship events. The new trophies first were awarded in connection with the NCAA championships last March and have been well received. The significant feature of the trophy is the NCAA seal. We believe the seal has become familiar to the membership and the public as representing the Association and the best in intercollegiate competition. Rather than become involved in a contest to see who can give the biggest trophy, we have directed our efforts to quality and believe we have accomplished our goal.

Changes in Formats of Meets and Tournaments

There have been significant changes in the format of some of the National Collegiate Championship events.

At the request of the Golf Tournament Committee, the National Collegiate Golf team championship will be determined after two rounds of medal play, the same as before. The low 60 golfers, including ties, will then engage in two rounds of medal play to determine the individual champion. Previously the individual title was determined through match play competition.

The Executive Committee supported the recommendation of the Gymnastics Rules Committee to determine the National Collegiate Gymnastics team championship through dual meet style competition. Under the new format, the country has been divided into four regions. Two teams will either qualify or be selected at-large to compete for the regional championship on March 19-20. The East and Midwest regional champions and the West and Midwest regional champions will meet March 26-27 with the two winners advancing to the finals on April 2-3. Individual gymnastics competition will continue; however, individual performers will be required to first enter regional competition where the first six in each event plus the top three all-around performers will qualify for the finals. The Gymnastics Rules Committee believes this will provide for a more manageable field at the finals and produce a true team champion. The new format was approved on a one-year trial basis to be evaluated at the completion of the 1965 championships.

A new scoring system for the National Collegiate Swimming Championships will also be in effect in 1965, on a one-year trial basis. At the recommendation of the Swimming Rules Committee, this year the first 12 places in each event will score. Previously, scoring was limited to the first six places.

Financial Condition of Meets and Tournaments

In the sport of basketball, the expense allowances for teams competing in the College Division Basketball tournament have been increased from 12 to 14. Also, the Association has entered into a new three-year contract with the Evansville Tourney Sponsor Corporation.

In University Division basketball, beginning with the 1967 tournament all first-round games will be played on Saturday. Previously, first-round contests were usually played on Monday or Tuesday. March 11 is the date for first-round games in 1967.

The Association is pleased with the continued growth of its national championship events. The 1963-64 academic year saw record

financial returns from both University and College Division basketball, baseball, gymnastics and the National Collegiate Track and Field Championships. The track and field revenue is not reflected in the Association's annual financial report, however, because the final figures were not available in time to be included in the 1963-64 fiscal year.

It should also be noted that there continues to be increasing interest in telecasting NCAA championship events. Five events were nationally televised in 1964.

Women in NCAA Events

There has been some discussion about the possibility of entering women in NCAA events. During the past year your Executive Committee amended the Association's Executive Regulations to limit National Collegiate competition to male student-athletes only. The Association is interested in expanded and improved athletic activities for women but believes that women should compete against other women. This action was taken upon recommendation of the Division of Girls' and Women's Sports of the AAHPER and the Women's Olympic Development Committee.

The Association extended its medical insurance coverage to include the College Division football championships and those post-season football games certified by the Association's Extra Events Committee.

Postgraduate Scholarship Program

Perhaps the Executive Committee's proudest accomplishment was the inauguration of the NCAA Post-Graduate Scholarship Program, financed through receipts from the Association's football television series. Thirty-two one-thousand dollar scholarships are to be awarded to deserving scholar-athletes who have competed in intercollegiate football and basketball. The scholarships are payable directly to the institution of the student's choice. Twenty-two of the NCAA grants already have been awarded to deserving football players, eleven from the College Division and eleven from the University Division. Ten more will be awarded to basketball players, five from each competitive division. Football and basketball players were singled out for scholarship awards because of the financial contribution their sports make to the NCAA and the entire collegiate athletic program.

At the present time the Association is endeavoring to obtain additional financing to expand this worthy program to encompass all intercollegiate sports. The post-graduate scholarship program is now under the jurisdiction of the Council and is administered by an extremely capable committee under the chairmanship of A. D. Kirwan, Dean of the Graduate School, University of Kentucky.

As President Ray indicated in his opening remarks, the post-graduate scholarship program is an exciting inauguration and thrills all of us who have had a chance to work on this undertaking and study the accomplishments of the recipients of these educational grants.

Elimination of Committees

You will note on pages 140 and 141 of the Convention Bulletin the

Executive Committee recommends the elimination of the University Division Cross-Country Committee and the Publications Committee. The Cross-Country Committee recommends its own elimination, opining that the administration of the National Collegiate Cross-Country Championships and attendant problems can best be managed by a subcommittee of the Track and Field Rules Committee. The Publications Committee was originally established to supervise the operations of the National Collegiate Athletic Bureau. Inasmuch as the Bureau is now a wholly-owned subsidiary of the Association, it more properly comes under the direct supervision of the Executive Committee and the Executive Director.

The Executive Committee, acting favorably upon the recommendation of the Council, provided funds to send the Association's officers to the 1964 Olympic Games. The purpose of the Officers' mission was to be available to answer any questions concerning intercollegiate athletics or this organization's motives in the Federation Movement. From all reports, your Officers did a commendable job in representing the NCAA and the interests of intercollegiate athletics.

New Executive Personnel

To meet the need for expanded services, the Association has added Michael J. Cleary and G. David Price to the NCAA executive staff. Mr. Cleary, a graduate of John Carroll University, has had extensive experience in the field of amateur athletics and assumes the title of Director of Events. He is responsible for the administration of the Association's meets and tournaments, which now number approximately 44 a year, the Convention and other special events.

Mr. Price comes to the NCAA from the University of Oklahoma and serves as Publications Editor. He is responsible for the many publications issued from the NCAA office and also serves as assistant to Wiles Hallock, public relations director. Messrs. Hallock and Price have collaborated in editing the Association's bi-monthly publication known as *NCAA News*. This publication has been well received and we hope it has improved communications between the Association and the membership.

With the expanded staff, the Association was forced to seek larger quarters. On November 14 the NCAA executive office moved to a new location in Kansas City, the Midland Building. The membership is cordially invited to visit the new offices.

Resignation of Father Crowley

At the August meeting of the Executive Committee, President Ray accepted the resignation of Reverend W. H. Crowley. Father Crowley has a new assignment and is no longer associated with the University of Santa Clara. Father Crowley's talents and interest in intercollegiate athletics are well known to this Association. Fortunately, Father Crowley continues his close association with the NCAA and athletics as president of the United States Track and Field Federation. I should add that he is doing an outstanding job in that position.

Educational Marketing Service

We also wish to report what we consider to be a significant de-

velopment. We have authorized an agreement with the Educational Marketing Service of Chicago whereby through a cooperative program with selected manufactureres, we hope to raise additional funds for the postgraduate scholarship program of this Association so that the value of these \$1,000 grants may be increased along with a substantial increase in the number of grants from the present 32. We hope that outstanding scholar-athletes in the many other sports on our collegiate calendar of events may be honored and given assistance to continue their studies beyond the undergraduate level.

Basically, this arrangement will entail the use of the NCAA seal and a special message by those manufactureres who will be contributors to the scholarship fund. The NCAA tag will contain a message concerning good citizenship and the value of a good education. They will be attached to the products of these companies and firms which are assisting in the extension of our postgraduate scholarship program.

I should report in this connection that our attorneys have set up the papers for a foundation in which will be deposited the funds taken from the football television receipts for financing these postgraduate scholarships at the present time and into the foundation will be channeled the contributions of the various manufacturers.

New Convention Format

The NCAA Convention was increased from two and one-half to three full days this year. This again indicates expansion in inter-collegiate athletics. The primary reason for the change has been the acceptance and popularity of the district discussion meetings. A full afternoon is now reserved for this part of the Convention.

The 1966 Convention site will be Washington, D. C., with the Shoreham and Sheraton Park Hotels serving as headquarters for the Association and its affiliated organizations. The 1966 Convention dates are January 10-12.

As indicated, of course, the members of the Executive Committee are athletic directors and faculty representatives of colleges and universities, just as you are. We constantly strive to do what we think best for all of us. The magnificent contribution of different member institutions and the dedicated work that hundreds of you do on various NCAA committees makes it possible for the inter-collegiate athletic programs of this nation to be successful. The NCAA championship series has gained and prospered only because you as individuals have directed these events through your committee responsibilities and the staffs of your institutions have worked energetically in their roles as hosts to National Collegiate events. Please accept our earnest, heartfelt thanks for your ready willingness to serve the organization which, after all, is serving your sister institutions.

Mr. President, this concludes my summary of salient Executive Committee actions for the year. I move that the year-end report of the Executive Committee be accepted and approved, including the detailed accounting of our activities and the executive regulations as set forth in the Convention Bulletin.

(The motion was seconded and approved.)

President Ray: We turn now to the report of the Council, and it is my pleasure to recognize Earl Ramer, who will present the report.

8. REPORT OF THE COUNCIL

Earl M. Ramer (University of Tennessee): Mr. President and members of the Convention, it is with pleasure that I appear before you today representing the Council of this Association. As one of its newest members, I have been impressed by the dedication to duty and the sincerity of purpose of these men who come from all sections of the country to represent all sizes and types of educational institutions.

The Council has had four meetings during the course of the year, including those sessions which have preceded the opening of the fifty-ninth annual Convention. The record of the Council's deliberations is contained on pages 89 to 104 and 113 to 127 of the Convention Bulletin. Since this report is available to all of you and is quite explicit, I would like to take the liberty of reporting at some length upon your representatives' experiences with the Amateur Athletic Union and the situation in which we find ourselves today.

History of Dispute with AAU

Having been exposed to this problem only recently, I am genuinely amazed at some of the incidents that have come to the attention of the Council. For example:

1. The AAU, 75 years of age, enacted a rule only two years ago which in effect states that the AAU shall be the only amateur sports organization in the United States which has the privilege to sanction outside competition and that it—the AAU—shall deny its sanction to any group which accepts a sanction or certification from any other sports body.
2. The AAU, however, applied for and accepted the sanction of the NCAA Council for the Men's National AAU Basketball Tournament at Denver, Colorado, last March so that undergraduate student-athletes of NCAA colleges could compete therein. As a Council member I voted to sanction that AAU event and have been amazed to learn since that the AAU now refuses to do in track and field what it did for its own self-interest in basketball.
3. The AAU advised the University of Southern California and UCLA—the managing institutions for the Los Angeles Coliseum Relays last spring—that it would sanction the Relays only on the basis of a fee and percentage of the gate which ultimately amounted to \$3,000. When USC and UCLA made arrangements for \$10,000 of television income, the AAU advised that it would withdraw the sanction unless one-third of that income was paid to the national AAU office and one-third to the Southern Pacific AAU. Since the meet had been scheduled the management had no other choice but to yield to this demand, even though the AAU had no direct connection with the meet. The net payment by this one track meet to the AAU was \$9,033.

It has been a continuing, over-extended history of events like these which have caused repeated rebellions against AAU management throughout the history of the AAU's athletic administration. I think we should know of that history because that is how we arrived at the point we are today.

The present controversy between the educational community and the Amateur Athletic Union is not new. It dates back about 70 years. Dr. Arnold Flath, in his book, *A History of Relations Between the National Collegiate Athletic Association and the Amateur Athletic Union*, states that the AAU's registration rule and the sanctioning of events were sources of controversy between colleges and the AAU in 1897. Even at that time the AAU was threatening collegians who competed for their institutions in basketball contests unsanctioned by the AAU.

On December 27, 1911, the Athletic Research Society adopted a national athletic platform and went on record favoring the federation concept, embodying the principles as we know them today. Represented at the meeting were the NCAA, secondary schools, play-ground associations, Boy Scouts, the Athletic League of North America, YMCA, Boys' Clubs, North American Gymnastic Union, and the International Sunday School Association. Subsequently, a National Federated Committee was formed to conduct the business of the federation.

The federation plan of organization was similar to that in effect today. A common constitution and by-laws were adopted but each sports group had the privilege of operating a program which would be most effective in meeting its own needs and conditions. There was no central body for registration. Each organization assumed responsibility for the amateur status and eligibility of its athletes.

The AAU referred to the federation members as "outlaws" and threatened to suspend any individual who participated in a federation meet. Despite the federation's broad base of support from a variety of amateur sports governing bodies, including the NCAA, the entrance of the United States into World War I and the opposition of the AAU limited the federation's chance for success.

The handling of past Olympic teams and the resumption of the Olympic Games in 1920 laid the basis for open hostility between the NCAA and AAU in the 1920's.

AAU President Avery Brundage appointed a special committee to meet with the NCAA on April 15, 1929. After eight years the AAU conceded to points raised by the NCAA in regard to certification of college athletes. This paved the way for a settlement of differences between the two organizations and, eventually, the approval of amendments to the Olympic constitution and by-laws favorable to the educational community.

The period of 1930 to 1945 saw improved relations and increased cooperation between the NCAA and AAU with the colleges eager to assist in Olympic planning and activities. It was obvious, however, that the AAU's voting majority in Olympic affairs and the AAU's policy toward certification of athletes were features irritating to the colleges.

At the 1945 NCAA Convention, the membership adopted an Articles of Alliance with the AAU.

During the 1950's, while everything appeared peaceful, there were a number of incidents which led to criticism and the accumulation of complaints against the AAU's administration of amateur sports. The major point of dissension was the dictatorial attitude of the AAU with reference to established policy in sports in which it was the international representative. The AAU disregarded the sug-

gestions of others without considering the sport itself, and its decisions were too often based upon self-interests of the organization or the individuals involved.

A joint AAU-NCAA committee was formed to study the amateur codes of the two organizations. The AAU suggested that the Articles of Alliance be reaffirmed.

In January, 1959, the NCAA Executive Committee voted that the proposed Articles of Alliance be referred to the Council without recommendation.

James K. Sours, representing the NCAA Council, informed the 55th Annual NCAA Convention:

"Your Council reluctantly came to the conclusion that the AAU is not administering its rules in a consistent manner and that some of its decisions do not seem equitable and do not reflect well upon the administration of amateur athletics."

The unrest with the AAU's administration of amateur athletics and the realization of the great imbalance in the control and administration of certain sports matters pertaining to international competition and the Olympics was called to the attention of the Olympic Committee in April, 1960, by the NCAA Council and Executive Committee.

At the same time, the NCAA cancelled its Articles of Alliance with the AAU and appointed a Special Committee on Olympic-AAU Relations. Wilbur C. Johns, then athletic director of UCLA, was chairman. Other members of the committee were Thomas J. Hamilton, Robert J. Kane, A. C. "Dutch" Lonborg, Richard C. Larkins, and Walter Byers. The committee was authorized to negotiate with the AAU with the view of correcting organizational weaknesses and inequities which so obviously existed.

The first meeting between the AAU and the special NCAA Committee was held June 4-5, 1960. NCAA representatives hoped that the AAU had obtained a better understanding of the seriousness of the dissatisfaction of the NCAA membership with existing conditions and their demand for proper representation at the policy determining level. Subsequent events, however, proved otherwise.

A second meeting between the two groups was held in December, 1960. No mutually agreeable conclusions were reached. A main point of difference was the AAU's continued insistence upon its sole right to sanction competition involving "open" athletics. A meet involving 300 college athletes and 5 "open athletes," according to the AAU, comes under the AAU's exclusive jurisdiction.

The NCAA and AAU committees met again in February, 1961. A certain measure of agreement was reached at that time for developing a new Articles of Alliance. On March 3, 1961, a copy of the proposed Articles of Alliance and accompanying report was distributed to the Olympic Executive Board.

When no word was received from the AAU, Mr. Johns as chairman of the NCAA committee, wrote AAU President Barack on April 12, seeking information as to the cause of the delay.

On April 14 a letter from Mr. Barack qualified the AAU's position and stated that no proposals would be made unless the NCAA withdrew its support of the National Basketball Committee and the proposed Basketball Federation, which had previously applied for international recognition at the Rome Olympics in 1960.

The NCAA representatives considered this another "delaying tactic" by the AAU because at the February meeting the NCAA stated that no concessions would be made concerning the basketball group.

When no definite word was received from the AAU, the NCAA Special Committee evaluated the situation on May 24, 1961, and made its concluding report to the NCAA Executive Committee in June.

Representatives of the NCAA and AAU held yet another meeting on September 15, 1961. Near the close of this meeting the AAU was informed that failure to agree on any revised Articles of Alliance and to correct existing inequities had forced the NCAA Officers and Executive Committee to proceed with the organization of federations in various sports. The AAU was invited to join in this cooperative undertaking and become a vital force in the Federation Movement. The AAU declined.

An organizational meeting for the purpose of considering the establishment of the federations was held on October 1, 1961. The AAU and other interested groups were invited to attend.

The AAU responded by accusing a small group of track coaches of attempting to gain control of international competition. Also, the NCAA was accused of wanting to control all amateur athletics.

The NCAA Council approved the Association's participation in the Basketball Federation at its October meeting. It was noted that the Basketball Federation was a determined effort to gain equitable representation for the high schools and colleges which have been the principal contributors and developers of amateur sports.

AAU President Barack reported to the AAU's Convention in November that the NCAA was engaged in a "power grab."

In December, 1961, the NCAA introduced legislation at the Olympic quadrennial meeting which would provide the high schools with greater representation in Olympic affairs. The NCAA proposal was defeated by a vote of 326 to 269.

At the 1962 NCAA Convention, the Chairman of the Special NCAA Committee, Wilbur Johns, told the membership that it was apparent that new controlling agencies would have to be created in those sports where correction was a necessity.

Mr. Johns went on to say: "This was not the Council's intention in April, 1960. It was not your Committee's intention in June of 1960; but as time passed, it became evident to all of those who were intimate with developments that a major reorganization was a necessity. In September, 1961, during the fourth meeting, your representatives were advised that the AAU would never relinquish its exclusive and, in effect, monopolistic control of basketball or any other sport over which it held jurisdiction. This propelled the NCAA in the direction of seeking complete reorganization."

Chairman Johns continued: "... we committed ourselves to the proposition that no one segment of amateur sports would have control of the policies determining the organization of the United States Olympics."

The 1962 Convention adopted a resolution giving the Council authority to proceed in assisting with the development of federations in basketball, track and field and gymnastics.

In February, 1962, representatives of the NCAA and AAU met in

Chicago at the request of Olympic President Wilson. The two bodies were unable to reach agreement on any proposals.

The AAU was invited to participate in a federation organizational meeting in March. AAU President Fisher said in the magazine, *Amateur Athlete*, "The AAU will not accept an invitation to attend the organization meetings of the outlaw federations. Furthermore, we will not recognize them as official sports groups."

The organizational meeting for the formation of the federations was well attended. The 88 delegates concluded by recommending that the federation concept definitely was the best means of obtaining the necessary reorganization and advancement in the administration of the sports concerned.

Again, the AAU was invited to join the federations. Following the March organizational meeting, it was explained to the AAU that if it joined the federations, the AAU would be responsible for administering open competition, conduct the national championship in gymnastics and track and field, administer the affairs of the federation for which it would be appropriately reimbursed and would maintain a certain number of delegates to the international sports bodies.

The Basketball Federation became operative on July 1, 1962; the Baseball Federation on July 14; Track and Field Federation on July 24; and the Gymnastics Federation on December 8, 1962.

With the Federations formed, the NCAA Executive Committee voted to disband the special committee appointed to conduct negotiations with the AAU.

The government became interested in the dispute in the fall of 1962. Attorney General Robert Kennedy met with representatives of the AAU and USTFF in Washington, October 26-27. The delegates agreed in principle to an alliance.

The parties scheduled a meeting for New York on November 12 to ratify the agreement and work out implementing details.

The AAU opened the November 12 meeting at Olympic House in New York by announcing that it would not accept the October 26-27 agreement. The meeting continued for 13 hours. No agreement was reached, even though Attorney General Kennedy made an eleventh-hour trip from Washington in an attempt to solve the differences.

The next day, however, a preliminary agreement on a new plan was reached. The terms of the Olympic House Coalition were subsequently confirmed in an exchange of memoranda between officers of the AAU and NCAA.

The coalition agreement was ready for ratification. At the AAU's Convention in Detroit later that month—December, 1962—the AAU's executive committee endorsed the coalition agreement but with revisions which eliminated the two main points of the plan. The U. S. Track and Field Federation charged that in effect the AAU had repudiated the original Olympic House Coalition.

USTFF representatives met with AAU Executive Director Hull and Olympic President Wilson at Detroit.

Following the meeting, AAU President Fisher informed the AAU Convention that "it is the duty of the United States Congress to investigate the NCAA and its puppet federations from top to bottom."

Mr. Hull added, "We (the AAU) will not extend any compromise beyond our coalition. This means that no one but the AAU can

sanction open meets. If they don't accept this, we must show them they are wrong because every meet they run with open athletes makes these athletes ineligible." The AAU did leave the door open for reinstatement, however.

The AAU action brought the following reply from Walter Byers: "This is an internal decision by the AAU as clearly shown by the offer of reinstatement. It is completely unreasonable for the AAU to rule ineligible fine young men merely for running in track competition conducted by the nation's high schools and colleges. The AAU apparently is willing to do anything to fight the inevitable success and pre-eminence of the USTFF."

The USTFF proceeded to endorse the principles of the Olympic House Coalition in December, 1962, and expressed regret that the AAU's action makes it impossible to implement the coalition.

The failure of the coalition to end the dispute led President Kennedy to appeal to sports leaders to submit their dispute to an arbitration panel.

The President's appeal was seemingly successful when it was announced that the University of Chicago Holiday Track and Field Meet had obtained both AAU and USTFF sanction.

AAU Executive Director Hull issued a release on December 24, four days after the meet, and stated that there was no dual sanction of the Chicago event and that it had been sanctioned exclusively by the AAU.

Chicago Track Coach Ted Haydon, however, stated that the meet was conducted with sanctions from the AAU and USTFF. Chicago Athletic Director Walter Hass later reaffirmed this fact at the 1963 NCAA Convention.

Mr. Hass, an officer in the Central AAU and a member of the NCAA Council, pointed to the cooperative attitude that existed between the Central AAU and the University of Chicago. He continued, "I mention this merely to point out the difficulty does not always lie with individuals or events at the local level with AAU officials. The problem is that the upper echelon of the AAU feels it has the sole right to determine policy affecting amateur athletics and will do anything to retain this power."

NCAA legislation designed to permit the colleges to sanction and approve outside track and field competition was withdrawn when President Kennedy appointed General MacArthur to arbitrate the track and field dispute.

A resolution was adopted by the 1963 NCAA Convention, however, stating that NCAA member institutions would support only open track meets sanctioned by the USTFF.

USTFF and AAU representatives met with General MacArthur and on January 19, 1963, agreement was reached. The MacArthur Agreement terminated with the completion of the 1964 Olympic Games and the USTFF is proceeding with the development and implementation of its program for track and field in the United States. It should be noted, however, that the AAU failed to implement all terms of the MacArthur agreement. There never was developed a non-membership agreement between the USTFF and AAU. The USTFF was ready to discuss such an agreement and on several occasions NCAA President Ray requested that AAU Presi-

dent Mahoney proceed with discussions of a non-membership agreement.

History indicates that the AAU has not changed.

The AAU threatened athletes with ineligibility as far back as 1889. The colleges have disagreed with the AAU regarding sanctioning and the registration of athletes since 1897. The federations were outlaws in 1912 and they still are today, according to the AAU.

General Palmer Pierce pointed to the inequities existing in the Olympic Association in 1921 and these same inequities exist today.

The federation concept was considered sound by the educational community in 1910, 1921 and 1962; and we will certainly reaffirm this position in 1965.

History shows that the AAU has no regard for the reasonable wishes and desires of those people, institutions and organizations which the AAU claims to govern. The only course open to institutions and organizations such as ours is to proceed to manage our programs without being persuaded by the threats and frequent coercive tactics of those who disagree with us. Following up the 1962 Convention in this city and the 1963 Convention in Los Angeles, your Council in a bulletin to the membership, November 14, 1964, unanimously affirmed that support, and asserted the educational community's historic obligation and right to sanction outside, privately-promoted athletic competition. That statement may be found as a part of Minute No. 16, beginning on page 122 of your Convention Bulletin.

Thank you so much for your patience in listening to this recital. Admittedly, it has been lengthy but also, it is a historic review which needs to be placed in the record. When certain amendments come before you on Wednesday, more specific explanation of their need will be presented.

Mr. Chairman, it is my intention to follow this course in presenting the Council's year-end report to the Convention. First, I would move approval of the Council's actions as set forth in the Convention Bulletin.

Secondly, I would like to call upon James K. Sours, District Five Vice-President, to speak for the Council specifically in regard to the amendments of the NCAA Enforcement procedures on pages 156-157 of the Bulletin.

Then, thirdly, I would ask that each Official Interpretation of the Council, printed on pages 148-152, be reviewed and voted upon separately.

Does this seem satisfactory procedure, Mr. President?

If so, I move that the Council Report be approved, subject to separate action on the revision in the Enforcement Procedures and the Official Interpretations to which I have referred.

(The motion was seconded and adopted by a unanimous vote.)

9. REVIEW OF ENFORCEMENT PROCEDURE

James K. Sours (Wichita State University): President Ray and Gentlemen: In the life of an Association such as ours, there are many structures and procedures that evolve gradually. As continued growth occurs it becomes necessary to take a fresh look at what we have done and what we have created by way of structures

and procedures, and perhaps from time to time bring about some changes.

I think this is no less true in the case of our enforcement procedure and the structure and actions of our Committee on Infractions and the other facets of our Association.

If you would please turn over to page 156 of your Bulletin, you will note the proposed revisions in Enforcement Procedure. The Council, after hearing many comments, constructive as well as derogatory criticisms of our procedures, appointed a special committee to meet with the Committee on Infractions during the course of the past year, and the fruits of the combined efforts of these two groups are shown here in bold-faced type and italics on pages 156 and 157.

First of all, as originally constituted, the Committee, as you will see there in the italics, was composed of the Executive Director as an ex officio, non-voting member, plus three other members appointed by the Council. Over the years it has become necessary for our Executive Director to turn his attention to many other things, as you know. We have been able to provide additional staff services for the Committee on Infractions. Consequently, it is felt no longer necessary for the Executive Director to serve as ex officio, non-voting member. This would, therefore, leave the three members appointed by the Council.

With reference to paragraph B, this refers to the process through which the Committee on Infractions notifies an institution it is presently under investigation and perhaps asks the institution's officers to provide information for the consideration of the Committee.

In the past the wording has provided that the Committee may arrange for the appearance of the representative of the institution before the Committee. The Committee has run into some difficulty here in requesting institutional representatives to explain more fully their position or to answer questions that the Committee might have; in other words, a representative from an institution whose purpose it is to clarify for the Committee some of their determinations.

So the suggestion is that we strike the words *arrange for* and add the word *require* his appearance before the Committee. That is in the middle of the paragraph—"at a time and place which is mutually convenient, if such appearance is deemed necessary by the Committee. Similarly, a member which is subject to inquiry shall, upon its request, be given the opportunity to have representatives appear before the Committee."

That is as it has always been. We propose to add the following: (Mr. Sours read the proposed legislation)

The reason for this legislation, gentlemen, is the members of our Infractions Committee give long hours to consideration of a number of cases every year. They have to meet several times a year for several days each time; and oftentimes institutions are not as fully co-operative as they might be. I don't think this is a general pattern, but it has occurred on occasion. Institutions in some instances have ignored the request of the Committee for information or for an appearance by an institutional representative. Then the Committee writes the report for the Council, and the institution then determines to send a representative to the Council. Maybe the institutional representative will say things to the Council that, if they had been said

to the Committee, might have altered the case and its proceedings.

So we feel this is an essential addition to smooth out kinks in our present operations and machinery.

With reference to paragraph C, I would call your attention to page 62 in the back of your Convention Bulletin, which deals with the official proceedings governing NCAA enforcement programs. If you read that, you will note that the ultimate responsibility here is that of the Council, and the Council delegates some functions to the Committee on Infractions. Thus, we propose some new language here in paragraph No. 4: (Mr. Sours read paragraph 4.)

Now, then, the reason for this. Since it is ultimately made the responsibility of the Council to act for this Association in matters involving such inquiries, and since about two-thirds of the cases investigated by our Committee on Infractions never are reported to the Council because charges are dropped or found to be invalid or for some other reason, it is the feeling that the Council should be informed at least, even in one or two sentences, of the disposition of every case, so that the Council, whose responsibility it is, can be fully informed.

Now, if you will look at paragraph D, we propose to add here the bold type at the bottom of the page: (Mr. Sours read paragraph D.)

We have been criticized, as you know, in some cases in the past for applying across-the-board penalties to an institution for violations of relative insignificance that occur in only one sport. The intent here is that the thrust of the penalty should be appropriate to the crime, and this I think is something we would all find encouraging. (Mr. Sours then read paragraph E.)

The principle here is that a man should not be judging his own case. If I am a Council member and my own institution is under investigation, the Committee feels and quite properly so, that I should not have access to persuade the Council on behalf of my institution. I think my institution should have access, but not in the personality of myself.

Mr. President, I would move these provisions be approved. (The motion was seconded and approved.)

President Ray: Before we go further, I would like to thank both Mr. Ramer and Mr. Sours for their presentation of the report on behalf of the Council.

10. REVIEW OF INTERPRETATIONS

Now, if you will please turn to the Review of Interpretations, on page 148 of the large booklet, we will proceed now to the consideration of the Interpretations that have been made by the Council to the Constitution and By-law provisions. This is a legislative process. The Official Interpretations to the Constitution require a two-thirds vote. Amendments or new Interpretations of the By-laws require a simple majority for adoption.

I will ask Mr. Stetson to please present the first Official Interpretation, O.I. 12, under A, on page 17. You will find this on page 148 of the large blue booklet.

Principles of Amateurism and Student Participation

Willis J. Stetson, (Swarthmore College): Mr. President and Gentle-

men: You will see on page 148, under Principles of Amateurism and Student Participation, the bold type on O.I. 12 which would be added as Item 12 on page 17, Convention Bulletin, and then the other numbers would be adjusted accordingly. (Mr. Stetson read the proposed legislation.) Mr. President, I so move the approval of this interpretation.

[The motion was seconded and approved unanimously. The new legislation (O.I. 12) appears on page 18 of the Regulations Section.]

President Ray: Under B, revising O.I. 13, page 17, the Council considered this matter at its meeting preceding this legislative session at this Convention, and in view of recent events, has elected to withdraw this proposition. Having been circulated in advance to the member institutions prior to this Convention, I would ask that there be unanimous consent to its withdrawal. Is there objection to withdrawing this?

Member: Would you care to elaborate on the recent events?

President Ray: I am concerned about the signing with regard to professional organizations, which is the subject of review of our College-Professional Relations Committee at the moment. That Committee has been in session during the last two days and will be reporting to the Council at a meeting prior to our session on Wednesday.

Additionally, there was concern about the effect of this Official Interpretation if approved. It means in a sense if any student-athlete signed a professional contract without making it known to his institution, and his institution unwittingly and unknowingly allowed his participation, his participation would thereby make ineligible by virtue of professionalism all other members of his team.

We felt under the circumstances, in view of the recent news that has come to the surface, we would not present this official interpretation at this time. The Council asks your indulgence to reconsider the matter.

Is there objection to the withdrawal of the interpretation? Hearing none, the proposition is withdrawn.

I will now call on Mr. Sours to present item C, on page 148.

James K. Sours (Wichita State University) Item C, again has to do with the Principle of Amateurism, Article 3, Section 1 of the Constitution, and was proposed here as an updating of that principle to permit certain kinds of activity by our student-athletes for which they will receive compensation. (Mr. Sours read the proposed legislation.) Mr. President, I move the adoption of this. [The motion was seconded and approved unanimously. The legislation as amended (O.I. 18) appears on page 19 of the Regulations Section.]

President Ray: I will call now on Mr. Groneman to present the interpretation at the top of page 149, revision of O.I. 18, under A, page 18.

Chris H. Groneman (Texas A&M University): Mr. President, it is proposed that the wording of this paragraph read as follows, and this is after some amending by the Council yesterday. (Mr. Groneman read the proposed legislation.) I move its adoption, Mr. President.

President Ray: The only change really is the word *blazer* instead of *coat* which the Council felt would have a more general meaning and be better understood. Is there a second to the motion?

[The motion was seconded and approved unanimously. The legislation as amended (O.I. 19) appears on page 19 of the Regulations Section.]

We will turn then to Principles Governing Financial Aid, and again you are amending the Constitution, and Interpretation to the Constitution, and again a two-thirds vote is required. I will call on Mr. Reynolds to present this.

Principles Governing Financial Aid

Arthur R. Reynolds (Colorado State College): This is a revision of O.I. 4, in relation to Article 3, Section 4 of the Constitution, which states the principles governing financial aid. The intent is to tighten up the language in order to definitely include within the provisions of the Interpretation any student-athlete who receives money for signing a professional contract or for participation during the Christmas holidays.

Now, in the event of schools who are on the quarter system, they usually are not in either session or term during the Christmas holidays, so a student, of course, could sign a contract or could play during that period and would not be covered by the existing wording of the legislation.

The proposal is to delete some of the present wording and to substitute the following statement which appears in bold-face type. (Mr. Reynolds read the proposed legislation.) Mr. President, I move the acceptance of the revision to the O.I.

[The motion was seconded and approved unanimously. The legislation as amended (O.I. 43) appears on page 21 of the Regulations Section.]

President Ray: Now, on O.I. 7, page 20, the Council again requests your permission to withdraw this O.I. In explanation, I should say this: that in the Constitution we have already provided in scholarship assistance, from whatever source, an institution may not exceed the overall limitation. Therefore, the Council felt that this proposition, which contains a reference to additional scholarship assistance was unnecessary, and they would like to revise it.

They also would like to give further consideration to the question of cash honoraria and other prizes, etc., awarded to a student-athlete in competition which does not involve his athletic ability in any way whatsoever.

Therefore, they ask that the matter be referred back to them for further consideration, and unanimous consent to withdraw at this time.

Is there objection to the withdrawal of the O.I.? Hearing no objection, the O.I. is withdrawn, and we shall turn to III. We are now concerned with a proposed Official Interpretation to the By-laws, requiring a simple majority vote. I will call on Mr. Stetson to present this item.

Eligibility Rules for NCAA Events

Willis J. Stetson (Swarthmore College): This, as you see, on the bottom of page 149 and the top of page 150, is to revise O.I. 1 under A, on page 42, at the back of the Convention Bulletin. (Mr. Stetson read the proposed legislation.) Mr. Chairman, I move approval of this interpretation.

[The motion was seconded and approved unanimously. The legislation as amended (O.I. 101) appears on page 47 of the Regulations Section.]

President Ray: We come now to page 150, IV, Article 6 of the By-laws. Here we are providing Official Interpretations to the By-laws. This requires a simple majority vote, and I shall call on Mr. Hass, for the revision of Section 3 under D., page 44.

Recruiting

Walter L. Hass (University of Chicago): This is on Article 6, regarding recruiting. (Mr. Hass read the proposed legislation.) Mr. President, I move the adoption. [The motion was seconded and approved unanimously. The legislation as amended (O.I. 135) appears on page 49 of the Regulations Section.]

President Ray: We come now to O.I. 6, Section 5, under F, page 45, to be presented by Glenn Holcomb.

Glenn W. Holcomb (Oregon State University): Mr. President and Members of the Convention: This has to do with transportation under Article 6, Recruiting, Section 3, O.I. with regard to that, and it would appear as a new O.I., on page 45 of the Convention Bulletin. I will read the new O.I.: (Mr. Holcomb read the proposed legislation.) Mr. President, I move the adoption of this O.I.

[The motion was seconded and approved unanimously. The new legislation (O.I. 150) appears on page 50 of the Regulations Section.]

President Ray: We come now to a new O.I. 2 of Section 7 under G, page 46, and I will ask Mr. McCoy to present C and D on pages 150 and 151.

Ernest B. McCoy (Pennsylvania State University): Gentlemen, the purpose of these additional O.I.'s to Section 7, under G, which appear on pages 150 and 151 of your Bulletin, is simply to bring into permanent record an agreement that is already a matter of fact. (Mr. McCoy read the proposed legislation.)

The addition of these new sections or Official Interpretations would simply put into the book what is already a fact.

To indicate that the Council does supervise the manner in which these programs are carried out, I would like to bring to your attention that a check of the operations of outside organized foundations financially supporting the preparatory education program of prospective student-athletes for the three service academies indicates the following:

All appear to be operating in accordance with legislation set up by the NCAA to govern such operations. The financial reports are accurate and all operations appear to be in good hands.

1. The Falcon Foundation of the Air Force Academy. For the years 1962, 1963, and 1964, 45 candidates received financial assistance from the Foundation, the Foundation spending \$48,350 for preps' tuition during this period. Of the 45 young men assisted, 24 enrolled at the Air Force Academy, 2 of these young men participated in pistol, 2 in rifle, 2 in wrestling, 3 in football, 1 in swimming. None of these young men have won varsity awards.

2. The Delafield Foundation, Inc. of the U. S. Military Academy. During the period 1962 through 1964, the Delafield Foundation spent \$59,360 for prep education of prospective West Point candidates.

Twenty candidates participated in the prep education program at Braden, with 14 of them entering West Point. Twelve of the 14 are still at the Academy, and of these, 4 have demonstrated a proficiency in athletics.

3. The Naval Academy Foundation. During the years 1962, 1963, and 1964, the Foundation spent \$63,875 for prep education tuition. During this period 114 prospective candidates were assisted, and 85 of them entered the Academy. Of these, 23 qualified as recognized athletes by the U. S. Naval Academy. Five of the 23 have won varsity letters, 2 in football, 2 in basketball, and 1 in track.

Mr. President, I move the adoption of these Official Interpretations. [The motion was seconded and approved unanimously. The new legislation (O.I. 161 and O.I. 162) appears on page 51 of the Regulation Section.]

President Ray: Now, we will turn to E, and I will ask Mr. Frank Thoms to present this.

Frank Thoms, Jr. (Williams College): This interpretation refers to the basic legislation on Recruiting in the By-laws, covered by Article 6, Section 8 under H, at the top of the page, the first interpretation on page 46 known as O.I. 1. (Mr. Thoms read the proposed legislation.) I move the acceptance of this interpretation.

President Ray: Is there a second to the motion?

(The motion was seconded.)

The proposition is now before you. Is there discussion?

Walton C. Clarke (Kent State University): For purposes of clarification, what are the provisions of Section 8?

Mr. Thoms: Thank you, Mr. Clarke. At the top of page 38, Section 8 reads: "No member of an athletic staff or other representative of athletic interests may contact, directly or indirectly, the student-athlete of another collegiate institution without first contacting the athletic director of the institution and obtaining his permission."

President Ray: Is there further discussion?

John Dillon, Jr. (Mount St. Mary's College): It seems to me our interpretation here runs into a problem in the proposed amendments we will be confronted with tomorrow, in the so-called try-out scholarship for a limited period of one year or less, where financial aid can be withdrawn for injury or because the coach doesn't like the way in which the student parts his hair. The student, it doesn't seem to me, has any recourse at all. We can fire him, once the limit of the grant-in-aid is over, but he cannot leave. He is stuck in between. Suppose he is a student who is injured or who has a fall-out with the coach. He has a good academic record. He cannot transfer under this interpretation, but we can take his aid away, evidently, under the proposed amendment on page 138. The student is squarely in the middle.

Mr. Thoms: I believe this is really off the point. This has to do with a specific section of our By-laws, which does not refer to what you are talking about.

Mr. Dillon: But aren't we going to make an interpretation, and tomorrow, when we handle the amendment, we will deal with a situation which is allied to it?

Mr. Thoms: I think they are unrelated, really.

Lysle Butler (Oberlin College): I would like to take exception to this approved ruling. The assumption behind it I think is that

every student-athlete who transfers is transferring solely because of athletic reasons. In many colleges students transfer for a number of different reasons. I see no reason why they should not receive any financial aid that is necessary for their educational program, if it is based on need for academic facilities.

I can only find on page 4 of the Constitution a definition of the student-athlete, and on this basis I think this approved ruling is not fair to the boy who desires to transfer to another institution and continue his education there.

President Ray: Thank you, Mr. Butler. Is there other comment?

[The motion was approved by a vote of 114-47. The new legislation (O.I. 167) appears on page 52 of the Regulations Section.]

We will now turn to V, on page 152, and I will ask Mr. Hass to present this.

Out-of-Season Practice

Walter L. Hass (University of Chicago): This refers to O.I. 6 under J, page 47, on Out-of-Season Practice.

The committee felt because of many misunderstandings of what constitutes out-of-season practice, it would be better to make it clear, by adding the new language. (Mr. Hass read the proposed legislation.)

Mr. Chairman, I move the adoption of this.

[The motion was seconded and approved. The legislation as amended (O.I. 180) appears on page 53 of the Regulations Section.]

A. V. Boswell (Tennessee A&I State University): Football is named here. Does this also hold true for any other sport? I am wondering now, if basketball under the physical fitness program would come under the same type of regulation.

President Ray: In the opening paragraph, you find basketball and football are both covered. Item (b) is designed to spell out in greater detail questions concerning football, and the reason these two sports are specifically mentioned and not others is that the practice season for these two sports alone is defined in terms of our rules and regulations.

Mr. Boswell: But they could mention these things.

President Ray: Yes, for football, I think this tries to cover pretty well football equipment, and I don't know what would happen if in pre-season basketball practice you used blocking dummies and so on.

Is there further discussion?

I call attention again to the next item on the agenda, Memorial Resolutions. The time period for this session having expired, we will make that the first order of business at the next business session, which will be on Wednesday at nine o'clock.

We now stand recessed until 9 a.m. on Wednesday.

(The session adjourned at 12:25 p.m.)

GENERAL ROUND TABLE

Monday, January 11, 1965

The General Round Table convened in the Williford Room at 2:25 p.m.. Mr. Everett D. Barnes, Secretary-Treasurer of the Association, presiding.

Chairman Barnes: This is to announce the opening of the General Round Table Discussion at the Fifty-ninth Annual Convention of the NCAA.

We have a very interesting program for presentation this afternoon. It takes on added significance due to the fact that the topics selected in this afternoon's round table discussion are related to proposed legislation. Because of this, I anticipate that the delegates to the Convention will want information, and this is to announce that you are completely free to direct questions to the platform. When you do stand up for discussion or questions or information, please announce your name and your institutional affiliation so that we may have a complete record of the proceedings.

So, with that brief introduction of the round table discussion, I would like to announce that at this time we have gathered on the platform the NCAA representatives to the four sports federations now in existence.

Each sport federation has its own problems, its own concept. Each one is different. None are the same. For this reason I think information should be available to you on the operation of the sports federations and what has been accomplished since we reported to you one year ago at the Fifty-eighth Convention. At that time we were engaged in organizational matters and reported to the delegates about federation organizations. After a year's experience—and, believe me, gentlemen, a very interesting experience—we are now able to report a year's progress. I think from that point of view you will find a very interesting panel on the platform.

Please—and I will just repeat this once more—feel free at any time to ask questions.

We are going to call, first, on William H. Fehring, of Stanford University. I cannot keep calling him William H., because to me he is Dutch, but I would like to say that Dutch is not only our representative to the Federation, but he is also chairman of the U. S. Olympic Baseball Committee and actively engaged in work at Stanford University. So our first panelist is Mr. Fehring.

United States Baseball Federation

William H. Fehring (Stanford University): Thank you, gentlemen. About three and a half years ago, the Organizing Committee of Tokyo Olympics invited this country through the U. S. Olympic Baseball Committee to consider sending an amateur baseball team to Tokyo for the purpose of playing two exhibition games.

This invitation was accepted, and Eppy has asked me to tell you something about the trip and the experiences we had.

Without the help of the U. S. Baseball Federation and Eppy's wonderful support, this trip would not have been possible, because our own U. S. Olympic Committee could not underwrite any of the costs

of the trip whatsoever, since baseball is not on the official Olympic agenda.

So it was the project of the Federation to help raise funds to send this team to Tokyo.

A squad of 21 players, including two active servicemen, met in Los Angeles last September 17 to play two exhibition games, one in Santa Ana, and one in Long Beach, and trained while in Los Angeles under Rod Deaudeux, the head coach of this team and also the head coach of the University of Southern California. He had made arrangements for the players to be received like any other outstanding group of athletes, such as the West teams, Rose Bowl teams, athletes coming for track meets, etc. He had the City of Los Angeles extend to them many fine privileges, such as tours of Disneyland, the Knott's Berry Farm, and two movie studios. He had the squad introduced at home plate at one of the Dodgers' games, and I am sure that everybody on the squad felt that he was going on a worthwhile project.

We spent ten days in Honolulu, during which time we worked out at least once a day. We played five games in Honolulu, and were able to pick up a little money there to help finance the trip as well as get the boys used to each other and ready to play exhibition games in Tokyo.

When we left Honolulu we were really in fine shape. Unfortunately, we ran into rain in Tokyo four or five days and were having a terrible time trying to find a place to work out, because they don't have the indoor facilities we have in this country. I am sure the two games rained out in Yokohama, prior to the exhibition games, hurt our cause, because just that little edge was involved.

We played to 45,000 people in Meiji Stadium. Ambassador Reischauer was in attendance for both games. He was in our dugout for three innings and made us feel most welcome. We certainly appreciated this.

We were tied by the All-Star Big Six College team in the first game, and we beat the Non-Pros—we would call them semi-pros over here—supposedly the finest team they were able to accumulate, 3-0, in the second game. They had been together as a group, both these All-Star squads, for a month prior to our getting there, and those of you who saw some of those teams know they played good baseball. I am sure that our college teams in this country are a little bit ahead of them now, but there is a big gap between our baseball after college and their baseball after college. They have this Non-Pro Association, which is sponsored by a big outfit, and they play practically the year around. They have real fine baseball players.

After leaving Tokyo we played in some cities on a goodwill tour, in Hamamatsu, Nagoya, Yokosuka, and a suburb of Tokyo, Urawa. While we were there, Bob Feller honored us by sitting on the bench for a while. Some of the United States Olympians who had already completed their competition came out and saw the games, which really made us feel flattered.

We were fortunate to make arrangements with the Air Force, while in Honolulu, to provide transportation to Korea so we could play four games in Seoul. We won against the Army All-Star Team. I made a stab at an annual sports banquet at Osan-Ni Air Force Base, and we played four games there.

We had five wins, two losses, and two ties in Japan, and four wins, three losses in Korea. Overall, we won 14 games, lost 4, tied 2.

I have been asked many times, "how you can tie a baseball game?" We played two games against two different teams on the same day. Whatever the score was in the first game, that was it, because we had to play the second game. In two of the first games we were tied.

The defeats that we had were one-run losses, two in extra innings.

We were treated excellently by the Japanese. Someday we hope to have their teams visit our country, and if we can show them as good a time as they showed us, it will be a good job on our part. They were wonderful. The boys we had were tremendous athletes as well as tremendous gentlemen.

Twelve of the 19 boys, not counting the two boys in service, have signed professional contracts since they have been back, which gives you an indication of the type of team it was. We had hoped to get the finest amateur team possible, because of the international attention that would be called to these games. Due to the prestige of coaches like Rod Deaudeux, who was the head coach, and Lee Eilbracht, of the University of Illinois, and Leo Gribkoff, who had great success in the service team in Honolulu, we had a tremendous team.

While in Tokyo, there were two meetings that were sponsored by Mr. Aoki, President of the Tokyo League, who was also President of the Non-Pro Baseball Association. At the meeting were the presidents of the Baseball Federations from the United States, from Japan, Korea, Philippines and Europe. In the first meeting a committee was appointed to ask Mr. Avery Brundage, Chairman of the International Olympic Committee, what steps need to be taken to have baseball recognized as an official Olympic sport in some future Olympic games. Mr. Brundage met with the committee for over an hour and was very gracious, but was not very encouraging. The trend is to cut down on the number of teams in the Olympics. He feels, and the committee feels, that the adding of teams and athletes magnifies the numerous details of how to feed and transport them and so on, but he did not discourage us from continuing our efforts.

In our second meeting, we found that the so-called International Baseball Federation, which does exist in name in Costa Rica, is definitely not international, because none of the active baseball federations belong to it. Steps are being taken to either join that organization or, if that is not feasible, to start another international baseball federation.

We feel that the U. S. Baseball Federation has made great strides in the past year. We feel that it is just a matter of time before this organization will be recognized as the official amateur baseball representative of this country. The fact that all of the federation presidents are so interested in getting a world amateur baseball tournament set up, possibly in 1966, is encouraging. They talked about Hawaii, because it has good weather and is centrally located. A lot of details have to be worked out, but we are hoping the federations will send teams somewhere and have a world, global, amateur baseball tournament in 1966.

I might mention, in closing, that I have had several interviews with the Arthur Little Research Company, which has been authorized by our own U. S. Olympic Committee and by President

Johnson to make studies of every Olympic committee. I feel that this is a step in the right direction. These men are working on reports now that will be available around March or April. I am sure that they will have a very favorable report about the U. S. Baseball Federation and what it will do for amateur baseball, not only in this country but throughout the world.

That concludes my report, Eppy. Are there any questions?

Chairman Barnes: Thank you, Dutch, very much.

The presentation by Mr. Fehring was a progress report on the experience of the members of the U. S. Amateur Team in Tokyo, in which every member of the team was carefully selected and was a real ambassador for this country.

Now, if we do not have questions, I do want to thank Mr. Fehring for a very fine report. I would like to say that he made a more complete one, which was really stimulating, to the Federation meeting held in Chicago, September 7, but in the crux of time and the time schedule he did abbreviate it. But thanks so much.

The next panelist is Mr. Albert N. Smith, who is Commissioner of the Ohio Athletic Conference and the NCAA Representative to the Basketball Federation.

Basketball Federation of the United States of America

A. N. Smith (Ohio Athletic Conference): President Ray, Chairman Barnes, and members of the Convention: In order to set the tone for discussing the NCAA's position and objectives in the Basketball Federation, I would like to read three short paragraphs from a letter received from Mr. James McGregor, Peruvian basketball coach, to Mr. Charles Neinas, thanking the Basketball Federation of the United States of America and the universities and colleges which cooperated in the development of the visit.

Although it may be difficult for some to appreciate development of basketball throughout the world both in popularity and standard of play, I am convinced that in the not too far future international competitions will enjoy the same popularity within the United States as intersectional games do today.

Abroad this is already true. The game between Peru and Brazil last year drew 37,000 paid admissions. During the past year four new 10,000 seat arenas have been built and a 40,000 seat indoor arena is being planned for Lima next year. This is not an isolated example but indicates a world-wide trend toward expansion of basketball and the necessary playing facilities.

Such arenas require attractions and the most popular events by far are those between teams of different countries, be they national teams, club teams, university teams or all-star selections. The world-wide prestige of American university basketball makes teams representing leading universities or conferences by far the most sought after attraction.

The role of the Basketball Federation, with its constituent membership, is to foster and promote international basketball competition. This can best be accomplished through direct communication with BFUSA and its members.

The Basketball Federation of the United States of America was the first of the four federations organized. The National Association of Basketball Coaches and the National Basketball Committee of the United States recommended formation of a democratic organization which would objectively consider and protect this country's interests in the sport of basketball.

While the educational community has been the primary contributor in almost all amateur sports, this fact is most graphically illustrated in the sport of basketball. There is little organized amateur basketball competition outside of the school-college system, where the sport thrives and continues to increase in popularity.

Yet, until the formation of the federations, the schools and colleges had little to say in determining policy affecting this country's international involvement.

It is ironic, indeed, that the governing body for basketball is the AAU. And it might be of interest to the other federations that while the AAU refuses to accept cooperative sanctioning in track and field, the perennial champion of the AAU tournament and probably its most publicized team has been playing in Basketball Federation sanctioned games for three years. The Phillips Oilers have had to turn to the colleges and universities for competition. Consequently, they have accepted Basketball Federation sanction without protest.

Perhaps a more vivid example of AAU inconsistency is the fact that the AAU even secured the sanction of the NCAA Council so that undergraduate student-athletes could compete in the AAU basketball tournament in Denver last March. All of this has been done by the AAU even though its rules state that it cannot be done. I imagine the AAU would find it difficult to explain why it accepts the sanction of another organization in basketball but refuses to sanction cooperatively in the sport of track and field.

The NCAA's purpose in joining the Basketball Federation is simple: all those that contribute to a sport should share in the policy-making privileges affecting that sport. NCAA colleges and universities certainly are primary contributors to basketball in the United States.

Our objective, primarily, is to maintain United States strength in the sport and improve the sport internationally. Domestically we already have the greatest basketball program anywhere. This is recognized throughout the world and the Basketball Federation's representatives have been warmly received at International Basketball Federation meetings. As a result, the Basketball Federation now enjoys independent international sanctioning privileges for competition at the club level. The club level means, gentlemen, the team level. In other words, a team in the United States would be the same as a club in another nation. The goal of the Basketball Federation is to receive independent sanctioning privileges from FIBA for competition at the all-star or national team level.

A secondary objective includes the improvement, domestically and internationally, of this country's basketball program for women. Unfortunately, our image as far as women's competition is concerned leaves much to be desired.

Also, there is a need to organize and activate interest in "open" amateur competition. Many former college players and high school

athletes are interested in continuing basketball competition. It is a tragedy that there isn't more opportunity in this area and the Basketball Federation is endeavoring to remedy the situation.

John Bunn, one of this country's best known and most qualified basketball authorities, was employed last summer as executive director of the Federation. At the present time Mr. Bunn is working with a committee in formulating a plan to re-establish "open" amateur basketball competition in the United States.

I might deviate a little bit here from the prepared text in stating that within the framework of Mr. Bunn's "open" competition we are planning to have classifications 5-10 and under for players, and those that are above 5-10 in height will have to play in the unrestricted group. If you are good enough and you are only 5-8, you will be permitted to play anywhere you can, but this is going to open a whole new field for boys who are not playing already on school teams or colleges teams. We are going to form tournaments and get into competition on a national basis. We are going to try to provide for these boys a means and outlet for their basketball ability.

The Basketball Federation doesn't make headlines because there is little controversy domestically. Everyone recognizes that the Federation represents basketball in the United States.

Internationally, the AAU continues to declare that it represents the majority of basketball played in this country. The AAU is wise enough, however, not to make such a claim at home.

Your NCAA delegates to the Basketball Federation are optimistic that within a period of time the Federation will be this country's representative to the international governing body.

Since the birth of the Federation there is evidence that it is well on the road to obtaining its objectives. The future of the Federation appears brighter now than four years ago when the idea of the Basketball Federation was born. As examples:

1. The Federation has accepted an invitation to join the People-to-People Sports Committee and is cooperating with the chairman of the Basketball Committee of that organization in arranging competition with foreign teams for both men and women.

2. Eight tours to foreign countries and to the United States already have been approved for the season for 1965.

3. Two extended tours to foreign countries during the summer of 1965 are now in process.

4. The Federation is cooperating with the State Department in recommending coaches for foreign service when requests come for such services.

5. A major activity of the Federation is to serve other countries in their efforts to upgrade their basketball programs. To this end a consulting service is maintained and attempt is made to fulfill every request for assistance. This service has proved to be an excellent means of building favorable international relations.

6. In order to provide an outlet for competition for those not served by the school programs and to develop a program of training for youngsters, an Amateur Basketball Association is being organized. (This is the open division.) This organization will fill the gap which is not covered by the present membership. A similar organization will be recommended for women's basketball so that nation-

wide coverage by our Women's Basketball Association may be affected.

7. The Federation was represented at the meeting of FIBA in Tokyo during October, 1964 and successfully defended the efforts of the AAU to throw out the Interim Measure adopted in 1963 in Brazil.

8. At the Tokyo meeting a club was clearly defined as an organization comparable to our school teams. This eliminates all-star teams and national teams.

9. Efforts are being continued to expand the membership of the Federation.

Thank you.

Chairman Barnes: Thank you very much for a fine report on the progress in various meetings held by the Federation this year.

Now the floor is open for any delegate to direct a question for information to Mr. Smith.

All right, gentlemen. This is a good indication that the reports you have heard are very good and very complete.

Next on our program—and you will recall you heard him briefly at the Convention last year in New York—is Donald Boydston, Southern Illinois University, our representative on the Gymnastics Federation.

United States Gymnastics Federation

Donald Boydston (Southern Illinois University): The report last year by Frank Bare, executive director of the USGF, told of developments through the first year of our existence. We were encouraged with that first year, but it also was inevitable, I suppose, that we had problems, and it was apparent we had to do much more in this country to make gymnastics an accepted part of our national sports program.

In the year since the last report of the Gymnastics Federation a great deal has happened, and we feel several developments will be of interest.

Before relating some of the events which we feel are heartening, we might mention a few of the happenings in the AAU in regard to the gymnastics program and leadership in that organization.

For some years Mr. George Gulack of New York City was chairman of the AAU Gymnastics Committee, but a little over a year ago he was replaced by Mr. Frank Comiskey of New York City.

Mr. Gulack then concentrated on his international duties as a vice-president of FIG and appears to be continuing in that post, although he has denounced the leadership of the AAU in this country. It may sound ambiguous but to be precise it is all rather vague.

In Japan in 1964 our Olympic Gymnastics team members became concerned about the many problems that had arisen and refused on one occasion to continue with their exhibition tour which had been planned after the Olympic competition was over. This resulted in a rather bitter exchange among the AAU leadership at that time and after the return of the Olympic teams and AAU officers to this country.

To give you one example in the exact words of one of the participants, I would like to quote from a letter written by Mr. Gulack on November 24, 1964, to the members of the Executive Committee and Foreign Relations Committee of the AAU.

(Mr. Boydston read excerpts from the letter from Mr. Gulack.)

We had some overtures from Mr. Gulack to work with him in organizing gymnastics in this country, but as yet we have not indicated in any way that we were working outside of the United States Gymnastics Federation.

To move from the negative situation which is prevailing in the AAU camp to the positive actions and programs which are being carried on by the USGF:

1. The USGF sent two athletes and a coach to participate in the first World's Open Trampoline Championship conducted in London, England, on March 21, 1964. First place in this event went to Danny Millman of the University of California, and second place to Gary Erwin of the University of Michigan, both representing the USGF. Coach for this trip was Dr. Newt Loken of the University of Michigan.

2. Also in March, 1964, the USGF sent two boys, one girl, and a coach on a six-week long, 6,000 mile tour of South Africa. During the course of this tour the team was invited to participate in the South African Games and placed first and second in the men's division and first in the women's division.

3. On April 24-25 the USGF sent the University of Arizona gymnastics team to Hermosillo, Mexico, for an exhibition and clinic with the University of Sonora. The clinic and exhibition were well attended and the USGF group did a great job in stimulating interest in gymnastics.

4. Also on April 17-18 the USGF conducted its second annual National Open Championship. More than 150 boys and girls from 12 states attended and participated. Gymnasts from as far east as Pennsylvania and as far west as California took part in this event which was hosted by the University of Iowa.

5. During the summer the USGF press worked to complete the "Age Group Gymnastics Workbook," an 89-page gymnastics program for boys and girls age six through high school which stresses developmental progressions in gymnastics. This book has been well accepted in the United States and is now being utilized in several foreign nations as well. This workbook is the first of its kind we have had in this country. It has been needed for a long, long time. There have been hundreds of requests for it.

6. Ballet has been extremely important in our program of gymnastics for women. In the past girls were forced to utilize existing records and to work their routines into the pattern of the music and hope for the best on the time aspect. The USGF sponsored the production of the "Ballet for Gymnastics" long-play records that are now being sold across the nation. Produced in Los Angeles, the records represent another first effort for this sport in the United States. They are actually selling by the thousands, and again it is meeting a need we have had in this country for a long, long time.

7. During the year 1964 the USGF registration program went over the 2500 mark for gymnasts and the 450 mark for coaches and officials. These are all individual registrations—\$1 for gymnasts, \$2 for coaches per year.

8. The USGF sponsored at least 20 gymnastics competitions in California alone. The USGF sanction appeared on more than fifty gymnastic events in at least eight different states.

We are now working for a national certification system for officials, with specific aim of standardizing scoring techniques, something we have needed for quite some time.

Last year you were told about the mass excommunication of gymnasts by the AAU. Rusty Mitchell and Arthur Shurlock, two of our best gymnasts, were declared ineligible by the AAU for taking part in our USGF national meet. Both, although ineligible, were on our Olympic Team.

Three weeks ago, in Tucson, the fourth annual Western Gymnastics Clinic, sponsored and sanctioned by the USGF, was held with more than 600 gymnasts attending. This was important but perhaps most important of all, four of the six men gymnasts from our 1964 Olympic team were in attendance and took part in the annual East-West meet and the open competition. With the USGF having sanctioned this meet, all four of these outstanding gymnasts are automatically suspended by the AAU.

In addition to these four Olympians, a good percentage of the most prominent and promising college and high school gymnasts in this country also competed. They are also then, automatically suspended. In addition, two members of the Mexican Olympic team were present and competed in the meet. They also become ineligible.

One last little interesting sidelight has to do with our women's program of gymnastics.

A year ago we employed a staff member at Southern Illinois University, Mr. Herbert Vogel, to form a women's gymnastic club to help promote the sport.

Mr. Vogel has several of the country's best gymnasts on his team, including the No. 1 and No. 2 gymnasts from Canada.

In London, on January 30, the World's Trampoline Championships will be held. Tryouts for the two men and two women for this team will be held on our campus on January 27 and the top two men and top two women then will be flown to England for the meet.

Two weeks ago the two top trampolinists on the Southern Illinois team received letters from the AAU stating that they had already been selected to represent the AAU in this meet—no tryouts, no method or plan of selection. It just happened the two girl trampolinists who were the members of our team and scheduled to enter the USGF tryouts were being given free tours to Europe without having to qualify.

Naturally, both girls were swayed to accept the AAU offer. They couldn't lose.

In addition, a nice little touch was added. On a copy of a letter to one of the girls, sent to Herb Vogel with a copy to Colonel Hull, was the note at the bottom: "Dear Herb: Would you be interested in representing the United States as the Women's Coach in England in 1965, March?"

The old seduction gambit was being used again.

The way to break up the opposition was to offer the all-expense vacation tour to Europe. Needless to say, Coach Vogel's girls will compete in the USGF tryouts, and Mr. Vogel will not be touring England in the spring. Thank you.

Chairman Barnes: Don, thank you so much. And that is only half the story, gentlemen, I can assure you. If you had been in Tokyo—

some of the things that could be related by Don and Frank Bare are more astounding than the conservative report you just heard.

All right, gentlemen, we will proceed with the program. Next we will hear from the NCAA representative to the Track and Field Federation, a gentleman whom you all know and have for many years—Mr. Bernie H. Moore, Commissioner of the Southeastern Conference.

United States Track and Field Federation

Bernie H. Moore (Southeastern Conference): Mr. Chairman, Delegates and Visitors: This will be a brief USTFF report to the Convention.

The NCAA's purposes and objectives in joining the United States Track and Field Federation are one and the same—to obtain an equitable voice and vote in determining policy affecting the sport of track and field.

Since the NCAA membership is one of the primary contributors to the sport, this Association naturally believes it should have a position in track and field administration commensurate with its contribution.

Three other federations—Basketball, Gymnastics, and Baseball—are presently in operation. The USTFF and the sport of track and field have become the battleground between the educational community supporting the Federation Movement and the Amateur Athletic Union.

The positions of the two groups are illustrated by the sanctioning issue which Mr. McCoy will explain later. I want to emphasize that the AAU approach to the sanctioning issue is typical of its approach to almost every problem in track and field—that is, if you don't do it our way, you can't do it!

Worthy of mention is the fact that the Federation constituents spend over \$31 million annually in supporting this country's track and field effort. That figure is exclusive of construction of facilities. This investment has paid dividends for America in Olympic and international competition. Specifically, NCAA colleges spend \$6½ million annually on track and field; \$4.3 million of this is subsidized or deficit financing. We feel it is now time for the stockholders to have a voice in the management.

The objectives of the USTFF have often been obscured by AAU propaganda. The federation concept, however, is sound—first, formation of a democratic organization so structured that no two organizations operating in concert can control policy; second, each organization making a significant national contribution to track and field is entitled to a voice and vote. The USTFF has invited the AAU to join on several occasions but the AAU's response has been clearly negative.

As a long-time track coach before becoming an administrator, I know there is much to be done to improve the sport in this country. Unquestionably the USTFF's finest contribution to date has been in the field of development.

During the past summer the Federation sponsored what has been termed the greatest track and field development program ever seen in this country. For example, with the cooperation of the San José, California, Recreation Department, a three-month pilot program was

organized. The program commenced last May and ended in July. During that period over 20,000 boys and girls participated in track and field development activities at 125 recreation, school and park facilities. Four age groups involving boys and girls from eight to thirteen were involved in learning the basic skills as well as competing in events especially designed for them. This program met with the approval of educators, doctors and the community as a whole. There is no reason why other programs of this nature cannot be developed throughout the country.

Pursuing its interest in developmental activities, the USTFF recently entered into an agreement with the United States Junior Chamber of Commerce. The potential of a mutual effort between these two organizations for the development of summertime track and field activities is tremendous.

Fortunately, the USTFF can rely on the efforts and experience of some of its most ardent supporters in establishing developmental programs. For 14 years Eugene, Oregon, has offered a summer age group track and field program. A Developmental Guide Book, patterned after the Oregon program, has been repeatedly revised and reprinted and will serve as a guide in the development of the USTFF-Jaycee program.

It is significant to note that the Federation's executive office has received numerous requests from members of the Peace Corps and State Department assignees abroad for track and field development material.

In addition, the Federation has been instrumental in stimulating track and field activity in areas of the country where the sport was previously dormant.

These are the projects which the USTFF can point to with pride, and which you as constituent members can defend anywhere.

The NCAA's objectives are not to destroy the AAU, not to dictate or control track and field or amateur athletics, but to cooperate with others in improving and promoting the sport both domestically and internationally. The NCAA wants to share the responsibility and privilege of formulating track and field policy. Yet, we do not want to be subject to the autocratic attitude of another organization. As an individual who has devoted more than forty years to the coaching and administration of intercollegiate athletics, I am convinced that we must have an organization devoted exclusively to the administration of track and field. This is answered by the Track and Field Federation. I also am convinced that we should never yield or retreat from the basic premise that we have the right to approve the forms of competition into which we send our student-athletes.

Finally, we should never forget that the members of the Federation respect each other's rights and cooperate together most effectively. This is where the future of the sport rests.

Chairman Barnes: Gentlemen, I am going to make a request and ask you now to defer questions until we hear from the next speaker, since I think the speeches will be related. I want to sincerely thank the four panelists on the platform now for diligent preparation of informative progress reports to you as your representatives to the various Federations, and I would appreciate your expressing your appreciation to them at this time.

I would like now to introduce to you Mr. Ernest McCoy, director

of athletics of Penn State University. As you know, he serves as a member of the NCAA Council. He will discuss with you and report on "The Educational Philosophy of Sanctioning."

The Educational Philosophy of Sanctioning

Ernest B. McCoy (Pennsylvania State University): Gentlemen, at the risk of some repetition of things that have already been said today, I hope you will forgive me.

The conditions which have existed through the years in our relationship with the Amateur Athletic Union, and so ably presented this morning by Mr. Ramer, represent very real problems—very serious differences—and very important fundamental principles. They call for real serious and important decisions.

It may well be that "It is better to remain silent and be thought a fool than to open one's mouth and prove it without doubt," but there does come a time in the affairs of men when we are called on to take a stand—to say what we are for and why. There comes a time, too, if we can, to fight clear of those things which obscure our thinking and then go back to fundamentals.

This time has certainly come, and should I prove without doubt to be a fool, at least there will be no doubt about where I stand, because it seems to me that we must recall the fundamental reasons why any kind of conflict is necessary and why the need exists for changes for the benefit of all, including certainly the individual athlete.

One of these basic principles which historically has guided the thinking and the actions of this Association has to do with "sanctioning" — both the word itself and what it means and why we believe it is an educational obligation, a right, and a privilege.

Please note that I do not say "an exclusive right," but more on this later.

By definition, the word "sanction" can have both a positive implication as to approve or ratify, or it can have a negative connotation, to coerce. In the jurisdictional dispute with the AAU, it has become jargon and it is primarily coercive. It may be a slip of paper, symbolic of exclusive control which, in fact, is what the word means to the AAU. But it can mean adherence to sound and detailed criteria to meet specific requirements of a particular group based on experience and tradition.

My purpose here is to discuss the latter, a sanctioning which has meaning of and by itself, not a narrow technical device by which to obscure a more devious purpose.

If weakening the AAU were the one and only purpose of seeking to preserve a traditional philosophy of sanctioning—in this case in the sport of track and field—it would not be worth preserving, and I personally would not be talking about it.

But, if the colleges and universities of this country do have a sanctioning right, obligation and privilege, as I believe they do have—and if the insistence on this right by the most persuasive means open to us results in recognition by the AAU that heretofore inflexible policies need some alteration—then this insistence will be eminently worthwhile. And, after the remarks of Commissioner Moore and others, I am more than ever convinced that the most

persuasive means will be necessary and most certainly should be utilized.

This business of sanctioning in philosophy and in practice has nothing to do with collegiate or other educational interests' desires to move outside their own jurisdictions, to take over what rightfully belongs to another, or to rule or ruin. All of these terms represent cute AAU phrases designed to obscure and cloud the issue. The business of sanctioning, however, does have to do with regulating the conditions under which our athletes and teams may compete. And it does have to do with competition conducted by other than collegiate interests.

We have felt very keenly this responsibility in other sports—first in football, in basketball next, then baseball. And, in each case, we have, as a national organization, been concerned very much with the standards of conduct of our intercollegiate programs, insisted on our right and obligation to sanction competition of our own teams and individuals.

Do collegiate interests not have this obligation? Should educational interests not have the right? Should there be a privilege in some sports and not in others? And when does it become necessary to take specific action to regulate, to lay down ground rules, in other words, to sanction competition in a particular sport?

These are the questions before us as we consider the sanctioning issue.

The philosophy of sanctioning—the need for standards, regulation and protection of those in one's charge, is as old as organized athletics itself. Its progress can be traced from the local level to the conference level as competition spread and developed, and to the national level when athletics became interrelated from coast to coast.

Again, I stress the point that important as the philosophy of sanctioning is as an established educational principle, it is not an exclusive right. I might also add that there is nothing in the principle of educational sanctioning which regulates individuals or organizations outside the educational community.

It was 17 years ago when this organization faced a sanctioning problem which has many parallels with the situation we now face in track and field. I am talking specifically about football played by collegians in games promoted by non-collegiate interests, the Bowl Games.

At the 1948 Convention, Tad Wieman, president of the American Football Coaches Association recommended that—"a continuing committee be set up, whose function it shall be to draw up standards and requirements to be met by those conducting post-season games involving college teams or college players, and that this committee be authorized to receive applications for the conduct of such games, to investigate all phases of management, including ticket allotments, and then to approve or disapprove the application."

At that same convention, Dr. George Zook, president of the American Council on Education, illustrated the educational community's responsibility, and I quote, "to develop healthy, sound principles and high standards through democratic processes in your area of higher education as we now expect from the voluntary organizations that operate in all other areas of higher education."

Dr. Zook also said that when someone, and I quote again—"jumps to his feet at the end of an impassioned description of the situation, and shouts the embarrassing question, "Why in heaven's name . . . don't we do something about it?" — at that moment a new accrediting or regulating agency is born. In one form or another, that same question was raised by the American Council on Medical Education, by the Engineers Council for Professional Development, by the Council on Pharmaceutical Education, by the North Central Association, and a whole host of voluntary educational organizations that felt they had a greater and deeper responsibility to their respective fields of education than the mere exchange of information and the passing of resolutions . . . and so, the medical, dental, pharmaceutical, engineering and liberal arts organizations soon found that they could not depend on standards alone. They had to invent ways of implementing and insuring them."

He went on to summarize by saying, "the reason why we admire what has been done to improve the quality of education in these and other areas is because in each of them there were and are men of vision and courage, who were willing to take the measures necessary to secure widespread improvement."

I have quoted Dr. Zook at such length merely to illustrate concretely that there is here an educational tradition and obligation involved. I should say also, that the first time this Association ever met, it assumed such obligation and when the NCAA Constitution was adopted in 1941, that obligation became binding.

The Bowl Game Committee, activated in 1948, made recommendations to the 1949 Convention, which not only had great bearing on the establishment of sanctioning criteria for football, but also looked to the future conditions in other sports. One of its recommendations was that the NCAA "give study to the advisability of applying the established criteria to meets, tournaments and games in sports other than football so that the ultimate policy of this Association may be consistent as well as sound."

By 1950, the criteria were established for football and implementation recommended through the formation of an Extra Events Committee.

The principle of sanctioning in basketball took slightly different form, but nevertheless in the Constitutional adoption in 1962 of rules governing outside competition, this Association very clearly recognized its right and obligation. In its limitations on pre-season practice and number of allowable games the same responsibility was exercised by the NCAA.

In baseball, too, the principle of sanctioning outside competition is applied without question by means of the jurisdiction given the Summer Baseball Committee.

And, in the sport of soccer there is an amendment being offered to this Convention which would restrict to a far greater degree the activities of an individual collegiate soccer player than ever has been proposed in track.

The same philosophy with respect to sanctioning holds true in secondary school administration. The high schools of America have developed safeguards to protect the best interests of their students. In an address before the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations last June, John K. Archer, secretary-treasurer

of the New York State Public High School Athletic Association, in speaking on the "Purposes and Values of Sanctioning," credited high school "unity and singleness of purpose" in the battle against "exploitation, commercialism and professionalism."

One of the High School Federation's chief considerations in partnership with the colleges as a constituent member of the United States Track and Field Federation was that of the educational community's right and obligation to sanction.

I honestly don't believe in the terms I have tried to make clear, that anyone in this room would seriously argue that there isn't an educational obligation or right to sanction. Nor, do I believe philosophically, that it should be applied when there is no actual administrative need. The AAU has the right to sanction and it should exercise that privilege if it wishes. Sanction by the AAU may be nothing more than a slip of paper, a symbol of self-proclaimed authority, or it may have real meaning and logical considerations for the athlete and team not subject to educational jurisdiction. But, neither in principle nor in practice is an AAU sanction sufficient to the present-day conditions of track and field for school and college interests in those meets which are promoted by interests outside the educational community. The same thing holds true in gymnastics, but for different reasons, which I will touch on in a moment.

At the present time, there are some 25 major indoor meets promoted by interests other than collegiate. These promoters, while not dependent entirely on collegiate competitors as in the case of a football bowl game promotion, would be out of business were it not for collegiate competition. And, believe me, it is a business—in most cases, a most lucrative one.

Because the AAU claims an exclusive right which I, for one, am convinced is not legitimate, are we to be told that financial arrangements and administration of these meets, are of no concern to us? Is your college and mine, which contributes in total the great bulk of United States track and field skill and which spends six-and-one-half million dollars a year for its program in the sport and operates at an average deficit of nearly \$10,000 per institution—is your college not entitled to a fiscal accounting?

Some individual college administrators may know a little bit about who gets what and how much, but how does the apparent unconcern with the exploitation of collegiate athletes for others' private benefit square with our attitude in other sports?

From the promoter's standpoint, indoor track is exactly like any other professional sport, except that the performers are not paid which, you will have to agree, is handy, to say the least. Some of the performers—we hope not the collegians—are paid more than actual expenses. Those expenses are pretty high, too, not just for long-distance mileage, say, from Australia. I don't know what the going rate is, but one domestic competitor not really a world-class young man, recently out of college here in the United States, demanded \$800.00—for himself and his wife—to compete in a particular meet. Even if our collegians were not involved in these practices, you can bet your sweet life they know what is going on. How long do we turn our backs and shrug our shoulders?

Now, make no mistake, I am not implying that indoor track promoters are illegitimate. The law of supply and demand and intense

competition operates in this as well as in most businesses. Indoor track promoters have regard for the sport as well as self-interest at stake. And I am not seeking to make the point that because indoor track may be a profitable enterprise we must now come in for our cut—even though the AAU may use its sanction to obtain an unreasonable share of the proceeds.

I do think a greater portion of indoor track revenue should be ploughed back into the sport. And I do believe there are other sanctioning criteria which should be insisted on, just as important as financial accounting.

There is nothing in an AAU sanction which takes into consideration particular scholastic requirements of school-college performer, attention to loss of time from class in drawing up schedules, or interrelationships between school-college meets and those privately promoted.

There is no requirement that a meet promoter need follow commonly accepted administrative procedures in soliciting participation by individual collegians or teams. More often than not, it is an individual matter between the promoter and the competitor. Once in a while, I dare say, not even the boy's coach is consulted.

Proper medical and training procedures, sufficient safeguards against injury, events management itself, individuals' expense accounting methods are other specific sanctioning criteria which educational institutions are entitled to insist on.

Included among the amendments to be offered here Wednesday is a similar one for gymnastics, and, the question might well be asked: "Yes, we can see why the need for sanctioning in track and field. It has reached the need point in terms of outside, noncollegiate financial interest and possible exploitation factors, but where does gymnastics fit the sanctioning need?"

The need is a different one, but nonetheless present. Gymnastics is an income sport at Penn State and will be in many places in the not-too-distant future. Sanctioning criteria for gymnastics, however, should be exercised to guide the development of this fine activity, to establish similar standards of competition and events, to create conditions acceptable to high school interstate requirements of sanctioning, to supervise safety measures in the choice and maintenance of the proper equipment—in short, to fill the vacuum, through the United States Gymnastics Federation, to stabilize and strengthen and to encourage participation and establishment of new programs.

I have tried to emphasize, once or twice, in these remarks, that it is not in the educational philosophy of sanctioning that it should be an "exclusive right"; however, the AAU does claim "exclusive right of sanction" in the sports which recognize it internationally.

We may question the AAU's right to recognition as the United States Governing Body in track and field and thus the exclusive sanctioning authority for international competition. We may do this on the basis of the preponderance of evidence which proves school-college stewardship of track and field.

But, nevertheless, the AAU does have exclusive sanctioning authority internationally, and we do not dispute that fact. But the AAU contends that its sanctioning authority is the same for purely domestic open competition as for international. Keep in mind, however, that this is a new contention. For 73 years the AAU did not have

such a rule. The AAU—45 days before the MacArthur meeting—adopted an exclusive sanctioning rule for the first time in December, 1962.

But, before the NCAA's Joint Council-Executive Committee Session last January, 1964, in New York, the AAU executive director admitted the AAU had no such sanctioning mandate from the IAAF for domestic meets. This admission was confirmed by Jay-Ehret Mahoney, the then-AAU president.

A legal opinion from NCAA attorneys with respect to cooperative sanctioning is quite plain:

"Legitimate AAU purposes cannot reasonably be said to be jeopardized by athletes competing in compliance with AAU amateur rules in events or meets it approves simply and solely because the event or meet is approved also by another organization as complying with its amateur rules. The AAU rule in question seems to us to have only one purpose, that is, to preserve AAU monopoly by threat of *improperly* applying its international authority."

In actuality, the AAU has accepted cooperative sanctioning when it has been to the AAU's advantage or necessity. Such was the case in basketball in last year's national AAU championships. The Phillips 66 Oilers—the AAU's premier basketball team—regularly plays under Basketball Federation sanction. All of this is documented. Such was also the case in the 1963 Chicago Track Club indoor track meets.

But, I would return to simple, positive terms, to restate in conclusion what I hope I have been able to put across in some measure:

- That there is an educational right and obligation to sanction.
- That it has historical basis in philosophy and practice, not alone in athletics.
- That it is not restrictive of the rights of others.

As NCAA policy is now written:

"Sanctioning authority is for one purpose alone; to encourage well managed competition, not to inhibit it; to provide a broad base of wholesome and constructive competitive opportunity within the legitimate programs of all organizations," and that this authority "does not preclude sanctioning of meets and tournaments by other amateur sports bodies having a legitimate interest therein."

Chairman Barnes: Another excellent report, gentlemen, and it really gets into the heart of the things. Ernie, in his discourse, relates this to some of the proposed legislation which will be taken up when we continue our business session again.

This has completed this section, and now, if the final reports by Mr. Moore and Mr. McCoy have caused questions, the Chair will be very happy to entertain them.

John Dillon (Mount St. Mary's College): Concerning the U. S. Track and Field Federation development meet, which has touched a considerable area that lacks such AAU programs, you mentioned Texas, probably, and the Midwest.

In our state—I am a representative of the state of Maryland—where has that Track and Field Federation been? I think the Federation has been in business for a couple of years. As yet we don't have an organization there. We do have AAU cross-country, AAU indoor development meet, spring development meet, District of

Columbia AAU development meet, but nothing from the Track and Field Federation.

Now, with the problem that will go into effect at the adjournment of the meeting on Wednesday, I agree with the statement by all the gentlemen here, in many cases the AAU has been belligerent in some areas, but they have been doing a job in our locale, and I don't see how we could condemn them in this area.

Chairman Barnes: Thank you very much for the question. Perhaps if Mr. Moore would permit me, I could give a little explanation here.

In the organization and administration of the Track and Field Federation in the past year—and it has been a rather late development—the Federation has been trying to set up organizations for each state. You specifically mention Maryland. I can tell you at this time that the state organizations have been set up in many of the states, and particularly in the East, as this is a sensitive area. I can report from experience that New York State has a very active and efficient state federation organization, as have New Jersey and Pennsylvania.

The only thing I can suggest is this is a pattern and help will be accorded the developmental process in Maryland, given time, and if you will have patience.

The administration of the Federation is working diligently on the state organizations, and with the 50 states now incorporated in the union, a year is really a short time to complete such organizations, but the work is going forward rapidly.

R. Kenneth Fairman (Princeton University): I just want to say, in passing—and I will turn this over to you after the meeting—that as of last Monday there was no scheduled meet in the state of New Jersey in indoor track, to be sponsored by the Federation chapter in New Jersey, which is headed by Gene Littler of Tenafly High School, and the secretary of our state organization is Marshall Berman of the City of Elizabeth.

There were a number of meets which had previously been held by the high schools and the New Jersey AAU, which have been cancelled this winter, and we read in yesterday's Newark News an article by Ed Freel, who writes very interestedly on track, and follows it to the meet area, that nine federations will attempt now in New Jersey to have two meets to take the place of the meets which have been cancelled.

In other words, as of January 10, the Federation is beginning to reward our patience.

I won't talk about that any more, but I do want to ask a very sincere question of either Mr. Moore, our representative to the Track and Field Federation, or of Ernie McCoy. This bothers me personally very much.

The previous speaker has said that he saw a lot of good in the program of the Track and Field Federation. I do, too, and I really have kept in the middle on this and still feel very much in the middle, because I cannot give both sides an awful lot of credit in many of the movements and tactics and recriminations that have been going on.

The keystone of the Federation, it seems to me, of this as yet uncompleted structure that the NCAA has been supporting and trying to finish off, is the sanctioning principle. It is stated by the Track Federation that it has a right and obligation and responsibility to

sanction for all of its constituent members. I cannot, for the life of me, see why the Federation would want a member, then, to go into this situation, because you could pass it on down, and smaller conferences who are allied to the NCAA could say, "We will take care of our own territory and do our sanctioning therein," and you will have utter chaos.

Now, the question is: If we are supporting the Federation, why should we, as a constituent member, also duplicate the whole sanctioning procedure which we have been defending as the right and obligation of the Federation?

Chairman Barnes: Ernie, would you like to answer that?

Mr. McCoy: I am sorry, but I am not too sure I understand what Ken wants me to answer. I don't understand the duplicating of sanctioning.

Mr. Fairman: The Federation, Ernie, in simple terms says they have the right and responsibility to sanction all constituent members. We have up until this fall defended this as the keystone and the really important thing. You, in your own speech, cited how important sanctioning is to the Federation.

Now the NCAA proposes legislation where it will have its own sanctioning procedure. It seems to me it undermines the Federation position. I believe it is the joint sanction with the AAU.

Chairman Barnes: This question has been discussed before. It is not new.

Hugh G. McCurdy (Wesleyan University): On page 146 in the legislation, if I understand it, it says that:

Any non-collegiate or non-conference sponsoring committee shall include in the membership of its administration committee at least two representatives from member institutions of this Association, one to be a faculty member and one to be an athletic official, to be appointed by the Extra Events Committee of this Association.

It is my understanding this thereupon comes under the Extra Events Committee, instead of the Federation.

Chairman Barnes: That is correct. That is what the legislation specifically states. You note in there the reference is to the NCAA and not the USTFF.

Mr. Fairman: Bernie, perhaps I can take a shot at you with this. Has the Track and Field Federation governing body looked at this proposed legislation, or has the NCAA referred it to your governing body for your concurrence?

Mr. Moore: The proposal in here has been passed on to the USTFF per se for study. Our organization has not formally approved it, if that is what you are asking, or rejected it. We have studied it though, and have not objected to it. Does that answer your question?

Mr. Fairman: Do I understand, sir, that the Federation governing body, the Track and Field governing body, has studied this, and you are saying they have no objection to it?

Mr. Moore: That is my understanding.

Mr. Fairman: Thank you.

Chairman Barnes: Are there any other questions?

President Ray: Mr. Chairman, I am not sure that I exactly understand the question asked by the gentleman from Princeton either, but

I am going to take a stab at trying to state it in two ways, and if he objects to this, he can correct me.

In the first part of the question I think he was asking: Why is it that the NCAA would ask for this authority or that we have encouraged this?

And, on the other hand, going not up but down again, to constituent members of either the NCAA or the Federation, why should the Federation not exercise the sanction and authority?

I think, in answer to the first part of this, if this legislation is approved it would in no way interfere with the sanctioning authority of the United States Track and Field Federation. I would guess, although I don't know because I am not a member of the Extra Events Committee, this committee could request a sanction from the United States Track and Field Federation on the condition of its authorizing its sanction, which is the terms of what we have described today, that your members are encouraged not to participate if they are not sanctioned by this authority.

This goes to the second question, as to why this one authority is not enough, the U. S. Track and Field Federation.

I think in terms of constituent members of the U. S. Track and Field Federation, of the high schools, for example, and also member institutions of the NCAA, although these may be sanctioned by the U. S. Track and Field Federation and by the Extra Events Committee of the NCAA, the right of the individual institution is no-wise affected by this. In other words, if a particular high school did not wish to have its student-athletes compete in a particular event, although sanctioned by the U. S. Track and Field Federation, it might elect on an individual institutional basis to prohibit participation of its athletes.

I think it works both up and down, and the authorization to the NCAA Extra Events Committee, if adopted through this legislation, would I think—notice it does not mention the U. S. Track and Field Federation—allow this Association and the other constituent members of the Track and Field Federation to be in a position of negotiating a settlement of disputes on amateur athletics in the United States, and at the same time not jeopardizing the right of the Federation to sanction nor the institutional right in the face of such sanctioning to disapprove of the participation of its athletes.

Chairman Barnes: Are there further questions or comments?

A. V. Boswell (Tennessee A&I State University): I understand that the NCAA was working on some type of competition for women. I am interested in that because of the fact that we still have some track with women, especially at our institution, and most of them have been pretty prominent. I have been feeling that the NCAA would discuss some type of opportunity for women to participate in some meets. I would like to know, because as I see it, this was just about ruled out, women's competition. Am I right in my understanding?

Chairman Barnes: No. I think that is not quite correct. This morning this matter was discussed from this platform, and the discussion is that the competition in the NCAA is for males only.

This does not preclude the NCAA's interest in the development of women's competition for both domestic and international meets, but,

if you will remember, we had an area of misunderstanding that it is now specifically confined to male competitors.

At this time I would like to call Mr. Erickson and Mr. Mittman to the platform.

Now, before introducing these gentlemen, I do want to inform you that Mr. James H. Weaver, who is Chairman of the Committee on Academic Testing and Requirements, is ill and unable to attend this meeting.

Fortunately for us, we have Mr. Carl Erickson, Athletic Director of Kent State University, secretary of that Committee, who will carry on for Mr. Weaver.

So at this time I would like to ask Mr. Erickson to present the report of the Committee.

Committee on Academic Testing and Requirements

Carl E. Erickson (Kent State University): President Ray, Chairman Barnes, members of the NCAA and Visitors: This is a rather difficult assignment, to be asked at nine o'clock in the morning of the meeting to present a summary report for a committee of this type.

Mr. Weaver has worked very diligently with this Committee, and this is one of his pieces of legislation.

The Long-Range Planning Committee of the NCAA has shown a major concern about the image of intercollegiate athletics in the United States. Last year at the Convention in New York Mr. Wiles Hallock gave a report about our image. One of the areas of concern is the academic status of the aided athlete.

Let us turn to our special report of the Academic Testing and Requirements Committee. I hope you have this report with you. If you have, please take it out, because we will be referring to it.

I wish you would all please turn to your report, on page 4, the Introduction of the Committee's report. In the first sentence in the first paragraph, it states that: "Scholarships and grants-in-aid are of concern to all institutions of higher education which participate in intercollegiate competition."

There were two points that I think should be of great concern to all of you. The next one has to do with it from an economic standpoint. "From an economic standpoint, it is essential that these awards be based upon measures that give reasonable assurance that the student-athlete will be able to compete in the classroom as well as on the playing field."

I think those of you who are investing money in the athletic program should be concerned with the attrition rate of your athletes in this program. If your investment is not sound, then, of course, it is very expensive to you.

"Further, it is consistent with the philosophy of higher education to expect the student-athlete to be representative of the male student population at the respective institutions." This means that the athlete should be an average student.

"These two premises led the NCAA Committee on Academic Testing and Requirements to take the steps necessary to initiate the study reported herein."

The NCAA then granted funds to the Committee to study this problem.

Chairman Barnes: Thank you, Carl. Carl has suggested, to make a summary of the report, Dr. Arthur Mittman of the University of Oregon. Just before introducing Dr. Mittman I wish you could have heard his presentation at the meeting last summer. It was truly a wonderful report and indicated the direction in which we think our Association should go.

Arthur Mittman (University of Oregon): Mr. Ray, Chairman Barnes, members of the Convention: I heard Mr. Moore say that in Eugene, Oregon, they have a large summer program in track and field for people of all ages, and the reason they have that is so we can run out of the rain in a hurry in the winter. Our four-year-old daughter even talks about jogging.

Well, to get back to this report, we met in September of 1963 and decided what the procedure should be. We decided that we would take a sampling of the conferences which are listed in your report—I won't bother to review them at this time—and from the institutions within each of those conferences, together with a selected group of independents (so-called independents, those unattached to any particular conference), we decided we would draw a sample of 500 students in case of institutions which had more than 500 male freshmen. And we took all male students in those institutions which had freshman enrollment of men less than 500.

The data was received, and I wish to comment that we received excellent cooperation from all of the institutions that we solicited. We sent invitations to 89 institutions, and 82 institutions replied favorably. We eventually received data from approximately 65 of them. None of the institutions turned us down flatly. Some just did not have the information we needed available or in a form that would be readily available.

The report has been distributed, and if your institution participated, I hope that it has reached the right person. I mailed it to the person from whom I had received the data and the person the chief executive officer of the institution designated as the person with whom I should communicate after the initial communication.

This study was encumbered with certain limitations, as could be expected in a study of this magnitude on a nation-wide scale. The sampling of institutions within the different categories of data which we utilized were not pure random samples. The conferences were selected arbitrarily. The institutions then, if they belonged to that conference, were automatically a participant in this study.

The data used included only that which was obtainable from the greatest number of institutions. No doubt many institutions have or use additional information which enhances prediction at the local level. However, for a plan to be workable and practical, it is essential that it be of an objective nature and that it is easily obtainable and be used without making any subjective interpretation.

The method of analysis of multiple regressions was employed. Those of you who do not know about multiple regression analysis, it will not interfere with your interpretation of the material you have been given.

With that as a very brief explanation, I just wanted to make sure that you don't say, "Why do we miss one boy?" because you are going to miss on some. I don't want to mislead you into thinking you

are going to have all your problems solved and you are never going to give aid to a boy who fails to make it academically.

We worked out this prediction problem, and in the report which you received there are a whole lot of numbers. I don't want you to worry about those regression weights, those predicted functions that are given on page 8 of this report, because they only would confuse the issue. If you wish, they will work for you; they will get the same predicted value that we did. But you would have to multiply by seven digit decimals, and most people don't get much enjoyment out of doing that.

To give you some idea as to what this all means, I have worked out a set of tables to tell you what a given student would have to get in the way of a test score if his high school rank was such-and-such. Mr. Erickson is going to distribute these at this time.

Now, while he is distributing those, I would like to say a few things about the expectancy table. The best way that I have found to interpret rules of correlation analysis is by providing the readers of the study with some idea as to what the probability of success is for a given level of prediction.

We would expect more people to obtain higher grade point averages at a higher level of prediction than those at the lower level of prediction.

The accuracy of our prediction will make this probability higher for the higher predicted values and lower for the lower predicted values. If you have your report with you, on Table III and Table IV, pages 9 and 10, I have given you the expectancy table for two categories of data.

Now the categories of data—data in Category A, for instance, are based on those institutions which submitted College Board scores and High School Rank in Class, in addition to the first-year grade point average for their sample of students.

Table IV is based on Category C. Category C is defined as the data belonging to those institutions which reported the American College Test Scores and High School Rank together with first-grade point average.

The prediction is pretty good. The expectancy table to me looked very favorable, and if you break them down to this 1.6 cutoff you would find, if we dichotomize the obtained grade point average up here—in other words, they have to get a 1.600 or better the first year. If they had a predicted of 1.600, you would find that if you took everyone who had a predicted grade point average of 1.600 or better, you would be right in 80 per cent of your cases.

You would or might miss on 20 per cent, and I think the experience has been in conferences that have employed a similar technique that is a little lower for athletes because athletes get a little special attention from their academic counselors.

Some people get concerned immediately, because they think, "Well, there are still four out of ten or four to five out of ten who would make it if we took them." Well, this is going to be perhaps our truthship athletes, as one person said. The situation is such that there aren't too many people below such a low predicted 1.600. So to allay any of your fears that there will be large numbers in the lower category, it is not proper thinking because there will not be.

Now, one other thing. You can set this level any place you wish. You can take a 1.8, and make every student qualify for aid by having a 1.8 predicted or 1.9 or 2.2, I suppose, depending on how much money you have. But the 1.600 has been decided upon as a point of departure and a reasonable limit that will not be too detrimental to any given institution.

I think if you have studied your expectancy tables that were prepared and mailed to the institutions that participated, you received three such tables—one for your institution based upon the equation based upon the national sample; one based upon the sample from your conference; and one based upon your own institution. By reading and comparing them, you can see what this would be for your particular institution under each of the three different equations.

One of the things I suppose is most bothersome to a group when it is undertaking or adopting a procedure for awarding aid is how much work is involved in implementing it. The recruiters, the coaches who go out and contact the boys say, "Well, this is going to make it almost impossible, we are going to have to have a complete brochure on each student to determine whether or not we can even talk to him."

Well, all they need is really a sheet like I have given you, because this sheet may be expanded somewhat to take care of intermediate points. I have only made it for 5 per cent differences on the high school rank. If the student was one of the first in his class, he would be at 99 percentile in his high school standing. He would have to have a total of 500—that is, a total in SAT Verbal and Mathematics, and I doubt if any college would take him, because that would be 250 in each, and he can't get any lower, so on the ACT test he would have to have a composite of 7, which is equally ridiculous.

So all you need to implement this is a sheet similar to this, and coaches become quite adept at interpreting test scores after a while.

Only two tests have been given on this sheet, and I would recommend that you only consider two such tests, because they are the only ones over which any complete security can be maintained. I think in a program such as this security is of tremendous importance.

This more or less summarizes the study. It has been done very briefly because of the time limitation. I urge that you read the abstract of the report that was presented at Denver, and I will be happy to answer, or attempt to answer, any questions that you may have concerning it.

Chairman Barnes: Thank you, Art. This was the presentation of the Committee and the summary by Dr. Mittman.

Now, we are fortunate in assistance here, because on every campus there is an expert who should be in the admissions office, who is completely familiar with the details and summary which Dr. Mittman has made, and I know we are all familiar with the SAT and ACT scores, so it is not complicated. I assure you, gentlemen, it is entirely workable.

Now, in relation to the report by the Committee and the summary by Dr. Mittman, are there questions?

Earl M. Ramer (University of Tennessee): I wonder if Dr. Mittman would comment on the relationship between the use of the High School Rank and Class factor with High School Grade Point Average in the calculation of these predicted grade point averages.

Dr. Mittman: Either one. They are about equally good for prediction purposes, Mr. Ramer. The reason I used rank here is that it is usually true that more schools reported on transcript, and from an expediency point of view that is some justification. In some instances, the high school grade point average is a little better.

Jesse E. Mason (Georgia Institute of Technology): Have you prepared a similar table for relating this to High School Grade Point Average?

Dr. Mittman: Yes, we have a similar one. I don't have it with me.

Mr. Mason: Is there perhaps a misprint in your report then, because using your formula I get absurd results on that for the High School Grade Point Average and College Board Scores. A man could be practically a moron and make a 1.6, and there is a minus sign in front of the Math course so the better the Math predicted score, the worse his Grade Predicted Average.

Dr. Mittman: That is correct. That is the way the figure works out from the sample, but this is practically a zero coefficient. The Math course doesn't contribute to prediction in this case.

Mr. Mason: This is rather unusual, I would think, but I took this, and I have forgotten exactly what figures I used, but something like a C average in high school, and computed the total SAT score, and unless my arithmetic was wrong it was below 500. This is for a man with a C average in high school and less than 500 on SAT would meet the 1.6—unless my arithmetic is wrong.

Dr. Mittman: That is probably right. This 1.6 is a minimum, and whether or not the admissions officer will take him is another question.

Mr. Mason: That is the point. But what does the C average in high school normally run, as a high school rank?

Dr. Mittman: It depends. In your sample here, the average high school Grade Point Average in Category C was 2.998, so 2.0 would be quite low.

Dr. Mittman: The regression weights were determined on a different sample of students than for those schools which reported high school rank and those which reported high school GPA. They are not the same population. Their regression coefficients were not derived upon the same population of students.

Mr. Mason: Further than this—this is just our own case—the results which you use in your formula in regard to high school average and SAT scores are completely different than what we have with our own formula, using those, whereas your formula using high school rank and SAT scores agrees fairly closely with ours.

Dr. Mittman: I am glad to hear that.

Mr. Mason: We are in the one you use for high school average. In other words, the one you use in which we are included does not work for us, but the one you use where we are not included does work.

Chairman Barnes: Thank you, sir. Are there other questions?

Jim Bennett (University of Alabama): I would like to ask Dr. Mittman how he relates 1.60 possible 4.0 average to 3.0 possible. I believe 80 per cent of the students in the country have a 3.0 possible.

Dr. Mittman: I would question the last statement, but it can be converted. You have to make a conversion from one scale to the other.

Mr. Bennett: For the past week we have used a number of different samples, converting back and forth, and it works differently based on the total number of hours the student has attended at the point of competition.

Dr. Mittman: These formulas did not take into account the number of hours. They were students who had entered as freshmen and been full-time students throughout the year.

Mr. Bennett: But this is what we are being asked to do under the amendment to be offered later in the meeting—to compute the 1.6 as he proceeds in his college career, which does involve the number of hours.

Dr. Mittman: It is accumulative for the full year and of course the full load requirement, whatever the hour requirement would be. I am not aware of what it would be.

Mr. Bennett: Thank you.

Chairman Barnes: Thank you. Are there other questions?

C. M. Wells (Mississippi State University): I would like to ask Dr. Mittman if this piece of legislation passes, which of his estimating equations would we be expected to use? As I recall the special report, there are about eight sources.

Dr. Mittman: That is correct. We analyzed the data for eight different categories: schools reporting College Board Scores and High School Rank; College Board and High School GPA; that was Category B; ACT and High School Rank, Category C; and so on. We did it with four tests for both rank and High School GPA, the other scorings being SCAT (School and College Ability Test, which is not a secure test) and College Qualification Test, which is also an excellent test.

All four tests are good tests, and I have no brief for any one or the other, except from the standpoint of security.

Mr. Wells: That means, I take it, we could use whichever one on which we had the data that we could plug in.

Dr. Mittman: Yes, and I think Mississippi State is a SAT school. Is that right?

Mr. Wells: I believe so. I would like to ask another question to sort of explode some of the mystery as far as statistics.

You, as I recall from the information that came into my hand,—Dean Mason has already indicated this—in one instance had a negative regression coefficient, and in another you had a very small regression coefficient, and the test is significant in these things, whereas I understand it was somewhat low.

Would you explain to me just how significant the regression coefficients are for the past two Grade Point Average, the SAT Math and the SAT Verbal, or ACT Math and ACT Verbal?

Dr. Mittman: The significance in the statistical sense means you are either willing or unwilling to accept the particular hypothesis and a particular level of competence. In the case of ACT—and the only ACT score we used was the composite score—the ACT composite had a value which is 21.57, which is 1.96 necessary for significance. So I am adverse to saying it is highly significant. I would reject the hypothesis. It didn't contribute significance.

Mr. Wells: Suppose you made the hypothesis that it did contribute significance. Then what would you do?

Dr. Mittman: I would accept the hypothesis.

Robert W. Kilgus (Rider College): I wanted to ask, in setting up the 1.6 average, if any relation was taken as to what were eligible averages as to point average. The 1.6 average in a great number of schools would indicate you took any number of people at the minimum who would never be eligible after the first term in school.

Dr. Mittman: I cannot explain or account totally for the philosophy behind the 1.600. This is not intended to dictate admission policy. Admission policy at any particular institution should be the sole prerogative of that institution.

The 1.600, probably, in a lot of conferences would not permit a student to participate in athletics, and this is only a floor. It is not meant to be an admission policy for a given institution. It is a floor for awarding of grants-in-aid, as I understand it.

Francis E. Smiley (Colorado School of Mines): I think perhaps I can shed a little light here. The choice of 1.6 at the meeting was not capricious, but it was not done with any thought to try to fit a number to a particular group of schools or all the schools. It was picked as a level that would probably fit all schools as a floor. It was not expected to do more than that.

Almost all schools that I have talked to have said it should have been higher, but it was picked on this basis, as a floor that would do no violence to anybody.

I hope this helps you.

Chairman Barnes: Thank you. Are there other questions?

Jake Brownfield (Southeastern Conference): I would like to ask the Chairman a question not relating to statistics. There are loopholes. This has been explored. In reading the literature it seems there are a number of schools by state law which must admit all high school graduates in that state, Kansas being one of them, I believe, perhaps Ohio, perhaps Louisiana.

Does this mean that in the state of Kansas—and I would like to ask that group if they are here—a “provision” student could be admitted to Kansas State University regardless of the ACT score, whereas a student who wished to play football at Kansas or Kansas State would not be admitted in the state below a certain score?

Dr. Mittman: This is only in relationship to aid. It has nothing to do with admissions.

Mr. Brownfield: In other words, if he is able to pay his own money, he can come in and play football?

Dr. Mittman: Below the floor, yes.

Mr. Brownfield: It doesn't open up loopholes for alumni and other interested parties perhaps to say, “Well, let us help this young man, if he cannot get a valid grant-in-aid to assist him to attend a degree college.”

Mr. Erickson: May I help you with the Bulletin? I mentioned to you earlier, page 144, the bottom of the page, Section G of the By-laws. This is the proposed piece of legislation you will vote upon Wednesday, and I think this mentions the fact that we are only concerned about the aided athletes. We are not concerned with general admissions in relation to the students. We are concerned about the aided athletes—period.

Mr. Brownfield: Now, let's look at that amendment. As it reads, in the very last part of it, “1.600 (based on a maximum of 4.000) as

determined by demonstrable institutional, conference or national experience tables." Now, can we use any of the three?

Dr. Mittman: Yes. The way the legislation has been written, you would be able to use any of the three.

Mr. Brownfield: If he doesn't fit into the conference, then we can use our own or, better, we might be able to use the national.

Dr. Mittman: For NCAA purposes.

Chairman Barnes: Thank you. Mr. Ramer again.

Earl Ramer (University of Tennessee): Dr. Mittman, I think an illustration here might clarify several of these points. I wonder whether you might, if you feel that you can do this offhand, take a high school grade point average of C, with a College Board Score of 750, or an ACT of 16, and selecting any particular conference at random indicate the predicted college grade point average on the basis of those two standings, a high school average of C and a College Board average of 750, or ACT of 16.

There are several of us I think would like to have that given to us just as an illustration.

Dr. Mittman: You have to have a high school rank of 60. Now I would have to confuse it. I don't have it worked out for SCAT but if he has an ACT score of 16 you would have to be in the upper 40 per cent of the class. He would have to have a high school rank of at least 40 out of 100.

Does that answer your question?

Mr. Ramer: Yes. Most institutions I think are thinking in terms of High School Grade Point Average, rather than rank in class.

Dr. Mittman: I would have to go through and solve what the rank in high school or GPA would have to be under those conditions. I don't have that worked out readily.

Jesse E. Mason (Georgia Institute of Technology): I don't like to belabor this point again, but if you take men of this type with a C average in high school and 750 SCAT total, he would have an amazingly high predicted performance if you used the formula in your report.

On the other hand, he wouldn't have nearly as high a performance if you used the ACT score of 16 and the formula that you have relating to high school average and SCAT scores.

Dr. Mittman: This Category B formula you don't have to use. You can use your own institutional prediction.

Mr. Mason: But you can use it, and anybody who wants to take in anybody can use it.

Dr. Mittman: I haven't worked through to the extent of individual cases. One of the reasons is that the schools in Category B have the highest average first year GPA, and this would raise the GPA for that group of students, so as a consequence you cannot compare Category B with Category A, because populations were different.

Mr. Mason: We are not interested in comparing Category B with anything. I am just interested in pointing out the fact a man with a very low High School Average and very low SAT scores can still make a 1.6 average.

Dr. Mittman: That is based on the data that was received.

John Dillon (Mount St. Mary's College): One of our professors looked it over and thought there was a mistake. Isn't there a typographical error there some place?

Dr. Mittman: I would have to go back and check my data sheets off the computer. The only check I can make is this other original report.

Mr. Dillon: Which might account for the reason why people are fitting in, in that category.

Dr. Mittman: That should not be.

Mr. Dillon: I believe the error was—it should be a plus.

Dr. Mittman: It should be a plus. I discovered that in the copy I had from last year. The original copy from which this was prepared.

Mr. Mason: Even if you change the minus to a plus, it shows what to me is just absolutely an amazing fact, that for schools who report their data on that basis, the man's aptitude in mathematics has nothing absolutely to do with this particular performance and the coefficient is low. It is almost impossible for me to believe it. Our coefficient we use in our own formula is about 1000 times that.

Dr. Mittman: I will check the Georgia Tech data when I get home. I don't have it with me.

Chairman Barnes: Are there other questions?

Edwin D. Mouzon, Jr. (Southern Methodist University): I would like to ask Dr. Mittman a question.

If you please, sir, you have in the neighborhood of 25,000 total subjects, I presume, or something like that. How many of these boys would have been excluded at the end of their freshman year on the 1.6 amendment?

Dr. Mittman: I cannot tell you that offhand. It wouldn't be too many.

Mr. Mouzon: I wondered how many there were who did not make the 1.6 at the end of two semesters.

Dr. Mittman: I can tell you, in the case of Category A, which is High School Rank and College GPA or High School Rank and SAT score, there would have been approximately, out of 13,018 on this sheet, about 3000 of them.

Mr. Mouzon: 3000 out of 13,000?

Dr. Mittman: I would like to qualify my response to the gentleman of Southern Methodist. This would be if everyone had been taken. If we only took those above 1.6, I would have to do some subtracting and the number would be smaller.

Ernest C. Casale (Temple University): On the amendment indicated in the book, you have a minimum predicted of 1.6. At what time in the college career—at the end of the first college semester, the first year, or the end of four years, or doesn't it matter?

Dr. Mittman: The 1.600—he has to have this before he is permitted to receive a grant-in-aid.

Mr. Casale: I understand that. But in your amendment it says a person who will have a predicted minimum Grade Point Average of 1.6. At what time in his college career—or does it matter?

Dr. Mittman: At the end of his freshman year.

Chairman Barnes: Are there any other questions?

All right, then, gentlemen, I think this has been very helpful. It is getting a little late, and I want to complete this program. I want to thank Carl Erickson and Dr. Mittman for being so helpful to us.

At this time I would like to call on Mr. Ray, of the University of Iowa, President of the NCAA, to give you a report on the Conference of Conferences held in Denver last summer.

Robert F. Ray (University of Iowa): I would like to say, Mr. Chairman, at the very outset that this proposed legislation which is coming before you on Wednesday, concerning the minimum academic floor, has evolved over a period of approximately four years. The first proposal was made to a Conference of Conferences in 1962, and it was recommended that this proposal be approved in principle, with but one dissenting vote.

The Council had recommended to it that a study be made of the matter.

Then on the basis of that recommendation the Council unanimously approved requesting the Executive Committee for funds to conduct the study. The Executive Committee provided the money, and the study was undertaken.

Then in 1964 the proposal, coming out of the Academic Testing Committee, which had taken two years to work out the study, was presented to the Conference of Conferences in Denver, where again it was approved. This time the Conference of Conferences made its recommendation that the Grade Point Average predicted for entering freshmen be 1.600, and that thereafter a student should not continue to have aid if the institution wished to utilize him in performing in NCAA events, with accumulated average either for the preceding year or accumulative average over a period of more than one year, as determined by the institution, lower than the 1.600 level.

It was the recommendation of the Conference of Conferences that the NCAA Council prepare legislation. The Council then prepared the legislation, and I will ask Mr. Stetson, who will follow me to the platform, to explain what the thinking of the Council was in preparing the exact legislation you have before you.

Now, there are some considerations that I think ought to be given heavy thought by all of you before you reach conclusions concerning how you are going to vote on this particular problem.

I have always recognized that what is involved here is an actuarial process, involving a vast number of institutions from one end of the country to the other. Council's hope in the very outset of this activity has been that member institutions, when they compete in NCAA events, will be satisfied with those against whom our institutions compete; that is, that there will be a satisfactory minimal base.

Before those of you who regard the 1.6 as too low decide that this is a major factor in your thinking, I would remind you that at the moment there is no base, that there exists a vacuum. Some of you, on the basis of the comments that I have heard, may believe that this base is too high, and to those I should like to ask what the general public reaction might be if we were to reject as a minimum basis an average of something like a C-Minus, or really a D-Plus, because unless I can't calculate very well any more, 1.6 can be accumulated with a larger number of D's than C's.

We face this kind of situation then in determining what ought to be a minimum. Nobody says that this is exactly a panacea for all the problems. We do know that on the basis of this kind of prediction the attrition rate, at least among students in conferences where it has been tried, has markedly improved, and those of you who are con-

cerned about that particular facet and the cost of our athletic program will I think want to take into account.

I think in addition to this there is some assurance on the part of faculties that this proposition, if approved, will mean that the students can meet their classes with some assurance that those who have received some of the most generous rewards of grant-in-aid among any of the students enrolled in our colleges and universities—books, tuition, fees, and \$15 a month—are capable of doing college work, and it offers them an opportunity as freshmen to do it.

These were some of the considerations from the Council's point of view when it came before it on four separate occasions, and I believe on one occasion one negative vote was cast, and on other occasions it has been unanimous in endorsement of the legislation that has come out of the process.

Thank you, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman Barnes: Thank you, President Ray.

Now, gentlemen, as President Bob has indicated, Bill Stetson of Swarthmore will give you the viewpoints of the Council on this legislation.

Willis J. Stetson (Swarthmore College): Mr. Chairman and Gentlemen: I will be very brief because I am sure you have sensed by this time that the Council is interested enough in this legislation to sponsor it.

As Bob Ray has pointed out to you, the Council has kept abreast of the study being made by the Committee—and incidentally I think that Committee should be accorded a sincere vote of thanks for the work it has done. They also saw fit to ask for the proper funds, and where your purse is, there your interest is also.

I think the major motivating factor that kept the Council abreast of this and interested in it, as it was, was the fact that they felt that the awards that are made—and you will notice in the proposed legislation that the awards were to be made to any recipient who in any way had his athletic ability taken into consideration—that these awards should be based upon measures that give reasonable assurance that the student at least would be able to compete in the classroom as well as on the athletic field.

It has come to the attention of members of Council that some administrators active in the affairs of the NCAA have expressed the opinion that this legislation, if passed, could well be one of the most important factors in assisting some educational institutions in their attempt to improve their academic standards.

The report of the Conference of Conferences held in Denver was given to the NCAA Council at its regular meeting in November in New York City. After thoroughly reviewing the report of the Committee on Academic Testing and Requirements and the recommendation from the Conference of Conferences, which I might add parenthetically here was a real cross-section of the institutions making up the membership of the NCAA, the Council voted to recommend adoption of the implementing amendment to Article 4 of the By-laws, as set forth in your Convention Bulletin on pages 144 and 145.

I would like you to look at this with me for a moment. You will notice that this is an attempt to amend Article 4, Section 6, by the addition of the following, which will become effective January 1,

1966 and is not applicable to student-athletes enrolled prior to that time: (Mr. Stetson read the proposed legislation.)

Chairman Barnes: Thank you, Bill, for presenting the viewpoints of Council and the explanation of the legislation.

Gentlemen, we are going to defer further comments now. Then we can have questions.

I would like to call on Mr. Bill Davis to give you the latest information on the Letter of Intent which seems to have growing acceptance.

Inter-Conference Letter of Intent

J. William Davis (Texas Technological College): Mr. Chairman, one of the most perplexing problems in intercollegiate athletics has been the intensive competition among institutions in recruiting prospective student-athletes. The so-called "blue-chip" athlete has been courted by athletic interests of colleges and universities all over the country; frequently, in the all-out effort to interest a prospect in attending a particular institution, recruiting regulations of the NCAA and of various athletic conferences have been violated.

At one time, it was fairly customary for students to attend colleges in their home area. It was relatively easy for a coach or representative of an institution to contact the athlete and interest him in the nearby school. Or, a home-town alumnus of the college might drive a prospective athlete to the campus to visit the coach and look over the school.

More recently, intercollegiate athletics has become more inter-sectional and national in its character, and that trend has been reflected in the recruiting of athletes. Coaches roam far afield in search of talent, and prospective student athletes may fly in to visit schools many hundreds of miles from their homes.

In the competition for athletes, many recruiters pursued a prospect from the end of his playing season to the beginning of the next fall semester. Often the competition was fierce during the summer, and even after a student arrived at a campus there might be attempts to lure him away at the last minute. Even though an athlete might indicate his intention to enroll at a particular institution, there might be further attempts to influence him to change his mind.

In order to alleviate this type of rather vicious recruiting, some athletic conferences arrived at an agreement among their member institutions to place a time limit on recruiting. They formulated a plan generally known as the "Letter of Intent," or a "Pre-enrollment Application." The theme of the plan was that each school would honor the written intent of the student as to his preference of schools. On a given date students could sign the letter of intent, and after that signing no school in the conference would make any effort to recruit the student, nor could he participate immediately at any other school in the conference after expressing his intent.

The plan worked extremely well in the conferences which adopted it. However, there were complicating factors. First, some conferences had no letter of intent. Second, some institutions did not belong to a conference. Finally, conference letters of intent were not recognized by institutions outside the particular conference.

Recognizing the value of the pre-enrollment plan, a proposal was made in the NCAA to create a national, compulsory letter of intent.

Most of the conferences which had experienced the value of the letter of intent supported it at the NCAA Convention. A great deal of opposition to the program existed, however, and in two succeeding Conventions, the proposal was defeated.

After the second defeat on the Convention floor, the idea was conceived to offer a voluntary inter-conference letter of intent to those conferences which were interested. A meeting was held of the commissioners and faculty representatives from each of the major conferences to discuss the possibilities of a voluntary, cooperative program. The idea was enthusiastically received and a Steering Committee was formed to draw up the details.

The Steering Committee offered a simple plan which could operate through the conference offices and would also allow independent institutions to participate in the program. In brief, the plan is as follows:

On a given date in May (May 20 in 1964) the prospective student athlete is permitted to sign a form called the "Inter-Conference Letter of Intent." He certifies at that time that he intends to enroll at a certain institution in the fall. The form is also signed by a parent or guardian of the student, and by the athletic director of the institution. The athletic director indicates the type and extent of financial aid that the institution will furnish. I might add parenthetically that there is no analogy between the practice and the secret signing of college athletes by the "pros."

The student is informed that other cooperating conferences and institutions will respect his decision and not attempt to recruit him further. He also is made aware that if he elects to enroll at some other institution, his athletic eligibility will be limited.

All the agreements are subject to the student's qualifying for admission to the institution of his choice. In case he does not meet the admission requirements, the letter of intent is not binding.

Administration of the program is handled by the commissioners of the various conferences. Independent institutions which participate in the plan work through the most appropriate conference commissioner—usually the one closest to the institution. Each conference commissioner informs all other commissioners of the signatures, and all of the participating institutions receive lists of the signees.

In 1964,—I will not detail this—there were seven major athletic conferences and eight major independent institutions participating in this program, and 71 institutions in all were participants. There were 3,008 student-athletes who signed inter-conference letters of intent in 1964.

Two other conferences and several independent institutions have indicated their affiliation for 1965. Thus, the plan has been accepted by most of the major athletic conferences and many strong independents.

The program is simple and workable. Its two years of operation have proved it to be highly successful. Many of the evils of competitive recruiting have been eliminated or minimized.

Student athletes are willing to sign as soon as possible in order to relieve the pressures of intensive recruiting. The coaches are pleased with the plan because they can have reasonable assurance of

their enrollees for the fall. Recruitment violations have diminished, and by all standards, the program can be called a success.

Now, Mr. Chairman, in conclusion, may I call the attention of the delegates to a meeting on this subject tomorrow morning at 10 a.m. It is scheduled in your Bulletin at 9 a.m. The time has been changed to 10 a.m., Tuesday, Private Dining Room 10. All participating members and any of those interested in joining in this program will be welcome at that time, where the program for 1965 will be finalized. Thank you.

Chairman Barnes: Bill, thank you for a fine progress report.

We are going to conclude the program with a final report. Now, in conclusion of the program, the Report on Impact of Accelerated Academic Calendar on Athletic Eligibility and Scheduling, by Mr. James K. Sours, Wichita State University, and in introducing Jim, I also know that you know he is a member of the NCAA Council.

Accelerated Academic Calendar

James K. Sours (Wichita State University): Thank you, Chairman Barnes and gentlemen, several years ago it became apparent that a trend toward accelerated academic programs was beginning in this country. It looked to us at that time as if such a trend might have very serious implications on NCAA rules, Constitution and By-laws, but rather than make piecemeal changes in an effort to keep pace with this trend, it was decided, and voted on in the convention on January 13, 1962, that the Council should have some additional discretion to make exceptions for the time being.

I call your attention to Section 3, (c) of the By-laws, on page 34 in the back of your book. [Mr. Sours read Article 4, Section 3, (c), of the By-laws, which appears on pages 36-37 of the Regulations Section.]

A *New York Herald Tribune* article on December 6, 1964, said there are now 315 American colleges on a four-quarter plan, and about 50 more with some sort of trimester program.

A recent survey conducted by our NCAA office among our 560 or 570 member institutions, to which 335 responded, indicated that 52 institutions, or 15.5 per cent of the 335 responding institutions are operating some sort of accelerated program, whether it be quarter, trimester or otherwise.

The experience of the Committee has been fairly limited. There has been no great rush for exceptions, perhaps not as many requests as there should have been, but the kind of problems that can occur are as follows:

For example, there is the problem of eligibility of student-athletes for NCAA championship events in late spring, if their eligibility has expired in the late fall or early spring—that is to say, if they fulfill all the requirements for baccalaureate degree by February or March, according to their trimester or quarter plan—but the 90 days proviso here protects them if the institution makes application to our Committee and to the Council for exception.

Another problem. Suppose the first trimester of the official school year begins in early summer but does not end until the first or middle of October, or even late September. Or, a like case, suppose the fall trimester begins after the beginning of the football season. In either case, the football season will begin prior to the beginning of

the term of school for the fall, and it is possible that football players, like other students, may need jobs in the summertime. They, therefore, would not be currently enrolled, as our rule book requires, at the time of the fall practice for football or at the time the football season actually begins. This is a problem for some institutions.

Or, suppose the school would shorten the length of its term and also lengthen the time of its class periods, thus making the full enrollment one of less than the 12 semester hours or 50 quarter-hours required in our rule book.

These are some of the problems that institutions have consulted with us about and for which exceptions have been granted.

Further, the Council and the Committee have adopted the policy of renewing these exceptions rather simply from year to year, upon the request of the institution.

An area in which requests for exceptions have been denied is illustrated by the case in which a student graduated in two and two-thirds years, being a part of the accelerated program. An appeal was made. The rule, you see, says that in no case shall the exception granted permit the student to compete in more than three seasons of varsity competition. In this case the youngster had competed in one year of freshman and either one or two varsity, and the appeal was made to permit him to have his third year of varsity competition, but this would mean he had to play with graduate students, and this was denied.

Areas we feel need further attention in the future are as follows:

We feel the further sanction of evening classes across the nation that has taken place has implications to be dealt with. We need to know whether this should be considered a part of the accelerated programs that will have impact on NCAA rules or some exceptional procedure or some revision of our previous legislation.

We feel that there should be closer and more thorough identification of member schools using an accelerated system of some sort.

As I indicated, at least 15 per cent of our institutions appear to be operating some sort of accelerated program, yet we heard from fewer than that.

Incidentally, if your institution is one that is operating an accelerated program, it would be our recommendation to you that you study again this particular Section 3, (c) of Article 4 of the By-laws to see whether or not you are in potential violation if you have not filed for an exception. Be assured that if you are presently in violation, thinking that you would settle matters with your conference (I know some conferences that have acted already on this), we would urge you to contact the Committee and discuss with us your problem peculiar to your institution, and we will look with great leniency on any violation that may occur. This is a new program. Nobody is trying to be tough about it, but we call this to your attention for your protection.

Thank you.

Chairman Barnes: Thank you very much, Jim. This area that Jim has reported about is becoming increasingly important, and I think the advice and suggestion that he has made, that we re-examine and see how our institution stands in accord with this, is very good.

Now, gentlemen, it has been a long afternoon, and you have been very patient. I think we have had one of the liveliest discussions

COLLEGE ROUND TABLE

Tuesday, January 12, 1965

THE COLLEGE ROUND TABLE of the Fifty-ninth Annual Convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association convened in the Waldorf Room of the Conrad Hilton Hotel, Chicago, Illinois, at 9:20 a.m., January 12, 1965, Francis E. Smiley, Colorado School of Mines, Chairman, presiding.

Chairman Smiley: Because of the nature of the meeting, I would really appreciate it if you would move toward the front or around the microphones because I want you, out there, to make the meeting go. We think we have a good topic, but the participation from the floor is going to determine whether it is good.

I will call the meeting to order, the 1965 College Round Table. The members of the College Committee who are present so far, are: (Mr. Smiley introduced the members of the College Committee.)

Members of the NCAA office staff, we have present are: Chuck Neinas, in the back, pacing nervously—I don't know what for. If any of the others come in, I want them to be recognized so in case you don't know them you will know with whom to get in touch when you want something done.

The various sports that have had national meets or tournaments have grown tremendously in the last few years. I think it is well for those of you who are here to hear reports briefly.

Cecil Coleman, Chairman of the Committee on National Track and Field, at Fresno. Cecil, will you give us a brief report on the National Track and Field for the College Division.

Report on Track and Field Championships

Cecil Coleman (Fresno State College): That's right. Thank you, Fran. It is with a great deal of pleasure and pride that I present this report. Fresno State College hosted the second annual National College Division Track and Field Championships.

This being Olympic year did bring a lot of athletes out from different sections of the country. Sixty-one colleges were represented at the College Division meet, which was held June 12 and 13 in Fresno. Twenty-two states were represented and we had over 250 athletes participating.

Now, actually we had no problem of an organizational nature with this meet. We were quite fortunate in that we had the West Coast Relays in Fresno and we used basically the same administration and many of the same officials for the National College Meet.

We did, because of the makeup of our community, decide to have two evening affairs. We began Friday night on June 12 at 6:15 p.m., and then had the finals Saturday night at 7:30.

We received, as I am sure all of us have, tremendous cooperation from the NCAA, particularly from Chuck Neinas, who bombarded us with information relative to eligibility for member institutions, to make sure that we didn't make a goof and let some university classification school in or some non-member in the meet. The NCAA also was very kind in addressing envelopes for us in our mailings to the member institutions. I talked with Chuck just briefly a few

minutes ago, and it would be my recommendation that in the future meets of this type, the host school request from the NCAA office the address labels rather than sending back the envelopes to be run off by their Addressograph plate. It would be much cheaper all the way around.

The thing we were primarily concerned with was the declaration meeting to make sure that the schools that entered and were going to go to the expense of making the trip to the Coast would not miss the declaration meeting. We had understood they had a few problems of this nature in past meetings, and we did not run into any problems. We had a few coaches that did wire us; we had some call us; and the rest of them showed up.

We received tremendous cooperation from our Convention Bureau in getting the small brochures with maps and with all the motels and price listings, and also I think in most cases that the coaches were able to obtain team rates for the athletes.

As for the budget, after the meet was finished we had disbursements of \$2,188.10. We did make money on the meet. The net income to the NCAA amounted to \$1,209.40.

Our ticket prices were established at \$1.75 per night for adults, and 75c for students. We did have a ticket at \$2.50 as an incentive for the real track nuts that we have in our area, who are located in all areas, that was admissible for both nights, and we did sell quite a number of these.

The coaches' recommendations that came from the meet appear on pages 58 and 59 of your Bulletin, so I am sure you can go through that.

Nine meet records were broken and one tied. The meet was won by Fresno State with 85 points. Long Beach State was second with 57; and California Polytechnic College at San Luis Obispo was third with 40 points; and Redlands University was fourth with 37 points.

Thank you, gentlemen.

Chairman Smiley: Thank you very much, Cecil. Do any of you have a question that you would like to address to Cecil on this subject?

Jim Loveless, DePauw, will give us a report on the National College Division Tennis Championships.

Report on Tennis Championships

James C. Loveless (DePauw University): DePauw had the privilege of sponsoring or holding the second annual National Tennis Championships for the College Division. It was a real pleasure. We didn't make any money, but we had a lot of fun and had some great kids performing.

There is a report on this tournament on page 57 of your Bulletin, but I will briefly summarize some points I think might be of interest to you.

There were 10 states represented by 44 boys from 18 different institutions. If we had just interested California, we would really have gotten off the ground. That was fun, of course, because you know California's representation is really terrific, and the boys they brought out there were really great players and great performers as were all of the boys who were there.

It was a pleasure for us to hold the tournament. It was the first undertaking of this kind that we had, and we thought it was successful and was a good thing for us locally, the university and the community. I would recommend that if you have the facilities you hold it sometime.

The singles champion, I might point out, was a great boy, a great player, Gary Johnson of California State College of Los Angeles, and he beat an equally great boy from Southern Illinois, Bob Sprenkelmeyer, 8-6, 6-4, and 7-5, in the finals. The doubles were equally good. The title was won by Don Gaynor and Lee Reid, two terrific players from Santa Barbara.

We did not have a great draw for attendance, but everyone who came to the meet enjoyed it, and I feel it did a great deal to encourage attendance in the Middle West.

Chairman Smiley: Thank you very much, Jim. I think I should mention that this Smillie is no relative of mine. In our country we use tennis rackets for snowshoes.

Next, I would like to introduce Dick Koenig, Chairman of the College Division Basketball Committee, to tell us about that aspect of College Division Activities.

Report on Basketball Championship

Richard P. Koenig (Valparaiso University): Thank you, Chairman Fran.

I would like to provide you at this point with a capsule report of our tournament. You all received, or should have received, the 1965 College Division Basketball Handbook, and I assume that you are all fairly well familiar with the provisions of that Handbook. I don't intend to go into detail at this time, but I would like to call your attention to just a couple of points.

As most of you know, the basic structure of the tournament consists of eight regionals played throughout the country, with the national finals at Evansville.

Of the 32 teams who played in the tournament, ten represent automatically qualifying conferences, and 22 are selected from at-large. For the purpose of organization and selection, the country is divided into four areas with established selection committees from schools within each area. An attempt is made to conduct two regionals within each area, but for certain reasons we have some difficulty each year in getting two regionals and we do move winning teams and sometimes move regionals into other areas.

You are all interested, I am sure, in the finances. We had record crowds that watched the 1964 championship. The three-day finals drew 31,915 fans, a capacity crowd of 12,224 attending the championship game.

The 1964 tournament produced a record financial return with gross receipts totaling \$109,000, approximately \$60,000 of that came from the regionals and \$50,000 from the finals.

For the eighth consecutive year all expenses were paid to the competing teams, and there were net receipts of approximately \$31,000, half of which went to the competing teams and the other half to the College Division Reserve Fund.

During the year we negotiated a new three-year contract with the sponsoring organization. This provides for increased benefits to the

members and also to the NCAA. This was subsequently approved by the NCAA Executive Committee.

Commencing with this year's tournament, competing teams will receive per diem expenses for 14 instead of 12. This will raise the cost of conducting the tournament to approximately \$72,000, and of this amount \$21,000 is guaranteed to us by the Evansville Tourney Sponsor Corporation. This means that the balance should come from the regionals, and we look for an average of about \$6,500 from each regional.

Just a couple of general comments. Following the 1964 tournament, the Committee conducted a survey, ascertaining the College Division membership's attitude toward the tournament structure and procedures. We also met with the basketball coaches at Louisville and Kansas City the last two years, and after a thorough evaluation of these meetings and the questionnaires we interpreted these results as an endorsement of the present tournament structure.

You received the results of the survey, and you were able to look them over in more detail, I am sure. Ninety per cent of the 208 institutions responding indicated satisfaction with the College Division Basketball Program, and 94 per cent expressed a desire to compete. Approximately half of the questionnaires contained comments which were acknowledged, and the most prevalent comment concerned the point we are going to talk about here this morning, the classification of institutions.

It should be noted—and I am sure we all know this—that the basic NCAA policy permits the members to select their competitive preference through the process of institutional determination. I don't have to tell you this—we all know about it—that enrollment certainly does not necessarily provide a true indication of the institution's program.

So, on behalf of your Committee, I want to express our thanks to all who have conducted a tournament in the championship style which they deserve, and also to the other College Division members for their participation and interest and encouragement.

It seems to me that the compliments Everett Barnes and a few others addressed to our Committee really should be directed to these men and the institutions which they represent. We have had tremendous cooperation, and this, as far as I am concerned, has been the basis for whatever success we have had.

Finally, may I urge each of you who have teams that are interested in being considered this year to keep your selection areas posted. The Handbook lists the selection committees for the various areas, and I hope that you will make it your business to keep these men posted on your progress throughout the season. We also welcome invitations for future sites, and if you have any comments or suggestions, please pass them along, either now at this meeting or later on. We welcome them and earnestly solicit them. Thank you very much.

Chairman Smiley: Thank you, Dick. Are there any questions you would like to address to Dick?

Cecil Coleman (Fresno State College): Dick, I would like to find out, would it be possible to get a quicker release date for those of us who have hosted and did host the regional basketball tournament this last year, on the participating teams?

I knew approximately one week unofficially the competing teams,

but we had to wait for official word from the NCAA office and were not able to publicize this thing as well as we would have liked to.

Mr. Koenig: Cecil, I am happy to be able to answer that in this way: Your Committee met last night for three hours. It was one of the points considered, and we agreed last night that the release date will be established. Last year and in previous years we waited until we had a complete field before announcement was made, but this coming tournament, as soon as a regional is filled, the tournament manager as well as the national office will release the information.

Chairman Smiley: Our second national event, cross-country, will be reported on for the 1964 meet by Aldo Sebben, of Southwest Missouri State.

Report on Cross-Country Championships

Aldo Sebben (Southwest Missouri State College): Mr. Chairman and Delegates: The College Division Cross-Country Committee is happy to report the activities of the seventh annual National Cross-Country event which was hosted by Wheaton College November 14, 1964.

Once again, the meet entry broke the participation record with a total of 169 contestants competing and completing the race.

Some 20 states were represented, and most observers felt that the 1964 meet was one of the finest that had been held in seven years.

The meet is run over a beautiful course. It is designed so that the spectators can see most of the race. The meet was held at the Chicago Golf Course in Wheaton, Illinois. The weather conditions were perfect for this meet, and Wheaton College did a tremendous job in getting the results from the meet to the gymnasium. In fact, many of the results were posted long before we ever got to the gymnasium.

Ed Schneider of Northeast Missouri State Teachers College won individual honors with a time of 19:43.9, while William Moore, from Central State College in Ohio, finished very close second, with a time of 19:44.8.

Kentucky State won its first NCAA College Division Cross-Country title with a low score of 95. Northeast Missouri State Teachers College finished a close second with a total score of 109. State College of Iowa was third with a total of 164. South Dakota State University finished fourth with a total of 190. Mankato State finished fifth with 192 points.

With pleasure, our Committee reports that the top 15 finishers qualified for the University Meet at Lansing, Michigan, and also were recommended for the first time as members of the Little All-America Cross-Country Team.

We are also happy to report that of the top 15 finishers, 13 different colleges and universities were represented. This is the first time that the Little All-American award is being honored.

At this time, I would like to take the opportunity to extend our appreciation to Harvey Chrouser, athletic director at Wheaton College, and also to Harold (Gus) Scott, the cross-country coach at Wheaton. They ran the meet in a most efficient manner.

Mike Cleary, NCAA director of events, was present. The night before we had a coaches' meeting and a clinic. The clinic this year discussed distance racing, and it was put on by the panel of coaches attending the meet.

The Committee this year again recommends that the 1965 cross-country meet be held at Wheaton College, November 13.

If any of you desire to hold the 1966 meet, we recommend that you let your desires be known to the Committee. Thank you.

Chairman Smiley: Thank you. Are there any questions you would like to direct to Aldo?

The next sport that I want to have a report on technically is not a national championship. This is the first year we have had College Division Football as an NCAA-sponsored event. We had it on a regional basis, but it has taken on national stature.

I would like to have Don Adee, Chico State, report on the first year of regional College Division Football Championships.

Report on Regional Football Championships

Don Adee (Chico State College): Thank you, Fran. As Fran mentioned, this is the first year for College Division Regional Football Championships, and I believe the success of these championships is due to the tireless efforts of the various members present, particularly the members of the College Football Committee, the subcommittee set up by the College Committee. (Mr. Adee introduced Harry Arlanson, Tufts University; Bob Strimer, Ohio Wesleyan University; and Garvin Beauchamp, Abilene Christian College.)

The four regional games were all very interesting. Some were a little closer than others. Here is a quick summary: On the Atlantic Coast down at Tangerine Bowl, sponsors the Orlando Elks Club, East Carolina College won in a close game, 14-13, over University of Massachusetts.

In the Mideast, at Murfreesboro, Tennessee, Grantland Rice Bowl, sponsored by the Junior Chamber of Commerce of Murfreesboro, Middle Tennessee State College won 20-0 over Muskingum College.

In the Midwest Region, the Pecan Bowl, at Abilene, sponsored by the Abilene Chamber of Commerce, State College of Iowa, 19; Lamar State College of Technology, 17.

In the Pacific Coast Region, Camellia Bowl, Sacramento, California, sponsored by the Camellia Bowl Association, Montana State College, 21; Sacramento State College, 7.

I believe you would be interested in just a quick report as far as the financial figures are concerned. The gross receipts in the four games were more than \$60,000.

Team expenses totaled some \$36,000. The two established bowls made some profit, this after paying expenses and deducting the 25 per cent that goes into the College Reserve Fund. The two teams on the East Coast have something over \$4,000, and the Pacific Coast has something over \$7,000 to divide, over and above the expenses.

The total loss—and this is a result of each bowl game being calculated differently at times of the financial report—out of the \$60,000 reserve fund set aside for College Division Football this first year, only \$2,180.42 will be needed in order to balance the budget for this year.

There is new legislation proposed, as you know, for the establishment of a permanent College Division Football Committee, to replace the temporary subcommittee within the College Committee.

Television was a problem in at least one area, where the delayed

television, due really to no one's fault, was made possible at 5:30 p.m., some 1½ hours after the Pacific Coast game finished. This probably was a reason for lower attendance, or at least that is our excuse.

We certainly would appreciate it if you would give us your suggestions for improvement. I know there is plenty of room to improve. A number of you have made suggestions, and we want you to feel free to write any member of the new Committee. If you don't remember who they are, write to the NCAA office and mention either Chuck Neinas or Mike Cleary. They will be happy to forward the suggestions and comments on to the appropriate Committee chairman.

If you have questions, we will be glad to try to answer them now or at a later time.

Let me say again I appreciate your helping with the program. It looks like it is going to continue to improve; with your help, I am sure it will.

A. V. Boswell (Tennessee State University, Nashville): I would like to know how the teams are selected.

Mr. Ade: This year the teams were selected according to guide lines set down in the Football Handbook, which each institution was furnished. Each football coach was mailed a Football Handbook early in September, along with the declaration to participate if selected. I don't have the Football Handbook up here, but the teams were selected in terms of the won-loss record, the strength of overall schedule, and the effect that NCAA eligibility endorsement would have on the respective team.

Chairman Smiley: Are there other questions? Thank you.

The next sport, I would like to have a report on, is golf. This is the second year that Southwest Missouri State College has hosted the National College Division Golf Championships.

Report on Golf Championships

A. J. McDonald (Southwest Missouri State College): Thank you, Fran. As you know, the athletic director of the host institution is the chairman of the meet, so I guess I am pinchhitting for Aldo Sebben, because you didn't want him to have to do too much.

I just want to give you a few points concerning the setting up of this meet. When we talked in the College Committee about a national meet, naturally we were concerned whether it would be truly national in scope in that we would have representation from all the districts and regions.

We were very happy with the first tournament when we felt that we did have good representation from all parts of the country, with the exception of the Northwest. This was true the second year. So, Don, if you can get somebody to come in from that location, Joe Justice said he would be back with his Rollins team, and so will we of the Southeast.

In the 1964 meet, there were 27 institutions represented. There were 13 full teams; that means four or more individuals on each team. You can enter six or five and count four on the team basis.

It was competition at its best. This year in the team event, three strokes separated the first three teams. Southern Illinois University was the winner; San Diego was second, two strokes back; and Sacramento State of California was third, one stroke back.

In the individual race, the leader was John Kurzynowski of Aquinas College. They sent a fine representative team last year. This year John was the only one to come back. I want to mention this because I think many times you think in terms of its taking entirely too much money to get to these meets.

I don't know what happened to the budget. If these athletic directors wouldn't be quite so extravagant in the early part of the year and would save a little for later in the year, I don't think we would have quite so many problems. John Kurzynowski, according to his own story, was sent by his coach this year. He came by bus. He arrived at two o'clock in the morning. He teed off at eight o'clock. He checked his clubs on the bus, and of course you know what happened. You get there before the things you check do. So he played with a borrowed set of clubs over the first eighteen holes.

Then due to the two day rain delay he was planning, if he qualified, to go on to Colorado Springs to the University meet. His friend from the same town, who was playing for the University of Michigan, was waiting to take him. He had to go. He had to get in his practice rounds.

If you are capable of competing, there is a way to get there. We find this is the answer to teams and individuals.

I cannot say enough about the quality of the participants.

We thought we had two starters that were just tops this year, and let me explain to you that we use two courses for the reason that no private club wants you to tie up the course for six days in a row. So if it is a matter of three days at each—I am talking about practice and playing—and it works out pretty well.

I would just like to make this suggestion: we do the traditional thing so much in our schedule. Frankly, I don't want dual meets so much. I would rather get to three or four, and we plan our schedule. We cut our duals down on purpose so we can take care of regionals, and so we can do other things. I think the tournament is something that is far superior to that long dual schedule.

Chairman Smiley: Thank you very much, Andy.

We have another National College Division Championship that was conducted for the first time in 1964. That is swimming. Is Jack Behringer here? Jack, will you give us a report on the first College Division Swimming Championships? Jack is from Grove City College.

Report on Swimming Championships

Jack Behringer (Grove City College): Thank you. Gentlemen, this report will be quite brief, because, quite the reverse from the gentlemen before me, I am substituting for the swimming coach, and all I counted in this season was that no one drowned. So I can't give you a lot of particulars on the swimming.

We were very pleased to have the first National Swimming Meet at Grove City College, and we think we had good action. We had 41 schools represented. We had 164 boys participating, and we had 529 entered in events. Of course, many were dual entries.

One of the things we think very important was the fact that we obtained Scottie Little from Cornell University to act as referee.

In swimming there are a lot of things that are controversial, and we did have a couple of problems arise on entry dates and stroke

and so forth. We were very fortunate, and I would suggest that whoever has it next year get someone from the Rules Committee to act as referee. I think that was one thing that helped us to run the meet as smoothly as we did.

Since it was the first College Division, of course, we had one thing that probably won't happen again. We had a new record set in every event. But we did get some very fine swimmers. We had every district represented with the exception of District Six. That is probably more due to the distance than anything else. I think next year, when it is in Illinois which is more centrally located, there will probably be more participation.

I think in the future you are going to have to limit the time, because, especially in the 50 and 100, there are so many who want to enter you would be forever running off the trial heats. So I think sooner or later you are going to have to go to times, and I think that is one of the few things suggested by the coaches who were there, that in order to enter they would have to hit a qualifying time sometime during the year.

Of course, the old problem that has been mentioned came up, as to who should be swimming in the College Division and who should be swimming in the University Division. I know that is a problem that will be discussed, as well as many other things.

Page 55, I think, gives a breakdown, written by our swimming coach, on the meet. Bucknell was No. 1. They did a fine job.

We are very happy to have had the meet in Grove City.

Chairman Smiley: Thank you, Jack.

The next event is not the last because of unimportance, but last because it starts with a W. As I told you at the outset, we are going alphabetically. We had in 1964 the second National College Division Championships in Wrestling. I have asked Jim Witham, State College of Iowa, to give us a report on this.

Report on Wrestling Championships

James H. Witham (State College of Iowa): Thank you, Fran.

I would like to compare two tournaments which have been held at the State College of Iowa. May we say we have been very pleased to have been the host of this tournament. We hope, Fran, you and your group will have as much success in hosting the meet next year, at Colorado School of Mines.

In the first tournament that was held at State College of Iowa there were 16 College Division teams with a total of 72 wrestlers. As we sent out the information we had a lot of indication that a greater number would be there.

In the second tournament, which was held last year, we had 35 schools participate with a total of 125 wrestlers.

As far as the University Division tournament is concerned, the first four place winners in the College Division Tournament are eligible to participate. I might say that the competition at these two tournaments was tremendous. In fact, I think in last year's tournament there were only two pins, and the rest were decisions. In the first tournament I believe there was only one pin and the rest were decisions.

Also competition was tremendous, as you look at the University

Division and see how our people who participated in this College Division Tournament fared. In fact, the first year Billy Dodson, who was one of the all-time greats of the State College of Iowa, won the 137-pound title at the University Meet in Kent, Ohio. Last year we had two College Division athletes win. Terry Finn and Don Millard, both boys from Southern Illinois, won national championships in the University Division.

In our first tournament at State College, in 1963, Western State won the title with 62 points; Southern Illinois was second with 57; and State College of Iowa was third with 47. Last year Western State repeated its championship with 51 points; Colorado Mines scored 49 points; and Southern Illinois had 46 points in third place.

We made a little money and turned it over to the NCAA, about \$1,200 the first year. Last year because we participated in the regional basketball tournament, which came before this tournament, and because we have the State High School Wrestling Championship in Waterloo, with 8,000 or 9,000 people the week prior to this national tournament, I think our squad was down quite a bit. We didn't have too many dual meets, such as Oklahoma State, Illinois, Michigan State, Wisconsin and some of the others, and it is hard to make our people believe that College Division wrestling is very tough. But we know differently.

Two problems that we ran up against might be mentioned. One was the fact that so many people indicated they were coming, and then did not show up. Also there was the fact that we did not get the information soon enough to do as good a job of publicizing as we might.

The other problem which probably will be decided by the administrators is whether this tournament is going to be a permanent tournament or whether the individuals are going to be allowed to go on to the University Division.

In our conference we now put on a conference tournament, and then we go to the College Division meet, and then we have the participants in those first four classifications who go to the university. It gets to the point where we miss quite a lot of school and our administrators are not too happy about it.

I thank everybody who has helped and everybody who has participated in these tournaments. Good luck to you, Fran, and your group.

Chairman Smiley: Thank you, Jim.

I think one observation that might be made at this point is that basketball is eight years old and cross-country seven, but all of the others have come within the last two years—football the first year, golf the second year, swimming the first year, track second year, tennis second year and wrestling the second year. We have grown in this National College Division Championship bracket very rapidly in the last two years.

Under discussion is the possibilities of having national competition in gymnastics and baseball. Let us know your desires.

Ordinarily, in this College Round Table we discuss legislation, but this time we are not going to discuss it, because each one of the districts will have all afternoon today to discuss legislation that will come before the meeting tomorrow.

Dean Trevor, our Vice-President-at-Large for the College Divi-

sion affairs, ordinarily discusses this subject. This has been cut out, but I know Dean has some other things he would like to bring to you. Dean Trevor, from Knox College.

Report of Vice-President-at-Large

Dean S. Trevor (Knox College): Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I will speak very briefly. A more complete report of mine appears on pages 35 to 38 in the Bulletin.

I want to say that I believe the College Division had two problems at this time.

First, the College Committee has too much to do. It has had the five national championships and the four football regional championships dumped into its lap in the last two years.

I served on the Committee until last year, and practically every minute of our time was taken up with details of scheduling, finding hosts, making the regulations and arranging these meets. In fact, at the Convention in New York last year, the members of the College Committee could not even attend the opening business session because of unfinished business.

Legislation is proposed to alleviate this situation. You will find it on page 141 of the Bulletin, a College Football Committee. It would be my hope that this will pass and that within a reasonable length of time national committees will be formed in the other sports.

We have, in the College Committee meetings, spent very little time on cross-country or basketball, because they are adequately taken care of by separate committees. I think the same will now happen with football, if this legislation is passed. Then the College Committee will have some time to study the second problem which is to be discussed at this panel — classification.

Classification really is a very pressing problem for this Division. I repeatedly receive letters and calls from members asking, "How can So-and-So compete in the College Division?" and vice versa. It is hard to explain, except to point to the book and say, "Look how they are classified and why."

It is interesting, I think, that in our first football championships there was one institution with 727 male students, and there was no other institution having less than 2,000 male students, and one institution had 4500 male students. You can see that is quite a difference in enrollment.

I know we will learn a lot from these gentlemen who will be on the program following me. Thank you very much.

Chairman Smiley: Thank you, Dean.

In order to help you in your budgeting and travel problems, it would help if you knew when events were going to be held well in advance, and you could schedule and budget better. To this end, if any of you are interested in hosting a National College Division Championship in any sport, or if neighboring colleges of yours are interested, please let us know. We would like to start scheduling for 1966, 1967, and 1968, if possible. So if you will get in touch with your regional representative or the NCAA offices and let the fact be known that you are interested in hosting events, it will help everyone in the College Division.

As Dean Trevor has just mentioned to you, one of our most press-

ing problems is how properly and equitably to establish who should and perhaps who should not compete in College Division events.

Dean mentioned his correspondence. I have correspondence, too, in this regard. The College Committee does not feel that the present criterion and the present rule are the best, but it does know that the rule is working pretty well. The Committee is interested in any ideas that it can get in this regard. That is the purpose of our panel this morning.

The three gentlemen who I will introduce will present parts of this subject from the point of view of their own institution, and like institutions. Bear in mind that we are not attempting to settle this problem this morning. We want each of you to give us your ideas, your complaints, your suggestions, on how we can do this better. Out of all this, the College Committee will be able to look at the whole picture at once, and I think we can come up with a solution.

With this introduction, I would like to present, first, Walter Hass, of the University of Chicago, representing an institution with a large enrollment, but whose undergraduate enrollment is not particularly large. I think there are many institutions in College Division events in this category.

Panel Discussion of Classification

Walter Hass (University of Chicago): Fran, thank you. Actually the three of us have gotten together and Fran has acted as sort of a chairman of this group, and we have arranged our order of attack here.

It is interesting to me, after talking to several of you gentlemen and many others during the last day or two, to find out we have 401 colleges which have competed in College Division events. There are 147 which competed only in University events, and there are about 88 or 90 who have been in both divisions in different sports.

After talking with everybody, I have discovered about 80 different ways of lining everything up. We must face it—that it is just going to be impossible to equalize competition, no matter how we divide it. There may be a more equitable way than we are doing now, and that is what we are going to discuss.

The first one on our panel who is going to talk represents a small college. It is still a small college. I hope he doesn't feel hurt at my mentioning that, but it is. You might be interested to know that this gentleman is a pretty busy man, and when he takes time out to appear on a panel like this we really ought to thank him. He is professor of Russian in the Language Department; director of athletics, coach of football, coach of ice hockey, and coach of golf, at Lake Forest College. Nick Wasylik.

Nick J. Wasylik (Lake Forest College): Thank you very much, Walter and Fran. I know we do not speak with notes, but after sitting in on the sessions yesterday and realizing the importance of this particular Convention, I thought this morning I had better jot something down so I will not leave out any important items.

Let me say I am very happy, of course, to be part of this Fifty-ninth Convention and specifically part of this College Round Table discussion. I sincerely hope I can contribute something to help solve this problem in the discussion.

Before proceeding, I might say that this is my 25th Convention,

and of all the Conventions I have attended there seemingly is a greater air of tingle and excitement in this particular Convention or meeting. Somehow or other, the problems being discussed seem to demand a more immediate attention on the part of each one of us.

I was particularly thrilled and excited about the stand of the NCAA in expressing the basic right of sanction, but at the same time I must modify that by saying I believe there are still some loose ends in the NCAA to tie. I have been through the mill, and I know both organizations have responsibilities to the American public. I have to see that the air is clear there, myself.

I was particularly impressed at the new approach to statistical or computer analysis of the youngsters' possible eligibility and availability for grant-in-aid. The automation age is right on us.

I know that some of the delegates here assembled, because of their hands and their voices, would refute some of the remarks that have been made.

I was particularly impressed to see the extra money from television go into the post graduate scholarship program. I sat in amazement when the further development of this program was presented. I think there are further means for getting more of both money and scholarships. I want to be a little cautious to make sure that no evil practices by these competing units relate to NCAA. I am going along with the assumption that the committee so responsible will investigate before it goes beyond the present thing.

There is great progress in the letter-of-intent, in the realization of the shrinking amount of time that the athlete has to participate because more reading and more writing are real problems.

Gracious, when I sit in my office and we get an invitation for little old Lake Forest to participate in the regional division in soccer, and a knock comes on the door and a small delegation of the members of the soccer team come in and ask, "Coach, how come Akron University is going to be here with the College Division," how can I logically present this? You can't fool the kids. They read. They go to the library. They have access to the Blue Book. They know how to add and subtract. We have 720 boys, and Akron has a roll of almost 10,000.

The same picture is presented and magnified all over the country. So you have to have a place to start to justify these arguments.

Small colleges do have problems relative to this point. Our present starting point is a numerical one. We say a cut-off point or end-off point, or start-off comes at 750 undergraduate male enrollment. All those colleges with 750 or less may employ the freshman rule. They may employ freshmen on their varsity teams. All those who are above it cannot. Yet we find across the country some colleges who again logically avoid this rule within their own conference. They feel justified that for and with these youngsters they can do a better job, so within their own conference they disobey. Finally, they go to the rule of 750, and quite rightly, because they feel justified they can do a better job, and they are almost forced to. So we are playing with numbers.

I was hoping that Dick Koenig might in his presentation go back to some of the contents in his letter to all of us in July. He had a nice breakdown of the total male enrollment of the winning schools in basketball from the year 1957 through 1964. Let me just go in

order: 850, 1300, 1000, 1080, 740, 700, 2127 and 1273. Those are the numbers of male students of schools that won these tournaments.

Let me, for the sake of comparison, go to the first analysis of our regional football championships. Dean hit the nail on the head when he said there was only one school of 727, and the rest were between 2000 and 4000. Here are the facts:

In the Pecan Bowl, 4850 versus 2431

In the Grantland Rice Bowl, 2500 versus 727

In the Tangerine Bowl, 4618 versus 3305.

In the Camellia Bowl, 2150 versus 2393.

One can make a quick assumption that schools with 1000 and 2000 male enrollment haven't much chance for success in the basketball tournament and in the football regional championships.

But that is not all that is involved. You heard the remarks from the chairmen who hosted these tournaments, that there was some problem: the declaration of intent conflicting with the school calendar, the decision to go, and then to revoke it and not to go, all of these influencing things in there. This is exactly right. This is another difficulty we have if we try to crystallize this classification.

So, relative to the now established NCAA program of national and regional championships, the intention of going into additional sports, a goal has been set, and we are caught in it. I sense, in talking with some of you, that you are going to do everything in your power to become a national champion individually or teamwise, and here is where the problem becomes the greatest in my opinion. The present criterion to me is wrong.

When it comes to classification, what are you going to do about it? What do you have to say? You can leave it at 750 and under, and if you want to go to the 750 Club, fine. All the circumstances for the assistance of the small college seem to indicate this is where it is going to stand. Enrollment might grow by 50 or perhaps 100, but the small college is going to remain a small college, and as the rules stand now, if this particular small college never can vary, with the exception of competing for NCAA or regional championships and become a winner, that is one approach.

I then offer the second approach for those colleges that have between 1000 and 2000 male enrollment; that we waive the freshman rules for them. I will tell you, I have a lot of friends who have similar problems. If they cannot play their freshmen, they cannot have a team, particularly when you are thinking about primary team sports. When you have to have a squad of 40 or 45 for soccer or for football and you cannot use your freshmen, you will do one of two things: Either you don't get your best team, or you are shut out.

It takes a lot of money, equipment, buildings, officials, and all of them have to be self-analyzed. But I will say this, now that the NCAA has demanded, through the athletic directors and the coaches, intensive preparation for perhaps becoming a national champion, we have to give the maximum right and opportunity for these schools who are in the middle to get their best squads.

There is a beautiful display on this floor, emphasizing the theme of this 59th Convention, of buildings being built. One gets the impression, as he passes by, that everybody is building and everybody has money, and everybody is trying to meet the theme of the Convention. But this is not so. Only a few are building and have the

money to build these beautiful buildings. Facilities are needed for this group in the 1000 to 2000 classification. I think you folks need help. I, for one, would like to see some thoughts go along in this direction.

Yes, it would be a proud moment to be able to say that as college members or members of the College Division of the NCAA, we have great teams; that we in our own sense can match the University Division. But we are putting a stumbling block before this particular group of colleges.

Talking about hundreds—we outnumber at present classification the major colleges. Bob Ray's breakdown in the NCAA called it 118 major junior colleges, a little less than 300 plus, small colleges. So on the basis of comparison we have three times that number, and we have to do everything possible to equalize or at least intelligently analyze the criteria that now exist. The rules are old. The criterion for selection gives us problems because of the age of the rules.

I am sure there is enough combined wisdom in the Committee and in the representatives assembled to analyze it, revise it, and make progress toward greater competition for our American youngsters.

I will close with just one actual experience that we had. Our soccer team is pretty good. Last year we won the NCAA regional, and this year we were one of five involved—Akron, Wesleyan, Denison, Wheaton and Lake Forest. We finally were squeezed out. We were squeezed out on a pretty good reason I think. With Denison being the host school and having a record equal to ours, the combination of factors really should have swung the way in which it did.

I got a call from the Chairman of the NCAA University Division (not College, University Division), Nick Young: "Listen, we are trying to fill our four-man field at St. Louis for the University Division. We understand you have a pretty good soccer team up there. Would you be interested in helping to fill out the field?"

"Who all is going to be in?"

"Well, Michigan State, St. Louis—we will think about somebody else on the West Coast, and perhaps yourselves."

I said, "Now, look here, I think I belong in the College Division to be played at Denison. There is a school there that has an enrollment of about 10,000, listed as a university. Why don't you call them and ask them the same thing you are asking me, and maybe they will fill the deal and let me take their place in the small colleges?"

"It's a good idea! I'll do. I'll try it."

So he came back and said, "No, they are very happy about where they are and won't go along."

I said, "You know what you are asking me, with these present rules. You know what the present rules say. If a small college wants to step up and participate in the University regional tournament, this can happen, but I can't use freshmen and won't have my best team, and second, I waive the right to participate in the regional tournament next year. Did you read your rules before you asked me this? That's a hell of a thing to ask me."

He said, "Well, I have to do something to fill the field."

I said, "Thank you for thinking about us. Good luck!"

With that, I hope the stimulus has been given to you. I think it needs some changes, provided you have a good argument that you will take back.

That is all. My fellow members I am sure will contribute. Thank you very much.

Mr. Hass: Thank you, Nick. The next member of the panel to discuss the problem is at the other end of the ladder, Don Boydston, chairman of the Department of Health Education, and director of athletics at Southern Illinois University. He is also president of the Gymnastics Federation. Don's part in this panel will be representing the school which has a large enrollment, and I hate to tell you — I am not sure what it is. I know it has grown tremendously in recent years. Don will tell you their feeling about our College Division and how we can operate.

Donald Boydston (Southern Illinois University): Thank you, Walter and Fran Smiley. I wish I could come up with a perfect plan that would be foolproof and waterproof and would last forever, as to how this thing should be managed and how it should be run.

We are going through a phase right now that we also experienced, as far as our conference is concerned, several years ago. We were a member of the IIAC Conference, and we became very unpopular. I hope it wasn't anything personal. We tried to be as quiet as possible in that conference, but as we grew I think the last two years we won nine championships in each, and that is not too good. We don't belong in a conference which we dominate that much.

The same thing is becoming true for us pretty much in the College Division. We now have over 14,000 students, and we have done fairly well in College Division meets so far. Most of them are young, but we have placed well. I don't believe it was mentioned, but we also tied for the tennis championship last year in the College Division, won the golf, won the University Division in gymnastics, and placed high in the University Division in wrestling. We are pretty high in swimming, and on down the line. I am not bragging; it is just something that has evolved as our university has evolved, and we are growing.

I wish I had a plan that would go down in history with Boyle's Law and Darwin's Theory and perhaps even Burke's Law, which could be called the Boydston Plan, that I could give to you. However, if I had to come up with a package called "Rules of Competition and Eligibility for Colleges that will Compete for NCAA Championships," all I could say is that I am stunned by the assignment.

First, however, let me say this and then get out of the way so you can start being critical and start thinking of things you wish to say. I am convinced the only way this can be done fairly is to set it up on the basis of the particular sport, the particular activities. I mean by that, bluntly, the financial support.

Our criticism in recent years has been, naturally: "Why are you competing in the College Division? And why do you compete against schools of the size of Nick's school?" Actually, it isn't fair.

The year before I became athletic director, in 1957, we were last in the trophies in the IIAC Conference, and no one bothered to ask us then, although we were pretty large at that time, why we were competing against smaller schools and smaller colleges. But in recent years things have changed, so now we get the criticism.

Actually, to put some of your minds at ease, it is very probable this is the last year we will compete in College Division sports, with the possible exception of football. We come into other sports because

of our size, and also at Southern Illinois University—and this is something that probably is acceptable—the various deans of academic schools and colleges are given a certain number of activity awards, as they are called. They are tuition grants. There are about 350, as I recall on our campus. I have gone around from year to year and begged or worked out plans with various department deans to contribute a certain number of these awards to students enrolled in liberal arts or agriculture or education, whatever the school or college may be. In addition, we have a work program, and the work program is one of the largest in the country. We have well over 4,000 students on our campus working in our work program. So it is fairly easy for a student to get a job for his room and board.

Not too far from us, there is a school that has a fairly small enrollment. Currently they are rated as No. 1 college basketball team in the nation, and rightly so. They should be so on the basis of their record. I think they have defeated at least a half-dozen major schools so far this year. It isn't too hard to understand. They have a fine coach, are well supported locally by the press and fans, and best of all, they have NCAA scholarships.

People ask me, naturally, "Why is it they do so much better than you do in basketball?" We have a pretty fair basketball team, but we rarely defeat them.

I know that as time goes on there will probably be more criticism, but we are one of the schools with a small football stadium, in a small town, and we are not going to draw big crowds or have scholarships to cover room and board and tuition fees and \$15 a month. Our president feels we can operate the way we are operating, and he is very happy about it. He is very interested in the so-called minor sports. We don't call any of them minor. We feel they are all equally important. Maybe because my early background was not in athletics, I approached this thing from a little different point of view than most people, but at any rate we are going ahead with these awards, and I will beg, borrow, or steal from the various deans and go ahead with our work program and hope for the best.

Finally—and I don't think I have said anything here that is very earthshaking—I have come to the opinion that there should very probably be three classifications. I think this would take time, and it should be done by people who have the well-being of the college and university sports competition as their chief objective.

In the University Division, I think anyone who wants to enter should be allowed to enter, but basically it should be composed of schools who have the NCAA scholarship.

I think the second area should be made of the second group, those who have some type of partial aid.

Then I know there are some schools who have practically no aid, or the only scholarships they have are academic.

As we grow larger, we are going to have more ill feeling and more criticism unless we can come up with a formula. There almost has to be one.

I don't know the answer. I would be very happy to work with some other people on this matter but, as you can see, and as I have stated earlier, it is a probability that we are getting out of the College Division. It is not that we can't stand the criticism, but I do know there are many people who are unhappy, and I would rather

compete on the University level and take our chances or take our losses, whatever you wish to say. I believe we would be much better off.

On the other hand, we would like to see, again for selfish reasons, a plan presented so that the schools on the basis of each sport will be categorized or classified according to the scholarship aid for the financial support given in that way to the particular sport.

Mr. Hass: Thank you, Don and Nick. I will try to take a few moments and add a point or two. Being the last man on the panel, some of my thunder has been stolen.

Most people look at the University of Chicago, as Fran said, as a large university, and it is in some ways, but our graduate students outnumber our undergraduate students by four or five to one.

We are in that class that Nick was talking about, around 2,000. I believe last year we had 1,347 male student undergraduates. So you can see we do have a good many problems.

I might make a remark on one thing Nick talked about—eligibility. The eligibility rules, of course, are for NCAA-sponsored competition, the national championships or bowl games or whatever, the national tournaments.

I have talked, as I said, to a good many men and some of you are in this room. There is no real solution for equalizing competition or satisfying everybody or dividing this so that everybody will be happy.

Let's face it, gentlemen, most of us are in the same situation. If we have a top athlete, we like to have him compete against the best. There are many schools who have top teams—baseball, basketball or anything else—normally in the College Division who would like to take a crack at the University Division teams.

How do you divide this? I agree with Don. I think we will eventually get to three groups — the University Division and the College Division divided into two. I hope it doesn't go further.

Don mentioned one way, the scholarship aid. That is a good one. A lot of schools, of course, have athletic scholarships. Some of them have part of the scholarships. Others, like ours, for instance, have no scholarships of any type—except the scholarship given by the Scholarship Committee of the University, and I have not been able to influence them for years, as much as I have tried. They do exactly what they feel like doing. If we are lucky enough or fortunate enough, we get some.

A couple of other things might be interesting. We know the tax-supported institutions are growing bigger and bigger. We know a good many of the facilities they mention are going to the tax-supported institutions or the large University Division institutions who are able to finance them in various ways.

So perhaps one way of dividing might be to put the tax-supported institutions in one group, and the private institutions in another. That still will do nothing about that team you are talking about, Don.

There is another way, going back a little bit to what Nick was talking about. You might divide the College Division into two groups, and I go along with his feeling to extend that 750 up to 1,500 male or maybe 2,000, and let them play in one group, and all those over that number play in another group.

I still feel, as was mentioned here, that any school, no matter what size or what situation it is in, should be allowed to play in the University Division if it wishes.

There is one other idea that we might think about. I noticed here there were 88 schools that played in both divisions.

One person I talked to last spring, whose track team was not any better than ours—and, gentlemen, we are not winning any championships—had a basketball team and a couple of other teams which played in the University Division. His feeling was that as long as they were in the University Division in some activities, they should be in all. I sort of agreed with him in this respect, that if you have a balanced program there is no major or minor sport in your program. We give the same awards, football or golf or whatever it is, and we have no majors or minors. They are all major. Yet we turn around and make one of them major by saying, "We are in the University Division in wrestling, but not in anything else," or "We are in the University Division in tennis, but not in anything else." In the minds of our own boys and our own students, and in the minds of most people, that is a major sport then.

It is a theory. You can discuss it and throw it out, but I am almost convinced in my own mind if we go into three divisions or two, you should be in one division or the other and not skip from place to place, although you should be allowed at least to go up the ladder if you wish.

I think it would be a good idea in our discussion to read these rules to see what they are and how some of the things we have talked about this morning would work.

I know, for instance, before I came down here, my cross-country coach, Ted Hayden, said to me, "You know, in cross-country, the first 15 finishing can go to the University Meet, but if I have a team where we have men finishing, first, second, third, fourth and sixteenth, I can't take my team; I can only take the first four men. Maybe the winning team should be allowed to go."

I said, "That's right, but maybe we ought to have University Division meets and College Division meets, and that is where it ends. Maybe the College Division man should be satisfied with winning the College Division championship. Maybe they ought to have a University Division championship and our College Division."

He said, "Well, some of my good cross-country teams might want to move up to the University Division one year, and then move back."

I am certainly not in favor of a move. I think you are in a division, you have your type of program, and you follow it through.

Nick, obviously, the man who called you had not read the first rule that said you have to declare your division by October 1. So it is a good idea to look it over, check the regulations, and get what we can. In these meetings, this is where the answer, we hope, if there is such an answer, will come. I know that no matter what we do or what we say, or where it ends, everybody is not going to be happy. We try to equalize the competition, but we know it is impossible because of the situations of the individual institutions.

I don't know how much the three of us have contributed to this affair or getting started on some regulation, some rules or some discussion, but I think among the three of us we have laid out two

or three different types of things that might cause you to think a little bit about it, and hope that in time we can say, "Here we are, we are playing with this group, in this division. We don't worry about what anybody else does. He can play where he wants to play. This is where we belong."

Fran, I will turn the mike back to you, and if there are any questions addressed to any of the three of us, we will try to answer them to the best of our ability.

Chairman Smiley: I don't know about distinguishing between the College Division and the University Division in athletics, but I think I was very astute in getting a panel as blue-ribbon as this one. This has been wonderful. I certainly appreciate your talks.

The purpose now is to give you an opportunity to get it off your chest, whatever it might be. I want you each to be very candid, perhaps even critical, but critical in a constructive vein.

I will start this off. Personally, I feel College Division competition should be the culmination of something. I feel that splitting your sports—some College Division, some University Division — has some weaknesses in philosophy. I know there are a lot of you who do not agree with this. This is what I mean by being candid.

We are not going to try to solve this, as I said, and we are not going to take a vote, but we surely want to get all of your ideas.

H. G. McCurdy (Wesleyan University): I also happen to be chairman of the Soccer Committee. I want to talk to the gentleman from Lake Forest on this situation.

At the present time all the colleges in the nation who play soccer are eligible for the University Division Tournament. This is because there is not a national championship at the College level.

A year ago the committee set up a tournament in which there were three teams picked from the Midwest. It so happened this year that four or five, including Lake Forest, of the top teams chose to go in the College Division regional playoffs. The result was that St. Louis was checking around, because there was not adequate competition for them.

Actually, in this particular instance, and in other areas in the country, some College Division teams were better than some of the University teams. I don't know whether this is a proper role or not—I am not prepared to argue—but that is the reason you were called and you were given an opportunity to go.

I also am swimming coach at Wesleyan, and we did attend the College Division championships last year. Our boys thought it was a very interesting and worthwhile experience. At the moment we are blessed with an outstanding swimmer who went from the College Division championship to the University Division championship and placed in the event.

At the moment, the way the rules are, this boy must go to the College Division championship, even though there is no other member of our swimming squad who wanted to go to the College Division championship. There is determination on the part of the boy, himself. This boy has proven by his performance that he is of national caliber. I feel in the sport in which there is a time cut-off—in other words, a boy must swim so fast or run so fast before he can go to the University Division meet—that boy should be permitted to go to the top. Any boy, from any college in this country, who has

demonstrated his ability, I feel should have an opportunity to go to the top.

Unfortunately, in certain sports this cannot be measured without a preliminary test. We do have our championships and our meets in which the boys in track and swimming can demonstrate their ability.

Chairman Smiley: Thank you. Incidentally, the members of the College Committee may reply in cases where they have the background in our discussion and can help.

Jack Dillon (Mount St. Mary's College): We started a letter, asking for consideration of a change in the participation rule. I agree with the chairman; I think the panel has been wonderful.

There is a second point I would like to congratulate them on. We should go slowly and try to work things out. I would like to explain what happened in our case. We went too hurriedly and have so many holes we don't know what we are doing.

The main point I would like to make, that Dick made, is that I think we talk too much about championships. We are the smallest college who has won the basketball championship. We still have a good basketball team. We give help in basketball. We give no help any place else, but we do well in track with the regional championships, and we are happy. What we are worried about is soccer and track, where we must play our freshmen because we don't have a squad that could play. I don't care whether we have a change for basketball at all, but I am interested in soccer and track. It is our bread and butter, it seems to me.

Now you get to the scrambled-up thing. We have sixteen teams, spread from Virginia to practically up in Pennsylvania. Basketball is the biggest sport because it pays our conference bill. So when we have our conference tournament all the money goes into the conference. We play pretty good basketball.

Now we have a rule that you can play freshmen during the year, whether you are under 750 or not, but you cannot play them in the Mason-Dixon Conference. Of course that makes certain that the winner who qualifies doesn't qualify with freshmen, and they cannot really participate in the region.

We hurried a little too much, and we have things now so we don't know what we are going to do with them. So we have to go back on the 23rd and sit down and try to unscramble. We are going to take this back to the conference and maybe throw all our rules away and start out again.

Chairman Smiley: Thank you very much. This, I am sure, will be helpful to others.

Joseph Pease (Kansas State Teachers College): I would like to make a few remarks.

First of all, I think the original freshman rule was supposed to be based on sound educational philosophy, and I doubt seriously if we can substantiate that. Nevertheless, why is it any better for a freshman to play in a school of 750 but commit a sin if he plays in a school of 5,000? It just doesn't make sense. That is the first point I would like to make.

The second one hinges on this particular philosophy. I grant you that numerically a large institution has the greatest chance, but to me it is kind of like a crap game. You go in there with a set of

legitimate dice and throw them, and in the course of the evening all possible number combinations will come up. But if you load those dice, they will not. By the same token, if you go into a conference where several of the schools are giving aid to athletes, to me it doesn't make any difference whether you have 150 top athletes where you have 5,000 students. We are in such a situation. Our total athletic budget last year was less than \$60,000 for all sports. On our football team we played 14 freshmen. If we were lucky enough to have a team qualify for regional football, for example, we would be denied this right because we would have too many freshmen. Take the freshmen out, and we wouldn't have a team.

So I think it is a little bit silly to say if you have an enrollment of 750 the freshmen can play and if you have 5,000 you can't have your freshmen play.

I think Don had a good point. Maybe we ought to base it on how much money is being spent for sports.

Raymond J. Whispell (Muhlenberg College): In the interest of not being repetitious, I can think only of one other item that hasn't been mentioned a great deal. That would be those of us who find ourselves landlocked and simply cannot expand our facilities. I refer, of course, to the 750 limitations for the use of freshmen.

Actually, my question is directed to our chairman today. This problem is really eminent. We face it next year. Frankly, shouldn't the problem be: Are we going to drop three or four of the 11 sports we now sponsor? This affects us next year.

So my question to the Chairman is: When can we get this on the floor? When can the College Committee do something about it, so we can have some relief or at least an answer for our people?

Chairman Smiley: You have asked a direct question. I will give you the best answer available. The purpose of our discussion here is to give background material for the College Committee, so that the Committee may discuss it in their summer meeting, and if possible make recommendations to the Executive Committee and to the convention for action next January.

This is the procedure that must be followed because I am sure if anything is done it will involve changes in By-laws, if not in the Constitution.

Would anyone else like to comment on this—the members of the Committee or the members of the panel? I hear a side comment—"the sooner the better." Amen.

Clarence Von Eschen (Beloit College): Our college is a member of the Midwest Conference. We have some freshmen rules, and I have supported them. I am wondering what experience this group has had with the freshman rule, and then without the freshman rule. Does this rule which we presumably think protects the academic position of the freshman, do so? Is this something real, or is it fictitious? I would like to know, because I think it has a bearing on what we are talking about.

We find it difficult in our college to field teams without freshmen. We have protected what we think is the academic interest of these freshmen by the freshman rule. Are we so doing? What has been the experience of schools who have tried it both ways? Do we have any evidence on this? What is the fact?

I wish we could have some evidence, one way or the other, on this.

I don't know whether anybody cares to discuss it, but I think it is an important question. Whether it belongs in this meeting, I don't know. I would like to know the facts.

Chairman Smiley: This is a key point. There are lots of philosophies. I know of no facts proving whether the freshman is better off or worse off for having competed in varsity athletics. Let's have some comments about it.

Walter Hass (University of Chicago): I might say one thing to Von. I spent many, many years in the Midwest Conference at Carleton College. This has nothing to do with the academic. But back in 1950 when the Korean situation came up, we had one-year relief to play freshmen. We had six freshmen out. There were two or three pretty good kids, and three others. We started practice a little early, and we didn't know who they were going to be, and so on. When we returned to the freshman year, next year, we had 32 boys out for freshman football.

Now I am at the University of Chicago, and we have 1,350 men. If we didn't play freshmen we would be worse off than we are. Our baseball team this year has one senior, one junior, five sophomores, and three freshmen. Unfortunately we are in an academic situation where as they get further along the lads on our teams drop off because the work gets tougher and tougher for them.

So in our situation, by a little handling of the freshmen, being a little lenient on practice hours and so forth, our freshmen are under less academic pressure than some of our upper classmen.

I don't know whether this does anything to answer your question, Von, or not, but there are certainly a lot of arguments pro and con on it.

From the practical viewpoint, at Carleton, I think we got more football players and more people coming up by having the freshman rule than the year we didn't have it. Maybe Dean Trevor or somebody else in the same situation might have a comment.

James C. Loveless (DePauw University): Walter really stole my thought there, because I think a new look should be taken for two reasons. There are changes in the economic demands on our young people in college, and I agree with Walter that in many institutions the juniors and seniors have more pressure than when we were in school. I am sure this is the case in our institution. So maybe we can take a good look for this reason.

The other is maybe we should take a new look and try to find out what we are after in the College Division institution. Are we after a program that doesn't cost much? I don't believe we are. I think we feel if we have something that is good enough, we can get our people to buy it, and we have more money than we used to have to spend on athletics and facilities, and this is wonderful.

But I believe we do need to think about it in terms of participation in which we are all interested. I have talked to two or three people, and this may help to arrest some of the fears you people have who are approaching this level, 750 men. This may no longer be realistic. I don't know. I think we need to take another look at this, but I believe we will find—this indication has been given to me, Von, on Wabash College—it does not broaden participation.

We had 40 boys finish the freshman squad this year, and I am sure that half of those boys came to me at the first of the year, because

we only had three football teams. Before the year was over they were thankful we only had three, and wished we only had two. We were very glad they didn't have to stay in there and compete with these nine boys and knock themselves out to make the varsity.

Chairman Smiley: Don Boydston has a remark he would like to address to the last question.

Don Boydston (Southern Illinois University): On the original question of this gentleman, asking about what we can expect academically from freshmen who are competing in varsity sports, there have been several studies. I know there were at least a couple at Springfield College. In conjunction with that, or related to that, it has been shown on several occasions the students taking part in intramural activities generally have higher grade point averages than students who do not.

I know at Southern Illinois University we kept records over four years and found when we had freshmen competing—we eliminated that several years ago—in the season of the sport in which they were competing, they showed .2 of a point better grade average than they did out of the season of the sport. If you can explain to me why, I don't know, but generally there is not a drop in the season of the sport. Very often they make better grades in the season of the sport.

I think that was your original question.

William T. Lai (Long Island University): There is another aspect in the metropolitan area of New York. The middle-sized school can field the varsity team with the sophomore, junior and senior classes. When we try to field the freshman team for baseball or soccer we run into the problem of not having enough freshmen to do it and not being legally able. I think at the last meeting of NCAA we passed a law about junior varsity teams not playing freshmen. We could not play the upper classmen on the freshman team and have the J.V. team. I would like to have the J. V. freshman team legalized so we could get the boys to play who normally would not, and let the four or five freshmen or maybe ten we have play and not sit around for a year, because they would be able to have competition.

This would not be used as a device to jump a boy up and down. You are not going to take a fellow on the varsity squad and jump down to freshman J.V. team and let him play, and jump up when he gets better. I think we could let him be raised once, and once he is up he has to stay with the varsity squad.

Chairman Smiley: Thank you. You know, what you mentioned has happened in the past. We played a football game a few years ago. Some of the fellows who played in the J.V. game the night before played against us on the following Saturday. My interpretation would be that this is over-participation. I think you have a good point.

Joseph G. Echols (Virginia State College, Norfolk): I think one of the speakers spoke in terms of classifying the group according to whether they were state colleges or private institutions. We are members of the Athletic Association. I look around, across the room here, and see one athletic director who is in our conference, and he is in a private institution. I think they can do a little more financially than we can as a state institution.

It so happens that in our state we cannot use appropriated funds for athletics, so we are somewhat stymied there. We should get our

revenue from enrollment and gate receipts, so if you have a good season you might have a good gate. If you don't you are in trouble.

Maybe the 750 is posing a problem. I think that is posing a problem, that consideration of a larger number should be given, so that more people will be satisfied or do a better job for us, rather than keep it at 750. In the last 10 or 15 years most institutions have been increasing in enrollment, and possibly we should change the number as our enrollment increases. I don't think we should hold to this 750.

The other thing I would like to say is I don't think we know as many athletes as freshmen as we do sometimes as upperclassmen. I can recall cases in a couple of years just past where volunteers came into the students. They did well their freshman year and then they fell by the wayside in the last couple of years and we lost them. As someone stated, sometimes they do better during that season than they do out of the season.

So if the 750 is a problem, let's change the number.

Walter Schousen (Elmhurst College): I want to direct my remarks to classification.

I feel we can never get rid of the inequities. I believe there are three things that should be taken into consideration.

One is the financial aid philosophy.

The second is enrollment, because I don't think it is kosher to have a school of 15,000 play a school of 1,000.

The third is facilities.

These three areas should be taken into consideration when we deal with classification. I am all for the three classifications; that is, the university; the college with the so-called liberal facilities; and the third, the smaller liberal arts school.

Edward L. Jackson (Tuskegee Institute): I would like to say something about classification. I think the three-division idea has merit, with the big schools or universities, the medium-sized schools, and then the small schools, rather than just two divisions.

I have another idea that perhaps might help in defining these various categories. That is in the sports like football and basketball particularly, maybe the average size of the gate would be indicative of the scholarship paid, the caliber of the team, and the group that that school happens to fall into.

I think we might perhaps try to work some formula of classification here, something like you try to get your predictive index for the possibility of students who are in college, taking the number of factors, such as high school grades and I.Q. and so on.

Maybe we need to do something here for classification. If we took the amount of aid, as Boydston has been recommending, the average attendance at games, and one or two other factors, we might come up with some way of classifying these schools simply for sports where we place most of our emphasis from the standpoint of scholarship and attendance, such as football and basketball.

I just thought I would throw those ideas into the hopper, so they might be kicked around.

Chairman Smiley: That is what we need, Ed, I guess.

In my charge to the panel I had this statement: Actually, I think it comes down to the question of whether or not conditions today

are so different from those of a few years ago that review of our College Division criteria needs to be undertaken.

Ed was mentioning the formula and all. Maybe we should see if there aren't ways we could up-date how we are doing, what we are doing, and perhaps even up-date what we are doing—keep up with the times.

George L. Shiebler (Eastern College Athletic Conference): This is not a question, but something to record in the record, for the information of colleges outside of the Eastern Colleges.

The ECAC has two types of freshman waiver. We have a freshman waiver in which there are 14 colleges of 144 who receive an automatic waiver if there are 500 or fewer male undergraduates. We have 21 other colleges who receive the freshman waiver through an enrollment of 750 or fewer male undergraduates together with the support of intercollegiate athletic program embracing at least seven sports, including two in each of the three seasons of fall, winter and spring.

I thought maybe some of the non-Eastern Colleges might be interested in this formula. We have problems with it, with some of the colleges that are in the 750, as Ray Whispell of Muhlenberg expressed it. They have problems with the 750, but that has been our rule for several years.

Chairman Smiley: Thank you. That is the sort of thing we need.

Hamlet E. Peterson (Luther College): I wonder to what extent your regulations consider the particular problems not only of the institution but also of the conference to which it belongs. There are quite a number of schools in Iowa that have dual membership. We were one of them, and now we belong only to the NCAA.

Our problem now is that we, too, are caught pretty much in the middle. We are just about at that point where we have 750 male students. We offer no athletic scholarship. For that reason, of course, we in our conference compete entirely against people who do use freshmen, and I suppose for that reason we are largely in favor of the freshmen competing and we will be for some time, especially until we get such a staff that we can adequately run a freshman team with some degree of competence.

So I wondered to what extent this organization looked into the various conference structures in the various states. I wonder if that also doesn't have a bearing. That is my question, Mr. Chairman.

Chairman Smiley: I cannot give you a lengthy answer, but my personal feeling is that this very definitely has a bearing on the problem. How and to what degree it bears, I am afraid I cannot help. Can someone else speak to this?

Is there someone who feels perhaps the conference does not have a bearing?

Nick Wasyluk (Lake Forest College): We had the same problem you did. The conference of which we were members, called the CCI, was composed of schools with 750 and those slightly over 1,000. Usually the conference agreed that all the schools in this conference should adopt the use of freshmen. Related conferences in the mid-area have done the same thing. I tried to make this clear in my opening remarks, that this was done as a violation of the rules of the NCAA.

One quick remark to the gentleman from Beloit, in regard to the use of freshmen for varsity competition, whether or not there are

any indicators as to whether their academic standing is affected by playing:

You know the greatest level in my file are the replies from Mom and Pop to the initial request for the incoming freshman to come and report. I have an average of 22 letters to freshmen who have indicated they have won varsity letters in their high school. I wonder in the letter, which I address to Mom and Dad, whether they want to continue their football on the college level, and if so will they so indicate; "Please consult with your boy and give me an honest answer."

Out of the 22 possibly six get permission from Mom and Dad and play varsity football, which means that the other 16, in the combined thinking of Mom and Pop and the youngster, feel that the freshman year is a tough one and they had better sit it out and get their studies first.

If you can relate this to the problem going through your own minds, that is the information.

Howard Wheeler (Belmont Abbey College): On this matter of scholarship, if you give a boy a full ride in one school that would amount to, let us say, \$2,000, and in a rival school it would be \$1,000, because of the difference in the boy's room, tuition and so forth. I think that is a factor. If you are going to use the scholarship aid as one of your standards, then certainly it ought to be in relation to what it costs the boy to go to that school.

Chairman Smiley: That is a good point. Is there any possibility that I can get somebody over here to make a remark, so I can warrant the use of all these microphones here?

Harvey Chrouser (Wheaton College): I would like to raise a question about the principle of dual classification, as we now have it—to select a position in the College Division or in the University Division by the same institution in the various sports. Anyone who has ever served on one of the College Committees as a matter of reflection knows that this is the hardest question to answer everybody or anybody. The athletic directors of all our colleges and the press say: How come this school or that school? There are different questions raised.

My own feeling is that I would like to see a school, once a university school, declared in the University classification in every area, all the way. This would be one of the steps to take to solve a problem. If we are going to move slowly in this direction, this would make them declare an area and stay in it.

I think this would help say, a university that is taking basketball but forgetting all the other sports. It would help this university to bring all the other activities up to a good standard and enlarge the participation and perhaps be more fair to the boys in that school.

Dwight Reed (Lincoln University—Missouri): I would like to reiterate what some man put forth here, the idea of the three divisions. I also would like to support the idea of the three divisions, to say that in the areas where time is involved a winner or a team could go forward to national championship in the University Division.

I think this thing of scheduling is important to classify teams. There are some teams, for example, in basketball, who will play major college teams up to the 50 per cent point. They get to the

national meet quite frequently on the basis of just playing the national championship team, playing the College or University Division team.

If they play the University team and lose, the supposition is: because they play the University team they are a very good college team. That has happened in a number of instances. Small colleges are asking the question: Why does this team have the 9-8 record and another team over here has a 15-0 record, and the 9-8 team goes to the College Division championship?

The answer comes back: Oh, they played eight University teams. They lost it, but they played them.

I think probably the matter of scheduling might be an answer to the classification.

Chairman Smiley: Thank you. I know some of you have luncheon plans. I think all of you plan to eat lunch. There are two things I would like to take one minute each for.

Three members go off the College Committee this time. I would like to ask Ed Jackson if he has any pearls of wisdom that he would like to leave with us as his last official act as a member of the College Committee.

Remarks by Retiring College Committee Members

Edward L. Jackson (Tuskegee Institute): Thank you very much. Gentlemen, I would like to say I really enjoyed my four years on the College Committee. It has certainly enlarged my appreciation of the many problems that we have in this country, and I am happy to have had a small part in the development of our regional and national championships which have for the most part been developed within the past two or three years.

I certainly have no pearls of wisdom, but I would say philosophically that I believe College Division members should be more interested in viewing the College Division championships as a terminal point. I personally do not think much of the idea of looking at the universities as being better because they are bigger. I would like to see the time when the College Division members viewed the College Division championships as something of equal importance as the university championship. Somehow so many of us have succumbed to the feeling that just because it is bigger, it is better, and when you win the College championship it is merely a step to the higher level. I don't think so personally. I think the College Division championship is great. I think we have a wonderful organization, and I believe unity and cohesiveness within our Division to try to make it the best is the thing we should aim for.

Chairman Smiley: Andy McDonald.

A. J. McDonald (Southwest Missouri State College): Gentlemen, I am not going to take much of your time. I would just like to try to get across to you the questions you are asking, when can you get a decision? You are the fellows who can see that it is presented so you can get action.

I am not so concerned about the championship idea. This is what I tried to get across to you in the report Let's don't lose ourselves, whether it is the conference or any place else. There is only one who can do that. If you are good enough, that answers it.

What I am trying to say to you about these regionals and these

national events is it is wonderful experience that you have of meeting people from other sections of the country. Get in and get active.

On the regional level or anywhere else, you people volunteer your service. Get in on it. You can get any action you want. The Committee has to depend upon your getting that information to it.

Look how it is growing! We have a job. It can be done. Just get more people to work at it.

Chairman Smiley: Thank you, Andy.

This happens to be my terminal year on the College Committee also, and I would like to thank you out there, together with our superior panel, for making this one of the best College Round Tables in my memory.

It has been a real pleasure to have served the College Division on the Committee for the last four years. I mean this genuinely. You are glad some of the pressure will be off, but you will miss this. How do you keep from missing it? We can still come back and take part in other ways, and each one of you can keep in touch with your regional member and keep in touch with the office. You can make this sort of contribution, in which you get the satisfaction on the regional level, on the national level, or wherever it may be.

Thank you very much for helping me make this a good meeting.

(The meeting adjourned at 12:10 p.m.)

BUSINESS SESSION

Wednesday Morning, January 13, 1965

THE BUSINESS SESSION of the Fifty-ninth annual Convention of the National Collegiate Athletic Association convened in the Williford Room of the Conrad Hilton Hotel at Chicago, Illinois, at 9:10 a.m., Robert F. Ray, president of the Association, presiding.

President Ray: Gentlemen, may we please be in order.

This is an admonition I would hope I would not have to repeat too often during the day, but I do hope, because of the long schedule that is before us and the number of votes that will have to be taken, the delegates will kindly remain seated and not form conversation groups at the back of the room and make it more difficult to tally votes.

Gentlemen, the first order of business this morning is the report of the Resolutions Committee. I will now call on Father Joyce of Notre Dame to present the report on behalf of the Committee.

11. REPORT OF THE MEMORIAL RESOLUTIONS COMMITTEE

Rev. Edmund P. Joyce (Notre Dame University): Gentlemen, the Memorial Resolutions Committee respectfully submits the following:

Be It Resolved, That the delegates to the Fifty-ninth Annual Convention give public expression of their esteem for the following men who for many years served the cause of education and inter-collegiate athletics with great distinction, and who have been called by Divine Providence from this life during the year 1964.

Ralph W. Aigler, University of Michigan
Thomas L. Blackburn, University of Dayton
Jack Blott, University of Michigan
George Thomas Bresnahan, University of Iowa
John L. Brickels, Miami University
Albert A. Brisotti, C. W. Post College
Thomas H. Carroll, George Washington University
Harold C. Carlson, University of Pittsburgh
Robert L. Davis, Colorado State University
Arthur C. Denney, Lawrence University
Clarence S. Edmundson, University of Washington
Earl S. Fullbrook, University of Nebraska
George Gauthier, Ohio Wesleyan University
John Boyd Gibbs, University of Tennessee
General Douglass Greene, Drexel Institute
Henry G. Harmon, Drake University
Lawrence Haskell, University of Oklahoma
Henry Hatch, University of Michigan
Thomas Heardon, St. Norbert's College
Leland Lingle, Southern Illinois University
Edwin Matthews, Southwest Missouri State College
John R. McNamara, Boston College
General Albert McClelland, Belmont Abbey College
John E. Miller, New York University
William J. Monilaw, Drake University

Edwin W. Olle, University of Texas
Carl E. Owen, Northwestern University
James T. Penney, University of South Carolina
Don Pierce, University of Kansas
John Schultz, United States Naval Academy
Edwin R. Snavelly, DePauw University
A. Barr Snively, University of New Hampshire
Clarence W. Spears, University of Maryland
Fred D. Tootell, University of Rhode Island
Joseph Verducci, San Francisco State College
James S. Water, Rice University
Robert Woodworth, Purdue University.

Be It Further Resolved, That the bereaved families of these men be notified of our expression of esteem and gratitude and that our condolences be conveyed to them.

Mr. Chairman, we present this resolution.

President Ray: Will all who wish to give assent to this resolution please rise for a moment of silence.

(The audience rose and stood for one moment in silent tribute to the departed members.)

The resolution is unanimously approved.

We will now call for a report of the Television Committee. Paul Brechler will present the report.

Is Mr. Brechler here? We will hear the report of the Television Committee following the report of the College Professional Relations Committee. Mr. James Corbett.

12. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON COLLEGE-PROFESSIONAL RELATIONS

James J. Corbett (Louisiana State University): Gentlemen, this is the report of the NCAA Committee on College-Professional Relations, the committee consisting of Dave Nelson of Delaware, Leonard Casanova of Oregon, Walter Byers, NCAA executive director, and me.

Your Committee, reflecting what we know to be the feeling of this Association's membership, has been deeply concerned by the premature signings of undergraduate student-athletes to professional football contracts. Premature signings, in themselves, are to be deplored. What makes the present situation even more intolerable are these factors:

- A. The signings have taken place in contradiction to the repeated assurances of professional football that this very thing would not be done.
- B. The signings have been held in secrecy causing grave problems for college football. The minimum amount of decency would require public disclosure by professional football.
- C. Professional football in some instances has tried to place the blame for this violation of integrity and good conduct on the student-athlete involved. Admittedly, the student-athlete stands condemned but it is ironical for professional football to attempt to shift the blame when its representatives have used the device of undated contracts to convince the prospect that his eligibility will not be in jeopardy.

The National Collegiate Athletic Association and the individual

member institutions of this Association can do no less than employ every resource available to guard against any future encroachment by professional football upon the integrity of our intercollegiate programs. These resources must be brought to bear to assure that those engaged in the conduct of professional football are restrained from any repetition of these practices which unfortunately seem to have become prevalent.

Therefore, we seek and ask that:

- (1) Public opinion, which already has demonstrated revulsion to these incidents, continues its condemnation of premature signing of college student-athletes. We must continue to merit this support by a consistent demonstration of our sincere purposes.
- (2) Direct communication with the professional football leagues be maintained since this is vital for the protection of the interests of the colleges as well as the professionals.
- (3) Any contact by professional interest with a student-athlete of a member institution first shall be through the athletic director or head football coach of that institution. There are many other procedures in this area which should be formalized immediately by common agreement among the parties involved. In addition, assurance of an acceptable policy of restraint on the part of professional football must contain a means of providing timely notification to the respective institution of the signing of a professional contract by any college student.
- (4) The drafts of the respective football leagues be held after the last post-season football contest certified by the NCAA Extra Events Committee for the particular season and that only those players be drafted whose collegiate eligibility in the sport has been exhausted.
- (5) Regardless, each league should insist that no member club under any circumstance at any time in the future shall be permitted to sign a college player before the end of the college season which concludes his eligibility, including post-season events in which he may have competed.

Now, we emphasize that this outrage must be purged within our own ranks. It is being said that further revelations that players have competed ineligibly may cause embarrassment to our own people.

Painful as it may be, let the record be cleared by our seeking out all information and revelations.

Let us challenge all who have knowledge—specifically those in professional football—to come forward with any information indicating involvement of collegiate administrative or coaching personnel.

And, if there be staff members of our collegiate institutions who have abetted these acts by cooperation with professional sports talent scouting for material reward, let us deal forthrightly with this reprehensible practice without delay.

This Committee, therefore, urgently asks:

- (a) That anyone having information regarding such violations—be it from collegiate or professional source—place such information in the hands of those responsible for NCAA enforcement.
- (b) That the enforcement machinery of this Association be brought to bear in developing evidence of any violations of NCAA rules.
- (c) That the administration of any member institution whose em-

ployee is found guilty of misconduct in this area initiate immediate and forceful disciplinary action.

- (d) Vigorous implementation by the American Football Coaches Association of its Code of Ethics be carried out to discipline and censure its members who engage for personal gain or for other purpose in cooperation with professional football interests contrary to the interests of intercollegiate athletics.

And that inclusion of the above be given consideration by enactment of the NCAA as part of the By-laws or Constitution of the Association.

- (6) Finally, we ask that within 30 days of this meeting each professional league provide full assurance to the NCAA of their compliance with the foregoing policies.

I move the adoption of this report.

(The motion was seconded and approved.)

President Ray: There has been prepared, in accordance with the assumption that this report might be approved, a resolution by the Council. I will ask the Voting Committee, please, to distribute the resolution.

Council Resolution

Willis J. Stetson (Swarthmore College): Mr. President and Gentlemen: You have in your hands a resolution prepared by the Council. I will read that resolution, if you will follow, please.

Be It Resolved, That the 59th Annual NCAA Convention approve this report (Committee on College-Professional Relations) and upon approval by a two-thirds vote of the membership voting in a mail referendum, it shall be the law of this Association that a staff member's violation of Article 3, Section 6, (b), of the NCAA Constitution shall be considered a violation of the conditions and obligations of institutional membership (Article 4, Section 2, NCAA Constitution) and subject the institution to the regular enforcement procedures of the Association, it being understood that this action shall stand until the next annual Convention when it is intended to replace this provision in the permanent legislation of the Association.

Mr. President, I move the adoption of this resolution.

President Ray: Is there a second to the motion? (The motion was seconded.)

Is there discussion? I would like to make a comment here concerning the parliamentary procedure in which we are engaged. On page 12 of the Convention Bulletin, at the back, you will find procedure concerning resolutions. In the case of legislation that has not been circulated in advance it is possible for a Convention to enact legislation through a resolution process. If this resolution is approved by a simple majority—that is, approval of the question now before you—another motion will be in order to carry out the provision calling for a mail vote of the membership. If this is approved by a simple majority, the resolution will then be sent to all member institutions of the Association and mail referendum conducted. If by a two-thirds vote the resolution is approved by the membership, then it is binding and in force and effect at the time

specified by the resolution—that is, until the next Convention.

Are you ready for the question on the motion now to approve the resolution? (The motion was approved.)

I will now entertain a motion that in order that the provisions of the resolution may be carried out, it be submitted to the membership by mail referendum. (The motion was made, seconded and approved.)

13. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON SPORTS INJURIES AND SAFETY

Is the Committee on Sports Injuries and Safety prepared to report? Frank Carver of Pittsburgh.

Frank Carver (University of Pittsburgh): Mr. President and Gentlemen: Some of you may recall that at the annual meeting in 1960 and again in 1962 you received a brief summary on football injuries in our colleges and universities. The data reported was gathered from a wide distribution of colleges and universities with the wholehearted and sincere cooperation of trainers and doctors.

Careful daily records keeping by the trainers and team physicians in each cooperating school for each injury demanded a lot of time out of each busy day during the season, and we are grateful to these men.

Using the exact same pattern in our questionnaire in 1964, we find once again the injury data for the three studies remarkably similar. In fact, the data is so similar that a clear pattern of injury incidence and nature of injury has emerged.

Although time has not permitted us the luxury and leisure of a careful study, as the season has just closed and we received our last report on December 16, the similarity of these findings is most interesting.

It is most important, however, for us to remember that, as interested as all of us are in finding ways and means and methods of reducing the incidence of injury in football, we must continue to be equally suspicious of a statistical treatment of this problem because of the subjective nature of any conclusions that may evolve from the data so compiled.

The consistency of the following patterns, however, may again be of real interest to you. Naturally, time does not permit other than a quick summary. A final report will be available as soon as the story can be written.

The Resume

1. Along with other pertinent information we asked only for reports on the neck, head and face; the shoulder girdle; the pelvic region, and the lower extremities. We were not seeking a complete report on the everyday bumps and everyday bruises.

2. In 1958-59, 38 colleges and universities cooperated in collecting the data. In 1962, 48 colleges and universities cooperated and in 1964, 43 colleges and universities.

3. The total number of injuries reported by the 38 institutions in 1958-59 totaled 1368 or about an average of 36 per school.

The total injuries reported in 1962 by 48 institutions numbered 1094 or about 23 injuries per school.

The total injuries reported in 1964 by 43 schools numbered 1161 or about 27 injuries per school.

So it has been fairly consistent.

4. Injury Incident by Class Rank

Not a great difference.

	1958-59	1962	1964
Sophomores	36%	36%	34%
Juniors	31%	33%	33%
Seniors	28%	28%	32%

There is some idea that experience might be a factor in the upper classes.

5. Week of Practice in Which Most Injuries Occurred

	1958-59	1962	1964
First Week	17%	21%	18%
Second Week	16%	18%	17%
Third Week	11%	8%	9%
	44%	47%	44%

From the third week on down to the end of the season the injury incidence in all cases recedes to 8 per cent in the fourth week on down to 1 per cent in the fourteenth and fifteenth week of football.

The fact that these averages of all injuries reported, spanning a period of seven years, are so high for the first three weeks of practice seems to emphasize the need for longer conditioning periods before hard hitting starts on an all year long program of conditioning.

With most teams playing a ten-game schedule and no breathers, time is an important factor. Teams have to be ready to play a game and have to be brought to quick physical condition irrespective of the gamble on injuries.

The least the rule-makers can do is to make sure that all teams have the same amount of time to get ready for the first game.

6. Time of Injury Within Game

Incidence of Injury by Quarters	1958	1962	1964
First Quarter	12%	13%	17%
Second Quarter	33%	34%	31%
Third Quarter	36%	27%	33%
Fourth Quarter	19%	25%	19%

And again, this seemed to indicate we need better warm-up between halves.

7. The ends, tackles, guards and halfbacks are more subject to injury, while the quarterbacks, centers, fullbacks, linebackers and safety men are least susceptible. This has been very consistent in all three studies.

8. As to how these people were injured, whether by game or scrimmage or fundamental drills:

How Injured	1958-59	1962	1964
Game	46%	45%	45%
Scrimmage	41%	42%	37%
Fundamentals	13%	14%	19%

It matters not whether playing on offense or defense. Injuries are consistently evenly divided, almost on the nose, 50/50. (1958-49 to 51; 1962, 48 to 52; 1964, 50 to 50.)

Whether blocking or being blocked, tackling or being tackled, injuries in each instance are remarkably consistent and equal. The "pile up" is close behind as a culprit.

9. Locations of Injury on the Body

The knee and ankle lead the parade of all the injuries that occur and are reported. Naturally, everyone connected with football is aware of this fact.

Approximately 40 per cent of all injuries reported occur to these two areas with the number rather equally divided percentage-wise, but with the knee always slightly in the lead.

Interested orthopedic specialists insist the biggest culprit in threatening this weakest of joints, the knee, as well as the ankle, is the cleat. They further state these joints can be strengthened through exercise and recommend keeping on the toes at all times and keeping the feet moving.

10. The shoulder and neck are in third place in all three studies with the clavicular joint being most frequently injured.

11. The head and face rank next in all reports and the pelvic area at the bottom. However, there is a 10 per cent increase in injury to the head. Could this be a result of the teaching of leading with the head in blocking and tackling? Place in rank of frequency naturally does not indicate lack of a serious nature, and a blow on the crest of the ilium can be as incapacitating as a badly sprained ankle, as we all know.

One of the most encouraging aspects of this study is the result from the apparent increase in the every-day use (some places mandatory) of the mouthpiece.

Of the teeth lost the results of all reported injuries to teeth look like this:

	1962	1964
½ tooth lost	27%	2%
1 tooth lost	33%	2%
2 teeth lost	13%	0%
3 or more teeth lost	26%	1%

59 per cent of the reporting 43 institutions indicate the mouth protectors are now worn at all times.

Gentlemen, this has been a very brief summary of the data collected and studied by your committee.

Now a few observations or comments and suggestions.

1. Football is the type of contact sport in which injuries are expected. It is our hope, however, that the incidence of injuries may continually be reduced in the future.

2. Nowhere in our data do we find a potent finger of blame pointed at equipment. On the contrary, the equipment manufacturers have been complimented many times on their continuing efforts in research in introducing the finest in protection for the athlete in football. The improvement in the types of face masks on the present helmet is a prime example of the continuing efforts to meet all criticism.

3. We are most pleased to note that our Committee along with many others have for some time strongly recommended the use of a mouthpiece in both practice and games.

Our early report in 1958-59 indicated that only 7 per cent of the respondents used the mouthpiece while in 1962, 52 per cent of the respondents were then using this piece of equipment. Presently, our 1964 data indicates that 59 per cent of the participating insti-

tutions use the mouthpiece at all times with a dramatic reduction in injuries to the teeth.

4. Although debate still continues in some quarters concerning the plastic helmet and its attached face guard, the American Medical Association tells us that we have, in the plastic helmet, the finest protection of the head yet devised.

However, with this protection of the face and head and its consequent psychological elimination of fear of injury in this area of the body, a new element is fast appearing—spearing and goring (for lack of a better term)—leading with the head in all blocking and tackling.

The results of our report of 1958-59 indicate that of all cuts, abrasions, contusions, broken bones of face, nose and jaw that were reported 58 per cent occurred to the head and face; in 1962, 68 per cent; and in 1964, 79 per cent. I think this is a very important item of the report. This fact could hold dangerous consequences. Why have the deaths in high school football risen so dramatically in 1964? These coaches follow the lead of our colleges in teaching fundamentals.

5. With a last remark concerning equipment, our Committee once again strongly stresses and recommends that coaches and all those responsible for equipment along with the trainers and doctors continue to place increasing emphasis on the proper fit and proper wearing of equipment; that all equipment be checked frequently by those responsible to see that it continues to fit and is worn properly; and finally, that research by all interested parties be continued in improving the effectiveness of protective equipment of all types.

6. In developing preventive measures in trying to reduce the incidence of injuries, we must remember, however, that we are dealing with a human body of many moving parts and the equipment, properly fitted, properly worn and constantly checked, is only a small part in the reduction of injuries in this great game.

Our present way of life does not tend to strengthen the moving parts of our body. Your Committee continues to emphasize the necessity of developing and using a well-designed program of resistant exercises. These programs should be designed to increase the size and strength of the musculature of the neck and shoulder as well as the joints of the knee and ankle. These programs must be designed on a 12-month basis of usage, under supervision and certainly within the framework of the rules and regulations of the NCAA.

Your Committee is conscious that many programs of this nature have been established and are successful. We urge those of you who do not have such programs to consider seriously getting one initiated at your institution.

7. As a further preventive measure we must continue to emphasize to those people in charge of officials that they, the officials, must recognize and call as frequently as it occurs any infractions of the rules that contain a threat of injury to the men playing the game. Pursuit is taught thoroughly by all coaches. Officials must protect against unnecessary piling on after ball is dead.

8. Finally, and one of the most important of our recommendations is for people in our organization to initiate, with the help

of local and county A.M.A. organizations, clinics for the purpose of education to players, coaches and trainers in the prevention, treatment and rehabilitation of all injuries.

Your Committee recommends that each of you not doing so now send your trainer and/or doctor to the National Trainers Association meetings for the latest in protection, treatment and rehabilitation of your athletes. Gentlemen, I regret the limitation of time at this moment to delve more deeply into our findings. However, I would like to leave this silhouette or image, as it seems to emerge from our data, with you:

First, over a period of seven years of study, due to reasons we can only assume, the incidence of injury is being slightly reduced.

Second, the area of the body subject to injury and the frequency of occurrences to each area remains statistically almost identical.

Thank you for your time and your patience.

Mr. President, I move the acceptance of this report. (The motion was seconded and approved.)

President Ray: I will now call on Mr. Hass of the University of Chicago for the report of the Insurance Committee.

14. REPORT OF THE INSURANCE COMMITTEE

Walter L. Hass (University of Chicago): Rather than take time this morning to give the report of our own Insurance Committee, we have Mr. Frank Broyles, football coach of the University of Arkansas, a member of the Football Coaches Board of Trustees who has been doing some work on a problem with the American Football Coaches Association. The Association has asked the time this morning to give to you gentlemen, and I am allotting Mr. Broyles my few minutes.

Frank Broyles (University of Arkansas): Thank you very much, Walter. I deeply appreciate the opportunity to be here for just a minute this morning, representing the Football Coaches of America. The trustees have asked that we ask for this time to brief you on something that is very important, we think, to the welfare of the football coaches.

A few years ago the American Football Coaches were concerned with the welfare of the coaching profession and undertook a study to see what would help strengthen and enhance the coaching profession. The first need we came across was the need for a retirement plan for coaches a little bit different and a little bit unusual from the average faculty representative or the average faculty man at your school.

We feel that the football coach has a little bit different situation than the faculty man for this reason:

1. He is not protected in most instances by seniority.
2. He does not have a very strong organization, as you gentlemen do, that protects you against any loss of job or employment.
3. We feel that the assistant coaches in these institutions remain assistant coaches unless they move to another institution, whereas the faculty man advances in his profession and therefore in most cases remains in the same institution for a longer period of time.
4. The American Football Coaches Association, in the study, has shown that football coaches very seldom are active after the age

of 55, where faculty people most of the time are very active in their teaching after the age of 55.

To try to encourage coaches to stay in the profession, to protect their future, to attract the outstanding young men, the graduates from our institutions, the student-athletes, to encourage them to go into coaching, we feel it is very important that we have a retirement plan that will meet the needs of the football coach or any athletic member in the institution.

These mechanics have been worked out. Your coach is familiar with it, and I am here this morning not to tell you about the plan but to encourage you to support this with your coach as he presents it to the business managers and the other people of your institution.

The big problem that we have as far as coaches has been that we move from school to school and lose our retirement. Every coach in America has been affected by this. We estimate that an average coach moves from school to school an average of four times before he finally settles in a school. Invariably he loses his retirement and starts over, and at age 50 or 55 he becomes a burden to his institution. You have a sense of responsibility to him, so many times you create a job for him, get him out of coaching.

We hope to have the retirement at age 55, so that we can relieve the schools of this burden, and when the coach loses his usefulness he can step out gracefully.

The big problem we have is that this plan does allow us to have a portable insurance plan. We have our own company that we have formed. We have taken this to the NCAA Insurance Committee, to the NCAA Council, and they have encouraged us and believe that this will enhance the coaching profession.

I am here this morning to ask you to study and look into the needs that coaches have that are very different from those of the faculty men. We are not asking for any more money. We are just asking that we have our own company, the same amount of contribution by the faculty man, the same amount by the school, but directed to a company that will allow the coach to take it with him if he wants to get out of coaching, which many of us are asked to do. Then we can continue paying our retirement and we don't have to lose something that we have contributed to over a period of time.

Gentlemen, I close with this: We feel that this is most urgent to enhance and encourage the student-athletes who are graduating to come into coaching and remain in coaching and continue the profession that our athletic programs are developing for our students. Thank you very much.

Mr. Hass: Thank you, Frank, for those remarks. I know they were well received.

Mr. President, I would like to move that Mr. Broyles' remarks be received at this time as the report from the Insurance Committee. (The motion was seconded and approved.)

President Ray: Now, I would like to call on the NCAA TV Committee. May I ask Mr. Bushnell to present the report?

15. REPORT OF THE TELEVISION COMMITTEE

Asa S. Bushnell (Eastern College Athletic Conference): Mr. President and Gentlemen, Paul Brechler, the Chairman, has been delayed, so in his behalf I will report to you that the printed report of the committee has been made available. It will be distributed now to those of you who did not receive copies yesterday or the day before.

This is the 59th edition of the report and has some minor errors in it. Some parts of the tabulation have been found to be incorrect at our final meeting.

Obviously, I do not wish to incur the unpopularity that would result from reading the report to you, so I will suggest that when you have an opportunity you digest the contents of the booklet.

I would like to suggest that you turn to page 44, V, the section headed, Conclusions and Recommendations. I would like to read the recommendations of the 1964 Television Committee of the NCAA.

(a) That the policy of controlled and limited television of college football games be maintained indefinitely as the means of preventing mortal damage to the sport.

(b) That major emphasis be continually placed upon the components of the TV Plan which are designed to preserve intercollegiate football, but with increased efforts being made to derive promotional benefits from the college football TV program and from television in general.

(c) That an earnest effort be undertaken to make the NCAA football TV series even more attractive to potential viewers, provided this can be done without material sacrifice of the protective features of the Television Plan incorporated therein to block attendance's loss and indeed to encourage its increase.

(d) That, with the present TV Plan and present network contract continuing through 1965, the Association, assembled in Chicago for its 59th Annual Convention, adopt the following resolution.

Now, the resolution has been changed slightly to provide for the next plan to cover two, three or four years, rather than just two, at the option of the new committee which will be appointed by the Council for 1965. I would like to have you note the changes where they have been made.

Be It Resolved that since the member institutions of the NCAA desire to continue a reasonable television program for the preservation of the game of football with its manifest advantages for the participating colleges, by agreement consummated by the members of the NCAA:

1. There shall be a national program for from two to four years, beginning with the 1965 football season, to be directed by a Television Committee appointed by the Council of the NCAA.

You will notice that is changed. The rest of the changes are rather minor.

2. That said Committee shall formulate a television plan for such period in accordance with the spirit and purposes

of the TV program fostered for the previous fourteen years by the NCAA.

3. That such television plan shall be submitted to the Association for consideration and action prior to October 1, 1965.

4. That the Television Committee shall faithfully endeavor to include in such plan provisions designed to use television facilities for the further advancement of intercollegiate football as a great participant and spectator sport;

5. That the Television Committee shall devote itself earnestly to study for possible inclusion in the plan of measures calculated to bring to the member colleges maximum benefits, both of protection and of participation in the program and its proceeds;

6. That the next plan as devised by the Committee shall go into effect only if and when approved by the membership by a two-thirds majority of those engaging in the vote;

7. That no member institutions of the NCAA shall make or extend any arrangements whatsoever for any form of television of college football games subsequent to the 1965 season until the adoption of the approved plan, and then only in conformity with the plan and for the period which it embraces.

8. That when and if approval is given to the next plan the Committee shall proceed immediately to undertake negotiations looking toward satisfactory contractual agreements for the award of televising rights involved and the discharge of all rights and obligations entailed.

I move, sir, the acceptance of the report and the adoption of the resolution. (The motion was seconded.)

President Ray: It has been moved and seconded that the report be adopted and the resolution be adopted. Is there discussion? Any question or comment?

Leo A. Harris (University of Oregon): I should like to ask Mr. Bushnell what, if any, progress has been made or discussion on having some sort of protection from the encroachment of the promotion of professional football in telecast, not only of regular games but also of post-season games which are approved by the NCAA. I noticed a lot of that this year.

Mr. Bushnell: There is protection by law as far as the Saturday games are concerned. There is no protection at the present time on post-season games. We are conscious of the need for improvement in that area, even though the post-season games do not fall within the purview of the Television Committee. I think we are conscious of the problem and are endeavoring to find a solution. I have nothing more specific than that, Leo, to report at this time.

Mr. Harris: Thank you very much.

President Ray: Is there further discussion? Are you ready for the question? All in favor signify by saying "aye"; those opposed. The report is approved without objection.

You will find in your Convention Bulletin the reports of other committees, starting on page 63 and continuing through page 82. I will now entertain a motion that these reports be accepted and approved. (The motion was made, seconded and approved.)

16. PROPOSED AMENDMENTS AND RESOLUTIONS

We are now at that point on our agenda where we are ready to consider proposed amendments. I would like to ask you to turn to page 138 for the first item, and I will recognize Mr. Sneed of the Big Eight Conference.

Term of Financial Aid Awards

Earl Sneed (University of Oklahoma): May I ask, Mr. President, that before I begin my presentation the proposed amendment to this amendment be circulated by the Voting Committee? I think I can speak easier then. It is No. 2.

First, I move the adoption of the amendment to Article 3, Section 4, which appears on page 138 of the Convention Bulletin. (The motion was seconded.)

Gentlemen, I shall first speak to the point of why this is good legislation, and then I shall talk specifically about the legislation and the amendment.

In 1952 the NCAA abandoned the so-called Sanity Code and adopted as a principle the concept of financial aid to athletes, when and if aid was administered by a member institution.

In the 13 years which have followed we have enumerated the details of our financial grants-in-aid. For example, we say that a student may be given the amount of aid which is in accord with common accepted educational expenses, and then we further go on and detail this concept through a series of Official Interpretations.

May I point out to you that we specified what kind of aid we can give by saying that you may give a person room, board, books, tuition, fees. We even say that he may receive an allowance of not to exceed \$15 per month. Then we specify how the aid shall be administered.

I quote verbatim from our regulation:

Financial aid awarded by an institution to a student-athlete should conform to the rules and regulations of the awarding institution.

This is contained in the Official Interpretation 2 on page 14. Then we talk further:

A scholarship is administered by an institution if the institution, through its regular committees or other agencies for awarding scholarships to the students, generally has the final determination of the student-athlete who is to receive the award, and the amount or value of the award he is to receive.

Now, in addition to doing all that, over on page 19 you will find further Official Interpretations concerning financial aid to student-athletes. Not only do we say how much, what kind, and how it shall be administered, but we likewise prohibit gradation or cancellation of aid during the period of its award.

For example, as you will see there, again referring to page 14, you cannot cancel, change or diminish the amount of aid during the period for which it is given because of a student's failure to progress in his athletic program, nor can you take it from him because he is injured, nor can you take it from him because of a de-

cision not to participate. All of this, mind you, during the period of the award.

Further, and in addition to all the above, we have gone into such specifying details of saying that tutoring and medical and death insurance is not considered to be within this financial aid top or limit. You can buy a travel uniform, but you can give only a certain amount of travel expense money. Cash payments may be made to those who live off campus and who do not live in university housing. You cannot pay processing or tutoring fees for those not yet admitted. You cannot pay travel home during vacation. You cannot give extra benefits, such as special discounts for purchases and so on.

We carefully limit job income and say you can work during Christmas but you cannot work during term time.

Despite all of the above, all the specificity, if I may use that legal term, despite all that, we no place say how long may a financial grant be given.

Well, under the rules as presently written, we have what we term the ten-semester rule, so a student can be eligible for ten semesters or five academic years, so he could have a scholarship grant initially for five years.

Then most of us have a hardship rule which would give a man a sixth or seventh year conceivably. So while most of us talk in terms of a four-year grant-in-aid versus a one-year grant it could be legal that a seven-year grant-in-aid be given to this person initially.

Now, we do have a minimum, because in our Official Interpretation at the top of page 14 you will see the financial aid may be awarded to any student-athlete, for any term or session, including the summer session, but we have nothing as to the maximum.

Now, I suggest to you that by failing to indicate the maximum we violate three principles of integrity, honesty, and sound academic principles.

Three violations. All right. What are they?

First, our present rules in regard to financial aid to athletes are completely contrary to all other scholarships and grants-in-aid which we as teachers of the young have in our school. Do any of you have any thought of scholarship aid which may be awarded initially to a student for four years, with no chance of having that cancelled, except perhaps in the athletic field for misconduct?

We don't do that, gentlemen. We give scholarships and grants to our students conditioned upon the showing of an evidence of interest and ability in the field. We don't give scholarships for math or science or whatnot and say, "This is yours, my fine young man, for four years. Whether you show interest or not is of no consequence to us. Just keep yourself barely eligible. God bless you, my son." We don't do that, you see.

Now, that is the first point, that we want to do this in accord with our other type of award.

Now, my second point. Because we do not in this Association stress or limit the duration, it leads to subterfuge. I don't know about you gentlemen, but lately, and especially since the signing of the boys prematurely to the professional contracts, I have been rubbed a little raw by press and other notices that we, who are engaged in the teaching of youth, are leading them astray. I would

suggest that we be forthright in what we do. I submit because we don't have a time limit we engaged in subterfuge.

Let me turn to my own conference, first, because we are a conference, the Big Eight, which has a one-year limitation. We believe in a one-year limitation because we think our scholarship programs for athletes should be the same as for our other students, but we play and engage in football on a competitive basis. We are in a highly competitive area of recruiting, so we must compete with those who can offer a four or five or six year scholarship. So what do we do? We have a letter. We authorize our head coach or athletic director to give to the student or his parents this letter:

"Your grant will consist of—and we outline the period. I assure you that I will recommend to the Scholarship Committee that your award be renewed each year for a period of four years, provided you remain eligible, make an honest effort in athletics, and conduct yourself in accordance with university regulations. If at any time you should receive an injury during supervised conduct of your sport which would make it inadvisable for you to continue in athletics, your award will be continued as long as you are otherwise eligible for competition. We do ask injured players to assist with the sports program in some way to the extent of normal practice time."

That is what we do. We have a one-year award. We give the letter. It has always bothered me.

Now, let's consider the other side. What about the four-year award? I make no outright allegations, and I am not going to talk wildly because everyone here is my friend, and I love you all. But in the official records of the NCAA—and I am a member of the Council—you will find an instance of last year in which these facts were brought to the Council.

A school had awarded four-year grants-in-aid to the football players, and then created a spring physical fitness conditioning program, to which all those who were going out for football the following fall must report. Some of the lads did not enjoy this physical fitness program, so an assistant coach went to 27 of them, and these young men signed a mimeographed form voluntarily relinquishing the balance of their grant-in-aid.

So, gentlemen, I submit to you that the present system, whether it be a one-year grant or a four-year grant, is not as open and honest and forthright as it should be and it could be, if we would face this thing honestly.

Ask the Infractions Committee. Ask them how many times they have been faced with this problem of gradation or cancellation because a student does not choose to participate.

My third reason for urging this limitation to one year is what happens. I haven't had much experience because we have a one-year scholarship. When I was a young representative ten years ago, President Cross called me to his office, and Bud Wilkinson was there. He said, "Earl, there is a lawyer in Seminole, Oklahoma, who is going to sue the university because a lad has in his hands a letter in which we said we would give him four years of scholarship. This lad doesn't want to play football. He doesn't like football, and they are going to sue. What shall we do?"

I am a lawyer, but I don't quibble about instant contract and so

on. I say as an institution of integrity we must abide, and so for four years that lad received room, books, tuition, at the University of Oklahoma.

This doesn't happen often because I know as well as you do that our kids are good. Most of them are honest and fair. But it happened once. It has always bothered me that we in education would create a situation where a youngster can have a lot in return for nothing.

Now, I think you will say, "Sneed, if this is such a good program, who opposes it?"

Well, I have formidable opposition, or we do, and I think really to get the two-thirds vote on this, this morning would be something of a miracle. But let me tell you of one phase of opposition, and that comes from some portions of the press. In *Sports Illustrated*, of January 11, is this story on Scorecard. Perhaps some of you have seen the "Bowlderdash."

"The National Collegiate Athletic Association, so appalled at the in-season signing of college football players by professional football teams, surely must be aware that this has been going on for years—and for good fiscal reasons. A player offered a big bonus and high salary knows if he collects both in the same year he will pay a far higher income tax than if he takes the bonus one year and the salary the next. As for the ethics of it all, what is there in college recruiting practices that would persuade a young man in letting himself be recruited into the pros prematurely. He is violating the spirit of the prevailing amateur code? Where was he first subjected to heavy recruiting pressure involving financial deals? In high school, that's where.

"Now, high on the order of business at the NCAA convention in Chicago is an amendment to the rules governing financial arrangements with athletes—in a word, pay for playing football. If approved, the four-year free ride for the student-athlete would be dead.

"Financial aid"—and then it goes on to quote the amendment which is before you.

And then it ends up this way:

"And provided he is good enough to make the football team—cut the mustard, as the coaches say—or he does not mash a knee in his first year or does not get so interested in studies he sloughs off practice in favor of lab."

That is part of the opposition. Another part of the opposition comes from my very good friends and colleagues on the NCAA Council. I presented this to the Council at our meeting in New York, and I was able to present it at one of the last sessions, because of the way the ball bounced the day following the election. My motion for Council sponsorship was defeated—four for, seven against.

Now, my opposition is one of my dearest and good friends. My most vocal opposition, my most articulate opposition, my most effective opposition is Walter Byers, and this I think is why I am taking such delight in doing this, this morning, because I think this is the essence of democracy. If people present their positions then you can decide.

Walter is a very articulate person, and Walter, I know, during the last three years has been rubbed raw by this AAU-NCAA business,

and I don't blame him. I am right with him. More power to him—Go, Go, Go.

Walter said, "Earl, what you sponsor is a trial, and the AAU will really blast it."

Well, I say to you, Walter sent me the material which enables me to say to you that the AAU has already blasted it. Here is a story about how the AAU says that we professionalize players, and here are Walter's own words: "AAU frequently has disparaged college scholarship and grant-in-aid systems."

So I say to you, if we are presently being called names, it doesn't make a lot of difference if they put this in front of it. As far as I am concerned, the die is cast. Let's get rid of it. I don't think we are any more pure or any less evil because we have a four-year scholarship as opposed to a one-year scholarship.

Now, I am talking about the trial. I have pinpointed my motion. Walter Byers, God bless him, is the finest newspaper man I know, and a great person.

Now, let's talk about this trial business. I have answers to that.

In the first place, competition in this area prevents the trial. The Big Ten has been using this system a long time. So have we. If a lad or his parents know or are led to believe that an institution has a ruthless trial system—in other words, they give you a one-year scholarship and if you don't throw as well or run as fast as someone else they cut you off—don't think those kids are coming to your school. This is a highly competitive business, and they won't come. So the competition itself avoids a trial.

Let me ask you this about the trial. Do we not now have legal try-outs in our athletic system? The legal try-out, not the assembling of the high school students to see how they run. But in all our institutions I think we admit people, and then we say to them, "If you do well, if you show you can compete, we will give you a grant-in-aid." I think that happens. I know it happens mostly in wrestling and swimming. It probably happens in football and basketball.

Furthermore, do we not have trials in all other areas of academic life? How many of you here, for instance, have received tenure without some period of trial? So we all are in this area.

Now, what about the lad who wants to stay out and is cut off? That doesn't happen. I have been with this thing a long, long time, and I think I can say to you that the lad who is honest, the lad who wants to stay, the coaches aren't going to be just ruthless and cut him off. They are teachers, just as we are.

What about the injured? This is a matter of institutional integrity. We told you what we do in the beginning. We tell the lads, a gentlemen's agreement, "If you are hurt you stay on; you must do some work for us, you must help us, but we are not going to abandon you because you mash a knee or some such thing as that."

Now, I have an amendment which does not go really to the essence of it, but as I understand, Mr. President, I should now move the amendment, and then may I speak just a word, not too long, to the amendment?

I move that the proposal be amended as shown on the sheet. The wording which is stricken will be removed. The wording which is underlined will be added.

I move the amendment to the proposal. (The motion was seconded.)

President Ray: It has been moved and seconded that in the circulated amendment the term "lesser period" be stricken and the period therefor, "semester or quarter," in section (d), and the word "of" be stricken in the fourth line of section (e) and the word "and" inserted in lieu thereof.

Mr. Sneed: The duration is one academic year or a semester or quarter. We have stricken the words "lesser period" because some thought that might be two weeks and so on. It is not that. While the normal term is one year, some institutions, give one year and put it back to a semester and then review it. Also it gives you a chance to make an award after the year's start.

What about the freshman who comes in, and you say, just give him one semester and if he doesn't prove out you cut him off? Here again, gentlemen, be realistic. The competition is such, if you just gave one semester and the school with which you compete gave a full year, you are in a competitive problem.

Then the renewal provisions. There was a typographical error, and that is the reason for the change in that. Note that he must comply with all the regulations before it is renewable. We suggest this is good. It is an annual check at least on the type of person we are using in our program.

Lastly, the reasons for cancellations are specified. Keep in mind the basic ones are already mentioned in NCAA legislation. This spells it out, this conduct that should be determined by the committee making the award.

The effective date has been added because some have told us that they have already recruited this year for the freshmen coming in on September next year on the basis of the four-year scholarship. So the effective date then would make it apply to the incoming group of freshmen in the year 1966.

In closing, I would ask those of you who do not believe in athletic scholarships to remember that we have them, and therefore I think that we should do all that we can to make them open and honest and forthright.

President Ray: I should have noted that the last paragraph on the blue sheet you received should have been underlined in this Constitution, an additional amendment.

Mr. Sneed, you include this in your motion?

Mr. Sneed: Yes.

President Ray: I do not know who the seconder was. Is there consent of the second? (Consent was given.)

All right. The proposition now before you is to amend the proposed constitutional amendment. The proposed amendment to the amendment, having been received by one o'clock by the Secretary, is in order. It requires a simple majority vote to approve the amendment to the proposed amendment. If approved, it will then require a two-thirds vote to adopt the proposition. Are you ready for the question on the amendment? (The motion was approved.)

The main proposition is now before you. Is there discussion of the proposition as amended?

You are amending the Constitution, gentlemen. It requires a two-thirds vote.

Jesse W. Mason (Georgia Institute of Technology): I would like to ask a question concerning this. You mentioned the fact that in the

Big Eight, in addition to their one-year offer, they submit a letter which in effect says that, well, it is almost a promise that the thing will be renewed under certain conditions.

Now, if this is passed, would it still be permissible, along with the one-year grant in aid, to offer a letter saying that it would be the intention to recommend its renewal provided or dependent upon good conduct, good academic performance, and things of this nature, rather than just saying that there would be no guarantee at all of anything? In other words, you wouldn't have to promise that you would renew it if he refused to come out for football or something? I certainly would think we ought to be able at least to say we wouldn't cut the man off because of injuries.

Mr. Sneed: Yes, sir. I think that would be permissible to do that, as I would see it.

I agree with you wholeheartedly.

Our letter, incidentally, has been carefully worked out and has the approval of the Infractions Committee.

Mr. Mason: I would like to have it understood in advance, because there have been cases of schools in the past who have gotten into trouble because of making promises to extend things beyond a certain deadline, if that would mean we couldn't promise to renew this scholarship—essentially a promise to renew this scholarship on the basis of good academic performance.

Mr. Sneed: I think you could make your promise to renew it upon such conditions as you set forth.

E. J. Knapp (Texas Western College): I am not quite as optimistic as you are, Earl, about the actions of all the institutions of our country. I have in mind two or our local boys who received grants-in-aid from a rather large school with very powerful football teams, then were not good enough there and came back to us. Each of them turned out to be a very desirable person. One is a local business man now. The other is going on for a Ph.D. degree. They are very, very good people.

It seems to me that if any institution declines to renew a grant-in-aid because of anything connected with athletics at all—that is, except for conduct—that this young man should be permitted to accept a grant-in-aid at a smaller school perhaps, and that all prohibitions against transfer in the NCAA rules should be waived. In other words, they boy would be free to accept a grant-in-aid at the second college and compete the very first year without any penalty for transfer.

Now, of course, we cannot speak for the conferences or the institutions as far as their rules are concerned. They can rule as they wish. But in NCAA rules, it might be a protection to a boy. As you know, some boys need money to go to school, and jobs are harder and harder to get. So it certainly would be very unfair to a young man if he had that experience.

I do not know that in the case of these young men the institution has declined to give them any extension of the scholarship, but I do know that they were not good enough to compete in those leagues and came to us. Thank you.

J. William Davis (Texas Technological College): Mr. Chairman, first, may I compliment my friend, Earl Sneed, on his eloquent interpretation this morning. It was great.

Mr. Sneed, before you leave the stage, I would like to ask—I guess one of my questions grows out of the fact that I don't think we allow Walter to speak on the floor.

Mr. Sneed: Oh, yes, we do!

Mr. Davis: Earl, your point No. 2, relating to subterfuge, worries me a good deal. I don't believe you have quite explained it to my satisfaction what position the letter would now have if this rule were passed.

What would be the position of an institution which wrote such a letter as you read, and under what circumstances would there be an infraction of this rule with regard to such a letter which in effect is promising a four-year scholarship?

Mr. Sneed: Well, I think, Bill, I would give the same answer I gave to the gentleman from Georgia Tech. The letter would be a statement of policy by the institution, that if you conduct yourself properly, if you continue to make an honest effort in athletics, if you abide by all the rules and regulations of our institution, then it is our policy to recommend that the scholarship be renewed.

My concept of subterfuge, Bill, was, as you know—you have talked about this so much and we engage in border warfare with you, God bless you—you have a four-year letter and we have a one-year letter, and so we use this to offset it. I just don't think it is quite right to do it, but we have done it, and we have the blessing of the NCAA to do it.

Mr. Davis: But you do still recommend that it be done. Is that right?

Mr. Sneed: That is a statement of policy, if the institution wants to do it. I am not recommending it. The question was posed to me: Would you still use it? I said, "Yes." I think an institution has a right to say the stated policy, to tell everybody, mothers and fathers and everybody, "We give you an award for one year, and if you do well, if you are honest with us, we will recommend renewal." I see nothing wrong with it, especially on the injury, Bill.

Mr. Davis: Now, may I ask one other question?

Mr. Sneed: Yes.

Mr. Davis: I don't believe that we quite have an analogy with other awards from the institution, other types of scholarships, because we have such a considerable amount of legislation devoted to athletics. I think there would be nothing that would prevent an institution from awarding a scholarship for four years. The point that worries me is that you are introducing a compulsory bit of legislation here that is going to govern all conferences, all institutions, and I am afraid that it would encourage tremendously the idea of subterfuge which you made. I wanted to emphasize that point, because of your very eloquent appeal here.

Jesse W. Mason (Georgia Institute of Technology): I would like to emphasize a point he just made. It is simply this: that there are lots of differences. Another difference in regard to the band scholarship is that the band scholarship does not prevent a man going out and playing in an orchestra for money or holding a union card, or anything of this kind. You cannot compare the athletic scholarship, which is restricted, with some of these other things. It isn't quite fair.

Mr. Sneed: I would be the first to grant there is a major difference

between, we will say, the young lady who has the band scholarship and the football player.

I say to you, if we are going to pay lip service to the principle of institutional control, sound academic principles, and if we are going to insist that these scholarships be given by the regularly constituted group that gives all others, they should be analogized with the other scholarships. That is all.

Lysle K. Butler (Oberlin College): I hoped, Mr. President, that the long discussions that we had in the previous afternoon for the district meetings would eliminate the necessity for continued discussion and presentation here. However, when only one side of presentations is to be made, I think inevitably you are going to get people who want to speak in opposition to the presentation.

I think many small colleges are not offering scholarships or grants-in-aid perhaps primarily, but the way the legislation is written it says, "no relationship whatsoever to the athletic ability." Here most schools would have to object and say if you acquire a boy applying for a scholarship on the basis of academic ability or need and he lists his outside activities, you can no longer say it does not take into account his athletic ability.

Therefore, I think until that definition of principles governing financial aid is changed, most of the small colleges will have to disapprove such a suggestion as is before us now, because we give most of our scholarships on a five-year basis and will probably continue to do so. We hope that you won't censure us because athletic ability is only a small item in the idea that they should get the scholarship.

Rev. Edmund P. Joyce (Notre Dame University): May I say, too, that I appreciate the eloquence with which Mr. Sneed presented this amendment, but at this time I am not particularly impressed with the logic. I will tell you why.

I think that to adopt this measure would be a very serious and unfortunate move backward in the administration of intercollegiate athletics, because if you strip the proposal down to its bare essentials it seems to me that we are putting the continuance of a grant-in-aid to athletes strictly on the basis of his ability as an athlete. We are moving away from the realm of scholar-athlete, which I think is the ideal of this organization.

It places, as Mr. Sneed has pointed out, the grant-in-aid to an athlete on the same basis as other scholarships in which we first have to continue to perform in the particular realm, and in this realm it is primarily because of his athletic ability. If he does not continue to perform in this way then his grant-in-aid is in jeopardy.

Mr. Sneed has pointed out, of course, that this is not necessarily a bad thing. It is perhaps very helpful to the coaches. I am not quoting him on this, but he says that the scholarship is apt to continue four years because of the competition among institutions. I think this is probably true today, for those who have a one-year scholarship plan. They do continue the scholarship for a period of four years because of the competition of other schools who will commit themselves in the very beginning for a four-year grant-in-aid, contingent upon the always essential factors of the boy maintaining academic standing and good disciplinary standing in the school.

You have removed competition by insisting that everybody give just the one-year scholarship or grant-in-aid, and the tendency I

think would then be for coaches to try to get rid, under the guise of this rule, of the dead wood of which there is always some.

I am not at all impressed by the addition, as stated in the present rule of the Big Eight, that the boy make an honest effort for his guarantee to continue, because it has so many interpretations as to who is going to determine what the honest effort is. I presume the only person to determine this would be the football coach himself. I think he, of course, is interested in turning out an outstanding football team. If the boy does not measure up to his high standard of performance in the field, he is going to recommend that it is not renewed. And who of us in administration can argue with this, since he is the person who is judging the boy's ability as an athlete?

Therefore, I think that the only honest way of treating an erst-while athlete as both college student and athlete is in my opinion to commit ourselves to this four-year scholarship as long as he remains in good standing academically at the institution. Otherwise you get into various sorts of difficulties because you have the boy being cut off after one or two years if he hasn't performed up to certain standards.

President Ray: Is there further comment or discussion? (The proposition failed the necessary two-thirds majority, 131-112.)

We will now turn to Mr. Sneed for the presentation of the next amendment.

Outside Basketball Competition

Mr. Sneed: This I think involves no great discussion. If you will turn, please, to page 138 in your Bulletin, at the bottom, the Council is proposing to amend Article 3, Section 10. This has to do only with outside basketball competition at times other than the playing season. In other words, we might call this the summer basketball amendment.

The amendment is mostly editorial. The legislation reads at present: "The State Department approves and sanctions foreign competition." Well, the State Department does not sanction any foreign competition. It does approve competition. And so we remove "sanctioned by the State Department" and leave it simply "approved by the State Department." Sanctioning then reverts to the Council of the NCAA. The request for Council sanction should be made at least 30 days prior to the competition.

Mr. Chairman, I move that we amend Article 3, Section 10, (c), in accordance with the material set forth in the Official Bulletin of the NCAA. (The motion was seconded and approved, 244-0. The legislation as amended appears on page 6 of the Regulations Section.)

President Joy: We will turn now to III, on page 139, presented on behalf of the NCAA Special Soccer Eligibility Committee and the Council. The Chair recognizes Warren McGuirk, of the University of Massachusetts, to present the amendment. Mr. McGuirk.

Outside Soccer Competition

Warren P. McGuirk (University of Massachusetts): Mr. President and Gentlemen, consistent with the first amendment reviewed this morning, there is an amendment to proposed Amendment 3, which will be distributed immediately.

The problems in intercollegiate soccer which have resulted in the proposed legislation now submitted for your consideration originated many years ago. Briefly, a background of the situation is as follows: Intercollegiate soccer was, until approximately ten years ago, a sport primarily confined to the Eastern Seaboard. Consequently the administration of the sport and problems attendant to it could not be considered national in scope or demanding national legislation. Later it will be pointed out that the status of intercollegiate soccer has changed considerably in recent years.

Recognizing that intercollegiate soccer players had the benefit of fine coaching, regular practice and considerable local reputations and publicity, sponsors of quasi-professional and independent soccer teams encouraged college players to participate with them on weekends or whenever an important game appeared on their schedule.

The amateur or professional status of these teams changed by the week; that is, whenever confronted with an important game sponsors usually spent enough cash to hire a few key players. As a result, college players were actually competing on professional teams, and in some instances received pay for their services.

Because of these conditions, the Intercollegiate Soccer Football Association of America, led by James Reed of Princeton University, attempted to remedy the situation by enlisting the assistance of directors of athletics of involved institutions to approve or disapprove participation in outside soccer competition by student-athletes of their institutions. The plan was not successful. Intercollegiate soccer was expanding, and the ISFA could not cope with the situation.

During the summer of 1961, Mr. Reed and his group, feeling that the problem of professionalism in intercollegiate soccer could not be handled by a relatively small association, called upon the NCAA for assistance.

The Association appointed a Special Soccer Eligibility Committee, made up of Asa Bushnell of the ECAC; John Squires of the University of Connecticut; and myself, to study the situation and come up with a recommendation.

Meanwhile, the ECAC had adopted rules and regulations regarding participation in outside soccer competition. This legislation, being effective as far as the ECAC membership was concerned, while most helpful, did not solve the problems of all concerned.

Intercollegiate soccer has now developed into a national intercollegiate sport. It is one of the fastest growing activities on the sports calendar of NCAA institutions. The latest results indicate that 220 NCAA members sponsor intercollegiate soccer with 8300 students participating.

The rapid nationwide expansion of the sport indicates that its problems have crossed regional lines and can be effectively handled only by national legislation.

The NCAA Special Soccer Eligibility Committee and the Association's Council ask your support of and vote for the adoption of the proposed legislation to become a part of Article 3, Section 10, NCAA Constitution, as paragraph (d).

Mr. President, I move the adoption of this amendment. (The motion was seconded.)

I now move the amendment to the proposed Amendment III. (The motion was seconded.)

President Ray: It has been moved and seconded that following the term "college" in the second line, these words be inserted: "and during any year in which he is a member of the intercollegiate squad or team in soccer." This amendment is now before you. Is there discussion concerning the amendment? This amendment was approved yesterday by two-thirds vote of the Council, in accordance with the provisions of Section 9 of the Constitution. (The amendment to the amendment was approved.)

The motion is approved and the amendment is adopted. It now becomes a part of the main motion which is open for discussion. Is there discussion of the proposition as amended? (The amendment was approved, 225-0. The new legislation appears on page 6 of the Regulations Section.)

We come now to IV on page 139, proposed by Colorado State College, and I shall call on Art Reynolds to present the amendment.

Transfer Eligibility

A. R. Reynolds (Colorado State College): First, may the Voting Committee hand out the amendment?

Although the sponsor of this proposed amendment to the Constitution, Article 3, Section 10, is listed as Colorado State College, the proposal really comes out of the District Seven meeting at our annual Convention in New York City a year ago.

Those who attended that meeting voted to support the proposal. The reason for the proposal is as follows: A year or two ago a student-athlete went to Member School A at the beginning of the football season, checked out equipment, practiced with the team, learned the signals, and participated in the first game of the season. Then the student-athlete decided he did not like School A and transferred to School B. He registered at School B in time to be able to earn the necessary academic credit during that year and thus to meet scholarship requirements for participation.

Since he had been in residence at School B for two semesters, and since one calendar year had elapsed following his first registration at School B, he was eligible to participate in football at School B in the following fall.

This meant that he played football in Member School A one fall and in Member School B the following fall, both of which were four-year institutions.

Moreover, some conferences and allegedly some individual schools permit a transfer student from another four-year institution to participate immediately or to participate after just one quarter or one semester. So there does appear to be real need for the proposed legislation.

Let me emphasize that the proposal is an amendment to the Constitution and would apply to all athletic participation, not merely to participation in NCAA events as provided for under the By-laws, Article 4 on pages 32 and 34.

At the suggestion of several members I have asked to have circularized an amendment to the proposal which reads as follows: "except that this principle would not be operative in the case of a

student-athlete who transferred from an institution that discontinued the sport involved."

Of course, we have from time to time schools that do discontinue football. This would now prevent a student-athlete transferring and losing out that way.

The full proposal would then read as follows:

He shall not participate in the same sport in two consecutive academic years at different four-year colleges except that this principle would not be operative in the case of a student-athlete who transferred from an institution that discontinued the sport involved.

Mr. President, I move the adoption of the proposed amendment to the amendment.

President Ray: Mr. Reynolds, I am sorry, sir, but I shall have to rule that motion out of order. The proper motion in order that we remain on the parliamentary track would be for you to move the adoption of the amendment as it appears in the Handbook and then move the adoption of the amendment.

Mr. Reynolds: I move the adoption of the proposed new paragraph, and it now would be a proposed new paragraph (e), since we have just added in Warren McGuirk's motion another paragraph, to Article 3, Section 10, of the Constitution.

(e) He shall not participate in the same sport in two consecutive academic years at different four-year colleges.

President Ray: Is there a second to the motion? (The motion was seconded.)

The motion has been seconded. I now recognize Mr. Reynolds for the purpose of introducing an amendment which has been received by the Secretary prior to 1 p.m. yesterday, in accordance with Article 9 of the Constitution.

Mr. Reynolds: Then the amendment:

except that this principle would not be operative in the case of a student-athlete who transferred from an institution that discontinued the sport involved.

Mr. President, I move the adoption of the proposed amendment to the amendment. (The motion was seconded.)

President Ray: It has been seconded. Is there any discussion?

Marshall S. Turner (Johns Hopkins University): I would like to speak to this motion.

There are some colleges in the country which believe that most transfers coming to their institution are coming for their academic program and not necessarily to play sports.

One conference, in making this premise effective on its books, has a rule which permits transfers to play on non-varsity teams, so the transfer has some opportunity to participate in the total life of the institution, to which he is entitled as a member of that student body.

I would feel this would deny these students who come for legitimate reasons the opportunity to participate in any athletic program for that year.

If it would be in order, I will move the adoption of an amendment which adds the word "varsity" at the proper place there, so they would not be able to participate at the varsity level. If that is in order, I shall so move.

President Ray: Mr. Turner, I believe that in accordance with

Article 9 of the Constitution such an amendment would not be in order.

Mr. Turner: I expected that. I hope the amendment will be defeated at this time, so that next year we can incorporate the word "varsity."

President Ray: I hope it is understood why the Chair rules in that fashion. All delegates had the opportunity prior to 1 p.m. to submit proposed amendments to the legislation that has been circulated. If anyone wished to make an amendment to this proposition, which would have encompassed what the amendment presented prior to one o'clock did and more, that was his privilege prior to that time, but in view of the passage of time and the one o'clock deadline having been passed, amendments to proposed amendments are not in order in accordance with the provisions of Article 9 of the Constitution.

I want to make sure everybody understands that is why the Chair rules that way, because he cannot, even by two-thirds vote, accept such amendments. He must be governed by the procedures that are in our Constitution.

Are you ready for the question on the proposed amendment? (The amendment to the amendment was approved.)

J. W. Sawyer (Lake Forest College): I am in favor of the amendment in spirit. However, there is a technicality I think we should take into consideration. There are sports whose seasons encompass portions of two semesters, such as basketball and swimming. Under this amendment a person could participate in basketball in the fall semester, transfer to another school, spend a legitimate year in residence, and would be ineligible to play during the second semester of the basketball season.

Joseph M. Pease (Kansas State Teachers College): Our problem is somewhat different. We are in the College Division, not the University Division. I recognize that the football coaches are not clairvoyant and cannot determine who will make the ball club and who won't. For this reason they must recruit extensively. However, many of the boys they will recruit will fail to make this ball club and will consequently transfer to a College Division school.

If this amendment is adopted, those young men will be ineligible to participate for one year in the other institution. For that reason, I hope that the amendment is defeated and that next year it is rewritten so they will be allowed to go from the University to the College Division to participate.

President Ray: Is there further discussion? Are you ready for the question? You are amending the Constitution. The proposition before you is the amendment as amended. (The amendment was defeated, 37-153.)

We will turn now to page 139, V, Eligibility for Membership. Mr. Frank Thoms, Vice President, of District 1, will present the amendment.

Eligibility for Membership

Frank R. Thoms, Jr. (Williams College): I am pleased to point out to the membership this is the first item that doesn't have any amendment connected with it.

I feel the language is very simple, the intent is very simple. I will present the amendment as it reads.

Section 1. Eligibility for Membership. Colleges, universities and other institutions of learning with acceptable academic standards which accept and observe the principles set forth in the Constitution and By-laws of the Association are eligible for membership in this Association.

I move this amendment. (The motion was seconded.)

President Ray: The amendment as it appears in your Convention Bulletin has been moved and seconded. Is there discussion?

Max O. Schultze (University of Minnesota): I have considerable sympathy for the amendment which is proposed. I understand that it was put forth in order to accommodate some of our friends. However, I have some reservations in that as it is written it leaves the door wide open for application from institutions anywhere in the world, and furthermore it puts us in a position of having to make a decision as to what institutions have acceptable academic standards, because they may not have the same criteria of accreditation, the same mechanism of accreditation on which we rely here. It is for this reason I think we should have considerable reservation before we plunge into this sort of thing and leave the door wide open.

Mr. Thoms: I recognize the gentleman's very valid point, but I would like to point out to you that this is for associate membership only, where the rights and privileges are very carefully delineated I think. I think maybe it is not too bad on this basis.

Jesse E. Mason (Georgia Institute of Technology): I would like to ask a question. We have certain other regulations scattered in the By-laws concerning athletes who are not citizens of this country. I wonder what effect this would have on these various regulations.

Mr. Thoms: This amendment, as pointed out, is directed to our neighbors in the north. They are not going to be competing in our program, primarily because we are not able to credit them, inasmuch as they are not in the United States and are not members of the accrediting group. So I don't believe this has any effect on that competition to which you refer.

Marshall S. Turner (Johns Hopkins University): In answer to the question of the gentleman from Minnesota you said the membership referred only to associate membership, and by reading Section 1 of Article 4 it would be full membership in the Association. Now, paragraph (c) has to do with associate members and has not been read.

Mr. Thoms: You are right.

President Ray: Is there further discussion? The question has been called for. (The amendment was defeated, 55-118.)

We turn now to VI, at the bottom of page 139, and the Chair recognizes Mr. Reynolds to present this amendment and the one following.

District Organization

Arthur R. Reynolds (Colorado State College): This amendment proposes to move the state of Arizona from Geographic District 6 to Geographic District 7. The only member schools in the state of Arizona are the University of Arizona at Tucson and Arizona State

University at Tempe. Both of these belong to the Western Athletic Conference, which is composed primarily of schools located in District 7. Presently the two schools, under Article 1, Section 4, (g), of the By-laws, page 23, are transferred from their regular geographic district, that is District 6, to their participation and conference affiliation district, that is District 7.

You will note the next proposal, on the following page, provides for the amendment of the By-laws to remove the two schools from their present transferred status in the event the present proposed amendment passes.

Mr. President, I move the Constitution Article 5, B, Section 1, subpoint 6 and 7, page 11, be amended to delete the word "Arizona" from 6 and add the word "Arizona" to 7. (The motion was seconded and approved, 225-0.)

Mr. President, in line with the action just taken, I move that the By-laws, Article 1, Section 4, (g), on page 23, be amended to delete "University of Arizona, Tucson" and "Arizona State University, Tempe." (The motion was seconded and approved.)

The next proposal, VII, Membership, to amend the By-laws (A) to move the University of Houston, Houston, Texas, from its present transferred status in Geographic District 5. The University of Houston formerly was a member of the Missouri Valley Conference, but no longer is affiliated with that conference, and so desires to return to its normal geographic district, that is District Six.

Mr. President, I move the By-laws, Article 1, Section 4, (f), on page 23, be amended to delete the University of Houston, Houston, Texas. (The motion was seconded and approved.)

The next proposal provides for amending the By-laws to move the University of Idaho, Moscow, Idaho, from Geographic District 8 to Geographic District 7. The University of Idaho is a member of the Big Sky Athletic Conference, which is composed primarily of schools located in Geographic District 7, and therefore it is anxious to have its membership transferred to District 7 where it has its active participation and conference.

Therefore, I move the By-laws, Article 1, Section 4, (i), be amended to add the University of Idaho, Moscow. (The motion was seconded and approved.)

President Ray: Turn now to VIII on page 140, proposed amendment to Article 3, Section 1, (e), of the By-laws. I will call on Past-President Herb J. Dorricott to present the amendment.

Elimination of Publications Committee

H. J. Dorricott (Western State College of Colorado): The reason for the elimination of this paragraph from the By-laws is a simple one. The Publications Committee was constituted during the time when the National Collegiate Athletic Bureau was a wholly-owned enterprise of Homer Cooke. The need for such committee now no longer exists, inasmuch as the National Collegiate Athletic Bureau is now part of the NCAA.

Since the assimilation of the NCAB, the duties of the Publications Committee have in fact been taken over by the executive office in close liaison established between the NCAB and the NCAA Public Relations Committee in matters of recommended policy.

Mr. Chairman, I move the By-laws be amended with the elimina-

tion of Paragraph (e), Article 3, Section 1, page 25. (The motion was seconded and approved.)

President Ray: We turn now to B, under VIII, on page 140, and I will call on Mr. McCoy, of the Council, to present this.

Committee on Sports Injuries and Safety

Ernest B. McCoy (Pennsylvania State University): Mr. President, this proposed amendment will give a more descriptive connotation of the work assignment of this NCAA committee.

I move the amendment of Article 3, Section 1, (a) and (m) on pages 24 and 27 in the Convention Bulletin, to change the name of the Committee on Sports Injuries and Safety to the Committee on Competitive Safeguards and Medical Aspects of Sports. (The motion was seconded and approved.)

President Ray: We turn now, please, to Item C, at the top of page 141. The Chair will recognize Mr. Hugh McCurdy, of Wesleyan University.

Enlargement of Soccer Rules Committee

Hugh G. McCurdy (Wesleyan University): Mr. President, this is printed as submitted by Wesleyan University, but actually I am the chairman of the NCAA Soccer Rules Committee, and I am presenting this on behalf of the Soccer Rules Committee.

A year ago we added a secondary school representative to the Soccer Rules Committee and reduced the number of college men on the committee. The Committee feels very strongly we should have six representatives on this Soccer Committee because of the fast growth of the sport.

I, therefore, move, Mr. President, the adoption of the amendment to the By-laws, changing the word "six" to "seven" members. (The motion was seconded and approved.)

President Ray: I will call your attention now to Item D, Proposed Amendment to the By-laws, on page 141, Article 3, Section 3, and recognize again Past-President Dorricott.

Elimination of University Cross-Country Committee

H. J. Dorricott (Western State College of Colorado): Mr. President, in reference to VIII, Section D, the By-laws, amend Article 3, Section 3, by the elimination of paragraph (f), page 32, and amend Article 5, Section 2, (a), page 35, as indicated in your Convention Bulletin.

The elimination of the University Cross-Country Meet Committee and the assumption of its duties and responsibilities by the NCAA Track and Field Rules Committee is the recommendation in effect here. The recommendation came after considerable observation and study from the Cross-Country Meet Committee, through George Eastment, Manhattan College, past chairman of the committee, in the interest of greater efficiency. With the addition of this responsibility within the Track and Field Rules Committee, through a subcommittee of that organization, the individual coaches concerned will be able to meet personally and to reflect the interests and recommendations of the cross-country coaches who almost without exception are the track and field coaches also.

Mr. Chairman, I move the By-laws be amended, Article 3, Sec-

tion 3, by the elimination of paragraph (f), page 32, and that Article 5, Section 2 (a) be amended as indicated in the Bulletin. (The motion was seconded and approved.)

President Ray: We turn now to E, on page 141, and I shall recognize Dean Trevor of Knox College, a member of the Council, for the presentation of this amendment. Dean Trevor.

Creation of College Football Committee

Dean S. Trevor (Knox College): Mr. President and Gentlemen: During the past two years, five national championships and four regional football championships have been added to the College Division program. Because of this, the College Committee, when it meets, seldom is able to clear the agenda. To alleviate this situation, a College Football Committee is proposed.

Mr. President, I move amending the By-laws, Article 3, Section 3, and if adopted to add a College Football Committee to the list of committees in Article 3, Section 3 (h). (The motion was seconded and approved. The new legislation appears on page 34 of the Regulation Section.)

We come now to IX, on page 142 of the Convention Bulletin, and the Chair recognizes Dean Sneed, of the University of Oklahoma.

Junior College Transfer Rule

Earl Sneed (University of Oklahoma): If I may, let me move the amendment, and then I would like to speak to the proposal.

I move you, Mr. Chairman, that we amend Article 4, Section 1, (d), of the By-laws of the NCAA shown in the Official Bulletin of the Convention. (The motion was seconded.)

Earl C. Lory (Montana State University): At the District 7 meeting yesterday we noted there were two proposals for the amendment of the junior college provisions. Since the second, as proposed by District 7, is the more liberal rule, we would like to have it considered first, and if it is not passed consideration of the more limiting rule may be made.

Therefore, I move the tabling of Proposition 1 and the consideration for the moment of A.

President Ray: The motion is in order. Is it seconded? (The motion to table was seconded and approved, 114-41.)

Mr. Lory: The Junior College Rule has been before this Convention every year since Pittsburgh, I believe, when it was first passed. I realize the junior college rule is of more concern to the Western institutions than it is to the Eastern institutions, since the growth of the junior colleges has been more dramatically seen in the Western part of our United States.

I have several reasons why the Big Sky Conference would like to propose an amendment to the junior college rule.

On academic reasons, which I think are primary, many institutions—my institution in particular and many other institutions—have found in the junior college that many of the academic programs are not as well prepared as they are in the four-year institution. Therefore, we personally encourage the students in the junior college to transfer to the senior institution as soon as they are financially or academically able to do so. We feel this is a good program, because the

academic four-year institution gives the student a better preparation for his four years than can be obtained in the junior college.

I mean no criticism at all of the junior college, at least in our experience in my area.

Therefore, we feel it is a penalty, merely because he is an athlete, to prohibit such athlete from transferring at the end of one year. We do not feel it is wise to transfer after one or two quarters—he should stay at the junior college one year—but if he is interested in athletic competition in association with his academic work, he is limited because he cannot transfer. We do not think this is a wise movement.

Therefore, we are proposing that the junior college rule be amended so that the student may transfer at the expiration of one year or any subsequent quarter or semester, provided he passes the academic work. It requires that a student be enrolled for 12 hours at the semester in which he competes.

I should like to point out one other limitation. Transfer of credits by the registrar is meant credits that are accepted in your institution for graduation. Many junior colleges have vocational and other programs which are less than the academic level. We are not proposing that a student who is engaged in some vocational program be allowed to use that as transferable credit. They must be transfer credits that are accepted by your institution as credits which will be used by him for graduation—in other words, academic credit.

I have fought the junior college program consistently. I think you are legislating against a student who starts with a junior college for financial reasons or another reason and satisfactorily carries 36 quarter hours or 24 quarter hours during the first year. We feel he should be allowed to transfer to the four-year school and continue his academic progress. We do not think it is proper to limit him in his academic progress. He has shown he has qualified by carrying the amount of work we would normally expect him to carry in our own institution and has the quality of work we would expect for graduation.

Therefore, we strongly recommend that the Convention consider this proposition. We are in favor of this, if I may speak to the previous proposition, because we feel the limitation of "B" grade is a limitation that you could not put on your institution for transfer. That is your institution's prerogative, to set any limitation on grades or accumulative grades he has. We think the limitation should be removed.

Therefore, Mr. President, I move the adoption of this. (The motion was seconded.)

Bradford A. Booth (University of California at Los Angeles): I should say, briefly, speaking for AAWU, that we do not favor the passing of Proposition B. This should make a student eligible on a quantitative rather than a qualitative basis, and we feel quite strongly that a qualitative basis should be established here. We are solidly for the "B" average for transfer.

President Ray: Is there further discussion? Are you ready for the question? (The amendment was defeated, 56-156.)

We will move now on to IX, page 142, and I recognize Mr. Sneed.

Mr. Sneed: Gentlemen, I speak for the Council of the NCAA. This proposal was before you last year, and after the Convention the Council met and felt that perhaps we had not done our share in ex-

plaining to you the reasons for the proposal. So since our Convention of a year ago we have had a committee composed of gentlemen from all parts of the United States working on this, and we now bring it back to you.

This follows the pattern of junior college eligibility established in the NCAA several years ago. It puts a third category of students from junior colleges who would be immediately eligible for NCAA events, the first category being those who graduated. It has been in our legislation for some time. The next category is those who present a minimum of 72 quarter hours or 48 semester hours, with the words as Earl Lory so beautifully stated—acceptable degree credits.

Then we add another one in this proposal, the lad who goes to the junior college and comes to us with 24 hours of transferable degree credits with a "B" average. This is the qualitative degree on which Mr. Booth spoke, and we recommend it to you. I come from a part of the country where the junior college situation is perhaps not as important as it is in other areas, but I have become convinced if we are to live together, the 600 institutions of the NCAA, we must take into account that which is happening in the educational circles of the entire United States.

Thank you.

President Ray: Is there further discussion?

Mr. Lory: May I say in the Big Sky District, it is important, in view of the defeat of our previous motion.

John A. Fuzak (Michigan State University): I would like to say that a year ago I opposed this, but I have since been persuaded that this is an appropriate proposition. More and more of our people are going into junior colleges, particularly in reference to public institutions, because there is no room for them. Public institutions are going to be faced with this more and more. So, therefore, they are encouraged to go to the junior college near their home.

I am not concerned or worried about the farm system or some of these evils with the qualification of the "B" average and the acceptable college degree credits. It seems to me the net result of saying you cannot be immediately eligible is that a person who first transfers to a junior college, and transfers back, after earning a "B" average, into a larger institution, he must sit out a year. In most of the institutions he has a five year period within which to get his eligibility. So really what happens is it delays his competition and perhaps delays his graduation.

I think this is educationally undesirable. Let me say, for the Big Ten, there is no disposition to move away from the two-year residence rule that we have for immediate competition, but I believe this is a sound amendment, and I hope it will be supported by all. Thank you.

Bradford Booth (University of California at Los Angeles): As Earl Sneed pointed out, this legislation has been before us in other years. I spoke to it at some length last year. I don't want to bore you by repeating all the reasons why this is important for us, but it is very important indeed. Mr. Fuzak just touched on some of the reasons it is more important now than it was last year.

In the West the junior college is part of an integrated system of higher education, state supported and state controlled. We must op-

erate in connection with the state colleges. The very large percentage of our students come to us in the normal pattern from the state college.

There has been a change in this last year, and this one fact I should like to call to your attention.

Last fall the doors of the university were closed to qualified students with "A" or "B" average from high school because the university had reached its pattern top of 27,500 students. This will occur at my institution, UCLA, next year. I heard yesterday that San José State refused 3000 students, with high school grade points of an average of 2.6 last year. These students are being redirected into our junior colleges. After a year perhaps there will be a place for them. The student comes in, and we say to him, "Sorry, son, you went to a junior college; therefore, you are ineligible for NCAA events."

I simply do not know what rational answer I can give to those students or to their parents for treating them that way.

We feel this is educationally sound, and we feel it is not a method of recruiting athletes into our universities. With the "B" point average and acceptable work, I think it is a guarantee against that.

So, once again, I solicit your support for this amendment.

President Ray: Is there further discussion? (The amendment was approved. The legislation, as amended, appears on pages 34 and 35 of the Regulations Section.)

The Chair notes that it is now 12:05 p.m. If there is no objection, I should like to recess this meeting until 1:15, for the purpose of feeding and otherwise caring for the personal needs of the delegates.

(The Convention then recessed at 12:05 p.m.)

Wednesday Afternoon, January 13, 1965

THE BUSINESS SESSION reconvened at 1:20 p.m., President Ray presiding.

President Ray: Gentlemen, may we please be in order. I recognize Mr. Smiley, of the Rocky Mountain Faculty Athletic Conference, to present Item C at the top of page 143.

Junior College Transfer Rule

Francis E. Smiley (Colorado School of Mines): President Ray, Fellow Delegates: What I am about to say, I want to assure you I have authorization from my conference to say.

Because of certain aspects of the proposal we had, these aspects having been ascertained since we got here, we want to withdraw this proposal from action at this time. I think there are other items upon which we would want to spend more time, and for this reason, Mr. President, we would like to withdraw our amendment.

President Ray: Is there objection to the withdrawal of the proposition?

Hearing none, it is withdrawn.

Now, if you will turn please to Item D on page 143, in order to save time, in regard to this matter, I should like to call your attention to the fact there is no substantial change involved in the deletion of the material in italics. When you take into account the material that appears in Items (1) and (2) following, this is really an editorial matter.

If you will accept that, we can move on to the third portion, the all-black type (3), and I will ask Mr. Bryant, of the University of the South, to present it. Then we will move to (4), pending the disposition of that one and then on the basis of whether or not those propositions are approved, we can move to an approval or rejection of the entire matter.

I assure you, the first two are editorial, and if there is no objection we will call on Mr. Bryant.

Freshman Participation

Walter Bryant, Jr. (University of the South): Mr. President, the College Committee and the Council recommend that Article 4, Section 1, (e), of the By-laws be amended as follows:

- (3) Participation by a freshman on a varsity team of an NCAA member institution designated as College Division for purposes of national championship competition in the particular sport shall not be counted as a season of varsity competition for purposes of paragraph (e).

If you would, please, turn over to page 50. You will see that in the sports in the College Division, cross-country, golf, swimming, tennis, track and field, and wrestling, the boys can go into the College Division championship and qualify to go to the national championship.

Now, under the existing legislation, a boy in an institution of over 750 who participated as a freshman is ineligible as a senior and could not go into the national championship, even though he qualified by this formula.

This amendment would simply eliminate that situation.

Mr. President, I move the adoption of this amendment to the By-laws. (The motion was seconded and approved.)

President Ray: I will now call on Jesse Hill to present the next amendment.

International Competition During Summer

Jesse T. Hill (University of Southern California): Mr. President and Gentlemen: In presenting this proposed amendment, if I can presume upon your indulgence for just a moment, I would like to give you just a bit of background. It concerns my own institution, the University of Southern California.

During the 1960-61 academic year we made arrangements to play eight baseball games in Honolulu against service teams and major universities of Japan. Our varsity baseball team was in the NCAA playoff that year, and when the team returned to Los Angeles it was found many of the boys had made work commitments and did not desire to go to Honolulu. As a result, Rod Deaudeux and I discussed this, and decided that we would take along three freshmen who had passed the minimum of 24 degree credit units. This was in the summer vacation period, the latter part of June or the first of July. We took along these three freshmen and they played. One of them subsequently withdrew from the university.

Then in the 1964 baseball playoff this matter came to light. We discussed it in our conference, and it was voted by the Eligibility Committee that those men who had competed in Hawaii on that baseball team during 1961, would lose one year of eligibility for NCAA championship events. Consequently our catcher and third-baseman were unable to play in the baseball playoff at Omaha last spring.

We have felt that this was unfair, and as a result, the By-law proposed here is sponsored by the NCAA College Committee and the NCAA Council.

So, Mr. President, I would move that Article 4, Section 1, (e), of the By-laws, as presented here, be approved. (The motion was seconded.)

President Ray: Is there discussion?

Member: I can see one thing wrong with this. We had the same problem with our basketball team when we took it to Mexico last year. If we were to allow this, we could consider it possible for some of your freshmen to get extra practice with the varsity. I don't believe there is any time limit on the number of weeks you could use to prepare for such a trip. In other words, if you had a trip for, say, September, it might take three or four weeks to get ready, and using a few freshmen with the varsity would be an advantage, I would think, for that time.

Mr. Hill: Yes. President Ray has stated those are the things that the Council takes into consideration in granting its approval for such a trip.

President Ray: Is there further comment or discussion? (The motion was approved.)

The Chair will now entertain a motion that proposed amendment "D" of the By-laws, to amend Article 4, Section 1, (e), page 33, as it appears on page 143 of your Convention Bulletin, be approved. (The motion was made, seconded and approved. The new legislation appears on page 35 of the Regulations Section.)

We turn now to page 144, item E, at the top of the page, and I will ask Mr. Smiley to present this proposed amendment.

New Subtitles for Article 4

Francis E. Smiley (Colorado School of Mines): Mr. President, it is proposed to amend Article 4, pages 32-34, by subtitling all existing sections as listed in the Bulletin.

I move, Mr. President, that we amend Article 4 by subtitling as indicated here. (The motion was seconded and approved.)

President Ray: I will now ask Mr. Smiley to present F, on the same page, immediately following.

Institutional Eligibility

Mr. Smiley: The purpose of this amendment is to move from our Executive Regulations into the By-laws things that have been in operation for some time. The page references are in the By-laws, page 35, in the Executive Regulations, Regulation II, Section 3, on page 49, and Executive Regulation II, page 50, Section 3.

There is no change in what has been said back there and what is proposed to put in as a part of the By-laws.

I move the amendment of Article 4, by adding a new Section 6, as indicated. (The motion was seconded and approved. The new legislation appears on page 37 of the Regulations Section.)

President Ray: We now turn to G, on page 144. I will ask Laurence Woodruff, of Kansas, to present this amendment.

Minimum Academic Standard

Laurence C. Woodruff (University of Kansas): Mr. President and Gentlemen: I refer you to Section G at the bottom of page 144 in the Convention Bulletin. This is a proposed amendment to Article 4, Section 6—and I would point out to you that this does not become effective until January 1, 1966 and is not applicable to student-athletes enrolled prior to that time.

Mr. President, I move the adoption of this amendment to our By-laws. (The motion was seconded.)

I am obviously substituting for Jim Weaver, who was the chairman of the Committee on Academic Testing, which promoted this amendment. I am persuaded to summarize some of what was said at the round table meeting on Monday and discussed in many of the district meetings yesterday, and which was presented to you in the form of a special report to the membership of the organization in the form of this little pamphlet.

May I point out to you at the outset that this movement originated not with the NCAA Council, but from member institutions. Someone has raised the question: Is this the business of the NCAA? I am

a firm believer in Jeffersonian democracy, and you will remember one of his expressions was that it is the business of government to do for individuals what they cannot do for themselves.

This is a self-protecting device, and the NCAA Council, in its part of it, has acted only as a sieve, giving to us its stamp of approval. But this idea arose among member institutions, was presented to this Council a number of years ago, and the study was approved and a sum of money made available to this committee for the study. The survey was made during the 1963-64 school year, involving some 80 institutions, most of our major conferences and over 40,900 individual performances.

These results were presented at a joint meeting of our committee with the Committee on Long-Range Planning, seeking their approval, which was granted. Subsequently the results and proposals were submitted last summer in Denver at the Conference of Conferences, and this group, representing the major conferences all over the country, approved in principle the operation and recommended to the Council that it prepare legislation for presentation to the individual membership at this meeting. This was done.

Now, what are the purposes of this action?

1. To eliminate waste by limiting the use of institutional funds to student-athletes with a reasonable expectancy of academic success.

2. To dignify the term "scholarship" which many of us use with a minimum standard of academic success.

In our discussion this morning some emphasis was placed upon the expression "scholar-athlete."

Gentlemen, I feel this amendment in its total impact on our public relations ranks second only to the recently adopted program of postgraduate scholarships by the NCAA, in stimulating our public relations, particularly with our faculty colleagues as well as with the press in general. It represents a move on our part to establish some semblance of a common denominator for participation by individuals and institutions in NCAA events and better relates the program of athletic scholarships to academic scholarships in our member institutions.

Now, how do we accomplish these purposes? Beneath the blanket of statistical and mathematical wizardry to which you have been subjected in this report, we really are talking about something very simple, that even a professor of biology can understand. That is the establishment of expectancy tables based on either high school rank or high school grade average, correlated with these scores on the Standard College Board Examination or the American College Testing Service Examination, for the establishment of demonstrable institutional conference or national standings, whereby we can judge the probability that a student to whom we are granting an athletic scholarship will succeed academically in college and thus participate in the sport for which he is being considered.

There is some confusion in the minds of some, I know, who have questioned us about this, as to the term of demonstrable institutional conference or national standard.

We will prepare, if this legislation passes, a more complete table than the one which was prepared and presented to many of you at the round table discussion on Monday. It will list the rank in high

school on a percentage basis and scores on the college boards SAT examination. To judge the competency of a young man to perform at a minimal level in college all we need to do to administrate this program is to examine this table and see that the young man involved reaches the point judged to be a reasonable expectancy of performing at a level of 1.600, on a 4.0 point system.

This information almost universally now is available in our admissions office. In a few cases it will be necessary that we ask these young men to submit to one or the other testing services, but for the most part our registrars, our admissions officers, will have a rank in class. For the most part they will come to us as part of our regular program, a score for that student either from the College Board Examination or from the ACT examination.

Now, what is demanded of us in the way of reports? The question was raised this morning concerning this matter, and it is my opinion that if a young man competes in an NCAA event, athletic ability is clearly involved. The only certification necessary on the part of the institution is that of certifying that this provision has been complied with and that the institution and the individual meet these requirements.

Now, I remind you that this is a minimum standard of a reasonable expectancy of academic performance. There are some, I am sure, who will say this is ridiculous, this isn't high enough, why should we vote for it. I would remind you that your institutions and your athletes are frequently called upon to compete with institutions that do not have these standards.

There are some who will say this is too high, but I cannot conceive that recognition of a standard for grant and a bare minimum for participation in athletics is uncalled for.

I wish to complete my presentation by quoting Jim Weaver, the Chairman of this Committee, in his unavoidable absence, as follows: "I can't imagine any faculty representative voting down a 1.6, barely a D Plus, as a floor for academic performance and facing his faculty colleagues when he gets home."

President Ray: Thank you, Dean Woodruff. Is there further discussion?

Jesse E. Mason (Georgia Institute of Technology): I would like to know, in view of this, if we could have secret ballots. Perhaps we may need protection.

I would like to say, in the first place, I agree that 1.6 is a very reasonable floor. As a matter of fact, I don't think it really means anything.

I am thoroughly in agreement in principle with what we are attempting to do here. However, there seems to me to be some rather serious question with regard to this, which I think needs a little exploration.

There, of course, is the question of grade point average of 1.6 based on 4.0. Now, everybody doesn't use this system, and this involves conversion.

Further than that, all high school records don't come to you in a particular way. It isn't easy to get rank in class out of all high schools, nor is it easy to get out of all high schools an average based on 4.0, which is what has been used here.

When we put a similar procedure in at Georgia Tech about eight

years ago, to predict performance, we had a good deal of difficulty in finally arriving at a method by which we could convert all the various high school records we got to this system. It is not easy. You can get most of them. Whatever you do is rather arbitrary. Who is going to decide as to whether your method is good or not?

Further, getting over into (2), we have another problem in which it says "grade point average, either accumulative or for the previous academic year, of 1.600." Does this mean a man who has a grade point average of 1.6 for the previous year is eligible, even though his accumulative is below 1.6?

Further, at this point, how are you going to convert the university which has systems which are not 1.6 based on 4.0? Who is going to be the judge as to whether this conversion is reasonable?

A few little questions like this seem to me to deserve a little consideration before we go on to vote on this.

Mr. Woodruff: I shall try to answer those questions to the best of my ability, but reserve the right to rephrase the questions as I understand them.

The first one was a question of gathering information. I can only say here that from more than 60 institutions who submitted data for this program, information seemed to be clearly available without too great trouble on the part of those institutions for over 40,000 individuals. Personally, speaking for the Big Eight Conference, which has a similar program to this and has had for many years now, at the outset we experienced some difficulty or some resistance on the part of high school principals of giving us rank in class. Today we have no problem whatsoever after a few years of experience.

The second question had to do with what constitutes a demonstrable experience table. Those have been established for most of us already — on a national level, on a conference level for those conferences which participated, and on an institutional level for those institutions who participated.

The various coefficients of probability which occur in this report can be used by an institution if it desires to determine its own demonstrable table. That can be done very readily for the individual conference. It has been and will be done and will be presented, assuming that this amendment is passed, on a national level.

Now, I would say to you that the cleanest, the safest, and the most defensible policy would be to follow the national table. But any conference or any individual institution has the right under this amendment to establish its own table, should it so desire, and I can tell you that this Committee, with its executive director, Art Mittman of the University of Oregon, will be a continuing committee. It will provide this service for any institution or any conference which did not participate in the program and will provide the information on a national level.

Your third question had to do with something about the level of 1.6.

Mr. Mason: I would like to comment just for a moment about your answer to that last question before I go into what the third one was.

According to what you say, the tables which were published in this report are the ones which would be acceptable to use. I would like to make the point I made in two previous meetings this week,

that there is one formula that everyone could use, simply put in the absolute minimum College Board scores and arrive at a perfectly ridiculous result.

In other words, Formula B, which is given in this report, permits the man who has made the absolute minimum that can be obtained on the College Board scores, and a "C" average in high school, which is very low, to have a 1.600 predicted performance. That is the point I would like to make, and this, according to your statement, is highly permissible.

The other question I asked was: Where it says "accumulative or for the previous academic year" does it mean actually that? And following that, how do you convert grading systems which are not on the 4.0 formula to this basis?

Mr. Woodruff: I will answer your last question first with a flip answer. It seems to me Georgia Tech, as a technical institution, could certainly dream up someone who could make the conversions readily.

Mr. Mason: I would answer that by saying we don't worry about this. We have ours on this basis, and we have no problem at all with regard to this. There isn't anybody who could possibly beat our requirements at Georgia Tech.

Mr. Woodruff: This I was not doubting in any way at all.

Now, as to your other question, it was the intent of the motion that this question of the 1.6 should be an institutional decision, that that might be determined as it is, with most of us, on the performance during the preceding two semesters, but that that might also be done if an institution so elected on the basis of accumulative total for the entire college program. This would be up to the individual institution to make this decision.

But it would have to be consistent and do it for all the students the same way.

Mr. Mason: I would still like a little more information on the other question, which is who is going to decide whether the conversion factor for a system which is not done on the 4.0 system is valid or not. Does this have to be approved also by this Committee?

Mr. Woodruff: The Committee will gladly help in this regard, I am sure. It is my understanding that the main problem here would be simply one of those of us who are on a 3.0 system as compared to those of us who are on a 4.0 system, and my understanding is that this is a simple addition of 1.0, which again I would hope Georgia Tech would be able to complete.

Francis E. Smiley (Colorado School of Mines): From the standpoint of the faculty representative and the outgoing Chairman of the College Committee, I should like to project this thought, that the legislation is not perfect but it is good legislation. It is good legislation in the right direction, and I strongly urge you to support it.

I am cognizant of the adverse part of it, but I don't think they are fatal flaws, and I think we should take this step.

J. William Davis (Texas Technological College): I am in the embarrassing position today of having to compliment Earl Sneed for his eloquent presentation, and now my good friend Larry for his excellent presentation of this, but I feel that I must voice an opinion in opposition to it.

The opposition I think does not come from the idea of standards,

because, as my friend from Georgia Tech, we all have them of some sort. Instead, this is a question of some serious consideration as far as the interpretation and the administration of this program. It raises serious problems in my mind as to how this would be interpreted and how it will be administered.

For one thing, I disapprove the location of this amendment. Larry points out that in his judgment this is perhaps the second most important step the Association has taken in recent years, and yet we are not willing to place it in the Constitution. We want to put it in the By-laws. Yet we have an Article in the Constitution, Article 3, Section 10, which deals with the problem of eligibility. This is a problem of eligibility. I don't know why we duck the proper location of this proposed amendment and attempt to put it in a place, I think purely for expediency's sake, hoping it might pass here, where it might not pass in the other location.

Mr. President, I don't think I need to raise other questions. I think they have been plainly pinpointed and highlighted. I think this question of what is a demonstrable standard is very vague and an uncertain term. I think it will lead to further elaborations and "whys" and legislation, all of which may leave us in a position of uncertainty.

I feel, myself, at this point, in a position of some uncertainty on this question. I wish to make a motion to table this. I would not like to limit debate on it. Is this the proper time?

President Ray: The question of propriety concerning the tabling of a measure is largely a question of what goes on in the mind of the maker.

Mr. Davis: I understand that, Mr. President, but I certainly do not want to shut off discussion and debate. That is my whole object in raising the question. I would defer to anyone who would like to discuss this matter further before making my motion.

President Ray: Are there further comments prior to the motion to table?

Earl M. Ramer (University of Tennessee): I was a little bit agog when Mr. Woodruff indicated the tables have already been worked out. I am assuming approval of this proposed amendment would not assume obligation to use these tables that have already been prepared. If I am wrong, I want to be corrected, but I assume that the institutions must be responsible for these demonstrable tables on the basis of conference or institution or national experience. I am assuming that approval of the amendment will leave some institutional flexibility in preparing their own experience tables. If I am wrong about that, I would like to be corrected.

Mr. Woodruff: It is my understanding, to answer this question, that, yes, an institution will be permitted to produce its own demonstrable table of expectancy. I think, however, that most of us who have participated in this program have that already done. That information can be furnished you very readily by the Committee, if you so desire.

Mr. Davis: Mr. President, may I ask one more question of Larry while he is on his feet? To whom would this be demonstrable?

Mr. Woodruff: I said this would be an on-going Committee. I assume the Committee would be charged with this responsibility by the Council.

Mr. Davis: This is your committee?

Mr. Woodruff: Yes.

President Ray: I would like to answer your inquiry, Bill, if I may, since Dean Woodruff is not a member of the Council, as to why this appears in the amendments to the By-laws and not to the Constitution. As you well know, the Constitutional provisions concerning eligibility concern all competition, and this is an amendment that goes to competition of the NCAA events. The rules concerning NCAA events in regard to eligibility are in the By-laws.

Clarence Von Eschen (Beloit College): I should like to say for a number of years the colleges of the Midwest Conference have been using the procedure outlined here. None of us have athletic scholarships, but I am convinced at least in our experience this is a very feasible plan to operate, and our experience in the various colleges indicates this is not a difficult thing to do. We have it done already for our colleges. It can be done very simply. The administration of it seems to me to be no problem whatsoever, and I am sure our conference would support this as a most reasonable way to attempt to put some kind of floor to the scholarships.

Even though we, ourselves, in the conference are not involved, we have tremendous interest in it. This is a feasible plan, as I would visualize it, and I hope it will be approved.

Jerome H. Holland (Hampton Institute): Mr. President, I would like to speak to this point. It is very interesting, listening to these various observations regarding a testing program—and the implementation of such a program. I cannot see how we are going to run into many difficulties concerning the implementation of this program.

Recently an educational organization, of which Hampton Institute is a member, decided that each institution should require the CEEB examination for all entering freshmen. At first we thought this was going to mean a tremendous amount of work, that there would be many problems involved. It is true there were a lot of problems involved, such as even finding a place where these young people could take the test in a satisfactory manner. Yet all of these things were overcome, and I think most of the colleges throughout the United States, especially the smaller colleges, are leaning more and more toward these various tests as a means of raising their standards. I would urge all of the members of this Convention to think rather seriously about this matter, because it will help a great deal if we can at least make this first start toward a program.

J. William Davis (Texas Technological College): Mr. President, I move you sir, that this amendment be tabled. (The motion was seconded and defeated, 30-163.)

President Ray: Are you ready for the main question? (The amendment was approved. The new legislation appears on page 37 of the Regulations Section.)

We turn next to X on page 145, and I will call on Mr. Ramer to present item A, Recruiting.

Recruiting Contacts

Earl M. Ramer (University of Tennessee): Mr. President and Members of the Association: The proposed amendment to the By-laws, Article 6, Section 6, page 37, is largely editorial in nature, I think. It does not change the intent of the Article, extending the institu-

tional terminology there, to include college preparatory school or junior college, and designating the institution's executive officer rather than the school principal.

Mr. President, I move the approval of this proposed amendment. (The motion was seconded and approved. The legislation as amended appears on page 40 of the Regulations Section.)

President Ray: I will now call on Professor Plant to present the next item of the By-laws, amending Article 6, Section 8, page 145 of your Convention Bulletin.

Marcus L. Plant (University of Michigan): Mr. President, this is almost in the nature of an editorial amendment. It consists simply of inserting the words "for recruiting purposes" as they appear in the bold-face type. This is a rule that no member of an athletic staff or other athletic interest may contact directly or indirectly the student-athlete of any institution without first obtaining the consent of the director of athletics of that institution, and the amendment is that he may not do so for recruiting purposes. I think this always has been implicit in the language, and this merely makes it explicit. Technically or literally applied, this would prevent a father of a student-athlete of another institution from talking to his son. So to make it absolutely clear and raise no questions, Mr. President, I move the adoption of this proposed amendment. (The motion was seconded and approved.)

President Ray: We turn now to item XI. I understand many of you would now like to have a two-hour recess, but in spite of this desire we will plunge right ahead. We will go on to item A, and ask Professor Sours to present this material.

Hardship Rule

James K. Sours (Wichita State University): Something tells me I am the calm before the storm.

If you will glance at page 38, in the back of your book, Article 7 of our By-laws, Section 1 reads as follows: (Mr. Sours read the proposed legislation.)

In other words, this is a liberalizing in favor of the student-athlete of section (f). Mr. Chairman, I move the adoption of this language. (The motion was seconded and approved. The legislation as amended appears on page 41 of the Regulations Section.)

President Ray: We turn now to item B, on page 145, 146, and 147. I should like to announce that for the period of discussion of this amendment Dean Sneed of Oklahoma Law School will serve as parliamentarian, and I shall call on Professor Plant to present the amendment.

Extra Events

Marcus L. Plant (University of Michigan): Mr. President, after the rather ominous remarks by Jim Sours, I am not sure I shouldn't as parliamentarian rule a motion to adjourn is now in order, and I probably could get a vote on it.

The proposed amendment I have to present is to Article 7, on page 38, and three changes are envisioned.

One relates to the provisions of that Article that covers football, and the change there is quite simple. The appointing power as now vested in the Executive Committee to appoint members of the

Association to administration committees of bowl games would be transferred to the Extra Events Committee.

The second amendment consists of adding to that article the provisions under subdivision "B", and also those under subdivision "C". The language of those two subdivisions is identical, except that one relates to track and field and one to gymnastics. The gist of these provisions is the same.

Now, in order to enter upon a discussion of it, I would like to ask the Voting Committee if they would pass around Sheet No. 5, which contains some amendments that are proposed by the Council.

Meanwhile, while that is being passed around, Mr. President, to get it on the floor, I will move that Article 7 be amended in the manner set forth in A, B, and C, as printed in the Handbook. (The motion was seconded.)

President Ray: It has been moved and seconded. Professor Plant.

Mr. Plant: I don't want to move immediately for the amendment to the proposed amendment, because I would like to present some discussion first, but there are three subjects that are covered in the mimeographed sheets that are being passed around to you. One of these subjects relates to exemption that is proposed; another relates to the effective date of this legislation; and the third subject is the state of affairs that will prevail if this legislation is adopted between the end of this Convention and the effective date.

Let me turn, first, however, to the principal motion. The Council has considered lengthily, thoughtfully, and almost prayerfully this subject for a long time. We have been cognizant of the basic assumption which was reiterated at the Conference of Conferences in Denver in July, that the colleges and universities not only have the right and the authority, but they also have the solemn obligation to examine and control the circumstances under which their student-athletes compete.

We have exercised that right, and we have met that obligation before in this Association in the field of football, for example, by the control of the bowl game. We have exercised that right and met that obligation in the control of outside competition in basketball by dealing in drastic fashion. Just this morning we exercised the power and the right and met the obligation in the field of soccer. So there is nothing new about this right, and indeed it is generally conceded to exist.

Now, the purposes of this legislation with respect to track and field and gymnastics are varied. To some extent the legislation has been misunderstood to be designed solely as a battle weapon in the alleged Alphabet War, but there are other purposes, and I have tried to reduce them to four.

Let me present them to you in this way.

One is to bring outside competition in these areas of sports under college surveillance for the purposes of protection of the amateur rule and its endorsement and for the determination of good management. These amendments relate only to events which are not sponsored by the collegiate entity.

The second purpose is to secure representation on these outside management committees, and thereby to bring the college viewpoint to the planning and the promotion of these meets.

The third is to exert the college influence in scheduling, so that our own scheduling practices and programs are not dictated completely or dominated by the outside promotional interests who make the schedules very often without regard to the college program.

Fourth is to give us a posture of strength in any future negotiations that we may have with respect to the control and organization of track and field and gymnastics in the United States.

Those are the purposes, and they are worthy purposes. They are consistent with the educational objectives of each member and of the entire Association.

What about the method? The method that is proposed here is, first of all, fairly simple. It is traditional in a sense for some years the Extra Events Committee has been controlling non-collegiate managed competition in bowl games. We could use other methods. In the case of basketball we used a much more drastic method—that is, we struck at the eligibility of the students, as we did this morning in the soccer amendment. But certainly in the basketball situation and perhaps to some extent in the soccer situation there is something of a pressing crisis. Here the method is not to strike at the eligibility of the student or to exercise that leverage to control, but it is rather to regulate the members of the Association.

What the legislation says is that no member shall permit its student-athletes to compete in any non-collegiate managed track and field event unless it meets the following requirements, including certification by the Extra Events Committee.

This is and can be and will be, as the bowl game regulation has proved, an efficient and effective way of doing it. Some alarm has been expressed that this means bogging down the Extra Events Committee in a large amount of paper work and red tape, but that has not proved the fact in connection with the bowl game. Indeed, the work is done by the people who seek these certifications. The forms are supplied to them, and they fill them out. They furnish the audited statement and the Extra Events Committee does no more than examine them, study them, and determine whether they fall within the standards and criteria laid down. So it does not envision any vast administrative or executive difficulty. There shouldn't be any.

The requirements are quite reasonable. Let's give a bit of attention to them.

First, that the management of the meet must comply with the Association's principles of amateurism and all applicable interpretations. Surely there is nothing unreasonable about that, and yet that is a matter worthy of our regulation because in many instances this requirement would not have been met if it had been conducted by non-collegiate managers.

Second, the sponsoring body must show evidence of sound management and the ability properly to conduct track and field competition. This is comparative again to the football bowl regulation.

All non-collegiate or non-conference sponsoring committees shall include in the membership of the administrative committee at least two representatives from member institutions of this Association. One faculty member and one athletic official needs to be appointed by the Extra Events Committee.

Now, some people have thought that might suggest an attempt

by this Association to dominate the management, but you will notice that there is no attempt made to control the number of people on the committee of the non-collegiate body. All we want, is an opportunity to have our people on the committee so that our viewpoint might be expressed.

Third, the meet shall be conducted by competent track and field officials and proper medical supervision shall be provided as verified by a member, in the one case of the NCAA Track and Field Rules Committee, and the other of the Gymnastics Rules Committee.

Fourth, meets shall not be certified if they conflict with each other because of dates and geographical location. This is an attempt to avoid some of the difficulties in the schedule that has resulted.

In essence the Extra Events Committee is given a broad hand to require compliance with other qualifications and other applicable regulations and policies of the Association, and it is in this area that a good deal of attention has been centered; that is to say, it is under that phraseology that the Extra Events Committee would require that the meet be certified, or be sanctioned by the appropriate federation, and it could do so and it shall be directed.

Of course, there is the other requirement that we will come back to in a moment—that a certification report preceding the meet must be made. This is comparable to the bowl game regulations.

The requirements are not unreasonable, and a valid criticism the Council felt that was made of this language as it stands would be corrected by the first amendment that is underscored in that document that was passed around.

The language would be:

The Extra Events Committee shall have authority to waive one or all of the foregoing provisions for purposes of official Pan American or Olympic competition or final tryouts therefor, or for non-income meets as defined by the Extra Events Committee.

In a non-income meet or a Pan American or Olympic game these safeguards are not required.

So the Council feels that with this change the requirements are not unreasonable.

Now, is the legislation consistent with our membership in and our support of and belief in the two Federations that are involved here? The Council feels it is entirely consistent. This is not a usurping of the power of the Federations or the functions of the Federations in the sanctioning of the meet. It is not a reduction of that power. It merely reserves to the colleges the right to determine whether or not a student shall go into a particular track meet or gymnastics meet.

There is nothing inconsistent with that certification and sanction by the United States Track and Field Federation or the United States Gymnastics Federation. The two may exist together and there might be circumstances under which the Extra Events Committee would be required to delegate the sanctioning power.

The timing is important for this reason: If we enact the legislation we are governed always by the legal limitation that we must act reasonably. We cannot act arbitrarily. This legislation will have a substantial effect, or can have a substantial effect, upon meets. We

must, in the exercise of our power reasonably, give the various meets an opportunity to comply. The Association's attorneys were consulted and it was their judgment, based upon cases and precedents involving similar legislation, that it would be a reasonable regulation if it went into effect thirty days after we got out the forms and papers. It is estimated by the Kansas City office that it would take about fifteen days or so to get the thing moving. So March 1 would fall within that limitation. It would be a reasonable time, according to our Council and according to the administrators of the Association.

The date of March 1 was selected solely for that reason. It was not designed to have an effect upon some meets and not upon others. It complies with the legal requirements of reasonableness.

The last problem to which I wish to devote attention at the moment is the problem of the interim period. Assuming the legislation is adopted for the March 1 date, what shall the state of things between now and then be? This poses some questions. There are two possibilities at least. One is that the situation that exists now, the policies that prevail now should continue, and that the policy statement adopted in Los Angeles two years ago and affirmed in November by the Council should continue, and that member institutions should not have their students participate in meets between now and March 1.

The other alternative is to take the position that this legislation supersedes the former policy and that between now and March 1 the old policy is gone, and that institutions may, if they wish, compete.

The Council debated this. As I say, this caused more introspection than any other. But they finally concluded in the Note, the amendment which is the third subject:

NOTE: Upon adoption this legislation shall supersede previous statements of Association policy on this matter.

Probably the most compelling consideration for it—and there were votes against—was between now and then we do not have any effective means of controlling those who would participate, even though they should not. Therefore, we put many institutions in a difficult position, where those who do not fulfill their moral obligation go ahead and compete and those who have been working with us do not compete.

Mr. President, I will move now that the amendment contained in the mimeographed sheet, the proposed amendment to the main amendment, be adopted. (The motion was seconded.)

President Ray: So that you will all understand the situation at the moment, Mr. Plant has moved, and it was seconded, that the material appearing in the book be adopted. He now moves to amend on the basis of an action taken by the Council under the provisions of Article 9 of the By-laws to amend, these amendments having been approved by the Council by the required two-thirds vote yesterday. He has now moved the adoption of these amendments, and that motion has been seconded, and the amendments are now before you. Will you please limit your discussion to the amendments?

Richard C. Larkins (Ohio State University): Mr. President, is it in order to ask that the amendments now proposed before the delegates be divided into the subject matter, rather than as a whole? It

seems to me there are three distinct subject matters to be discussed, and for clarification they should be divided.

President Ray: Yes, such a request is always in order, if there is no objection from the floor. The Chair would suggest these items be taken up then in this order: first, the few sentences that begin, "The Extra Events Committee," in each case. I believe that is identical language.

Under Section 3, I take it, Mr. Larkins, you feel the effective date should be separated from the remainder of that when you say three. So the next item for discussion would be Section 3, in each case, "The effective date," following "1965."

Then, finally, the note would be taken up.

These seem to me to be acceptable, and I would therefore accept suggestion that the proposition be divided.

Now, I ask you then to focus attention on the statement:

The Extra Events Committee shall have authority to waive one or all of the foregoing provisions for purposes of official Pan American or Olympic competition or final tryouts therefor, or for non-income meets as defined by the Extra Events Committee.

Both of these paragraphs apply to Track and Field and Gymnastics. Is there discussion of this portion of the amendment?

Thomas L. Hall (University of Arizona): The language, "The Extra Events Committee shall have authority to waive,"—is that only to waive the provisions of Section 2, or does it apply to the change of provisions of Section 3?

President Ray: No, they do not. It is the foregoing proposition.

Mr. Hall: The foregoing proposition of Section 2, or the foregoing proposition of Section 3?

President Ray: The foregoing propositions of all that precedes it under the heading Track and Field would be my interpretation.

Mr. Hall: That is the way I wish it is. I wanted to be sure.

President Ray: That is the opinion of the Chair. Is there further discussion?

(Calls for the question.)

The question has been called for. We will now vote on this proposed amendment to the amendment, the underlined material, starting with "The Extra Events Committee," the paragraph under Track and Field and the same material as it pertains to Gymnastics. (The amendment was approved.)

We will now move to the second section of the proposed amendment, Section 3 of the Track and Field and the identical language under Gymnastics:

The effective date of this legislation shall be March 1, 1965.

Is there any discussion? (The amendment was approved.)

We turn then to the next, beginning, "NOTE."

Upon adoption, this legislation shall supersede previous statements of Association policy on this matter.

As it appears on both Track and Field and in the material concerning Gymnastics. Is there discussion of this item?

William R. Reed (Big Ten Conference): Mr. President, it is quite clear that the intention of the main motion is to implement the policy of the Association as enunciated in 1962 and reaffirmed in 1963. It

has been made clear now by most of the action just preceding this, that if that main motion is to prevail it will not be effective until March 1.

Inasmuch as the intent of this legislation is to implement that policy as it has been established by the Association, I see no logic whatsoever in creating a hiatus here during which there will be no policy. It is quite true, of course, that some institutions may find themselves in a position of going against the policy of the Association. It was the purpose of the main motion, as I understand it, to firm up that policy in such a manner that by regulation an institution would not be able to find itself in violation of policy.

My point is simply this: That the contemplated action under the main proposal is nothing more in itself than a reaffirmation of the policy in implementing form.

Therefore, it would be immediately unwise to abandon that policy for any period of time.

I hope that the pending amendment to the amendment may be rejected.

President Ray: Is there further discussion?

Verne C. Freeman (Purdue University): I have had occasion to be concerned about the policies that we have been developing over a number of years with regard to these matters, and as I see it we have been very deliberate in changing this policy.

Now, I may be wrong in my anticipation of what would happen should we take the action that is contemplated by the proposed sentence there, but I would judge that our newspaper people would find in this a concept that we are in a way raising some questions about what we are doing, even though we have effectuated the whole program.

Personally, I do not see any reason why we need to adjust the policy when we are just reaching forward in a careful fashion to give sufficient time to put our action formally in motion. I personally hope we might reject this concept.

Max O. Schultze (University of Minnesota): I would like to ask one question for clarification, and perhaps it is intended to serve mainly for clarification of those who may not be certain as to what their action should be, regardless of how this next vote is going to come out.

It is my understanding that under the policy which is now in effect, which was enunciated two years ago and subsequently affirmed, an institution which chooses not to follow the policy is not subject to attack.

President Ray: That is right.

Mr. Schultze: That is an institutional determination; it is not subject to penalty.

President Ray: That is correct.

Mr. Schultze: I think it is important for those institutions who may choose to take such a course to feel aware of it. That is the reason I ask the question.

William J. Flynn (Boston College): Mr. President, as a member of the Extra Events Committee, I would find it very difficult if someone made application to run a track meet, as to when we could act on that application. Under the present rules and regulations, as I read them, an individual must apply at a meeting of the Extra

Events Committee, and it cannot be acted upon until the next meeting. Therefore, if someone did want to run a track meet and obtain certification from the NCAA and any other organization, they would apply at the next scheduled meeting, which would be in March, and it could not be acted upon until the next Convention.

Therefore, because of the lack of how to receive these applications, I believe the last part of this amendment should be passed.

President Ray: Mr. Flynn, before you leave the microphone, could you indicate how this applies to the amendment concerning whether or not there is a hiatus in the policy or whether or not the policy continues? I want to make sure. I am confused, and I want to make sure no one else is confused, as I am.

Mr. Flynn: I am confused, too, and I don't know how the present legislation could be implemented unless you want to follow the rules and regulations as I read them. I believe it is on page 39. It states there:

Examining notices of intent for the inauguration of such contests, which are to be received from proposing sponsors only at a regular meeting of the Committee and which the Committee will approve or disapprove at the succeeding annual Convention of the Association.

Mr. Plant: Mr. Flynn, those are the results that apply to the functioning of the Extra Events Committee as far as football is concerned, but I see no reason why they would have to apply to the certification of Track and Field or Gymnastics.

Mr. Flynn: We have no regulations in the proposed amendment.

Mr. Plant: I think probably the Extra Events Committee could set up its own machinery or the Council could suggest machinery for it. There is no reason why you have to follow the same proceedings as in football. In football in the bowl game there is only one a year, but there will be a lot of meets in gymnastics and track.

Mr. Flynn: You think they could make up the rules and regulations?

Mr. Plant: I am sure, if they cannot, the Council will be glad to make them up.

William R. Reed (Big Ten Conference): I believe I understand the point that Bill Flynn has raised concerning the operating procedures which govern the operations of the Extra Events Committee, and his concern, I understand, is whether or not they should be suspended in order to permit some freedom of action on the part of the Extra Events Committee.

I believe, however, that the Association policy to which this note is directed has nothing to do with the procedures governing the Extra Events Committee and is directed solely to that resolution adopted by the Association, subsequently reaffirmed, on the subject of support for the Association and functioning of the Federation in its various parts.

Mr. Flynn: I am afraid I am still confused, really. I thought the Extra Events Committee had to act according to the printed regulations. At least, I believe that is the way they have acted, and I see no printed regulations really to act upon when we receive a petition except those that are written.

Mr. Plant: Well, there is a deliberate attempt to separate the whole

football program, the bowl program, the track and field, and gymnastics.

If you look at the amendment as it is drafted, it revises Section 1 of Article 7, and one change is to put, A. FOOTBALL, and in that the present procedure and other regulations relating to the bowl games will continue to exist and to function, but there is no procedural arrangement set up under B. TRACK AND FIELD or C. GYMNASTICS, so that the Extra Events Committee would not be limited by the football feature in the different section of the rule, but could make up its own procedure. I don't see any great difficulty in this.

President Ray: Without any effort whatsoever to influence the decision of this body concerning this, I should like to try to clarify what I understand to be the meaning of this note.

There is in operation and effect a policy adopted at the 1963 Convention in Los Angeles concerning the relationship of the NCAA to the U. S. Track and Field Federation and to other Federations in which we hold membership, and that policy statement said that member institutions should not compete in any meet not sanctioned by those bodies. This policy has been reaffirmed in November of 1964. It is the intent of this note to say that if this is adopted the effective date for the legislation shall be March 1, 1965, and between the close of the session on this day and March 1, 1965, that policy is no longer in effect; it has been superseded or will have been superseded if this legislation is approved at this Convention.

What it means, in a sense, is that member institutions are no longer admonished that they should not participate, if this is adopted. If it is rejected, then the policy as approved in 1962, would remain in force and effect.

Mr. Parliamentarian, do you agree?

Mr. Plant: I agree.

President Ray: That I think is the status we have at the moment.

Victor Obeck (New York University): This note is very important to a great many institutions, in this regard that as we leave this meeting, if the main proposal is passed, we have direction from March 1 on, and in the period between a great many of us depend on our entire indoor track season to take part in these meets. Up to now, a great many of us have abstained, waiting to see what would happen in Chicago. So in a sense you put a great many of us in the position that we either give up our indoor track season or have a stigma upon us if we are going to continue with the policy of the Association March 1.

So I think we are not all fortunate enough to have the facilities of the Big Ten, and this is very important to us.

President Ray: Is there further discussion of this section of the amendment? Does anyone else wish to speak to this subject? The question has been called for. Are you ready for the question? (The amendment was approved.)

Now before you, you have everything that is on this sheet that has been distributed. This is the current status. It has been moved and seconded that this document be approved, and the amendments to it have now been approved. This is now before you in its entirety. Is there discussion?

Earl M. Ramer (University of Tennessee): It seems to me that our

collegiate institutions have not only the right but the responsibility to approve meets and events in their respective competitions. Every official stand this Association has taken through the years affirms this responsibility. It is this concept of institutional approval and responsibility that gives meaning and substance to the work of our Association, as I see it.

This amendment simply makes this idea explicit. It represents no change in our historical, moral and professional commitment, and I am sure that we will reaffirm our stand on this whole matter again today.

Jeremiah Ford II (University of Pennsylvania): At the risk of outraging the sensibilities of some of my friends in this membership and those friends of mine on the Council who occasionally invite me to cocktails, I should like to address a harangue to the amendments as it applies to track and field. I should also like to view with some alarm a trend in this NCAA Convention that seems to motivate a kind of legislation that is odious to some of us at least.

I think we might very possibly look at this amendment for what it really means. Professor Plant's reassurances were comforting, that this was not essentially an extension of the boycotting that some of us disapproved of in connection with the United States Olympics. But I think those reassurances evaporated when we witnessed some of the maneuvering to make this legislation applicable immediately.

I would observe that this legislation is a device, as were some of the devices that sprung out of the Federation movement; it is a device to boycott AAU-sponsored open track meets.

Now, I think it is a device under the cloak of words that seem to indicate that this amendment is designed to perform services to the membership, services, incidentally, which a great many of the membership have not asked for, and services, incidentally, which a great many of the membership do not need.

So I think, if I might be excused for this observation, we should regard this for exactly what it is, a concealed attempt to foist further boycott on AAU open track meets.

The services offered to the membership by the amendment itself duplicate those offered by organizations other than the NCAA or performed by individual members themselves in their routine discharge of their duties in intercollegiate athletics.

For example, the AAU certifies amateurism in the United States and has done so almost from the beginning of track and field competition.

Now, I ask you if the AAU isn't competent to do this job of certification, let's prove the case against the AAU and make them perfect their certifying procedures.

I would further say that all of us who take seriously our responsibilities for the physical welfare of our athletes make certain that they have proper medical supervision in all competition, collegiate or non-collegiate. How can the NCAA help us here?

I think, gentlemen, again, if I might say so, I and some of the others of my persuasion in the East object most of all to the lack of forthrightness in this amendment proposal.

I think I could have had more respect for the amendment proposed if it had clearly designated the enemy and made some concrete suggestions as to what we should do about it. I believe that the

hypocrisy inherent in this amendment should be on the consciences of all who vote for it. Most of the newspapers and the general public will recognize this amendment proposal for what it is. It is another device to boycott AAU-sponsored open track meets.

But, gentlemen, of larger concern to some of us who will be required to man the trenches in this continuing war with the AAU and to a large majority of the membership who are not affected one way or another by the amendment should be the realization that we are all being victimized by a kind of creeping paternalism in the NCAA. We should, each of us, reassess our roles as stockholders in this corporation and not consider lightly the local institutional rights we vote away in the interest of NCAA togetherness at these annual meetings.

We should do this unless we are resigned as to letting Papa solve all of our problems.

I realize that in NCAA, just as in life, everyone has a right to look for the father substitute, and this can be overdone. I recognize only one, or at the most two of us—Warren Thompson and Ken Fairman. Thank you.

President Ray: Mr. Plant has asked to reply, but I am wondering if it is not fair to Mr. Fairman and Mr. Thompson to ask them if they would care to reply.

Mr. Plant: Well, I am sure there are others here who are more qualified to respond to some of the suggestions made by Jerry. I would say this, that it was considered at some length whether we should not, as you say, identify the enemy by specifying that the Extra Events Committee should require certification from the appropriate Federation. It was deliberately left open by the Council so as not necessarily to tie the hands of the Extra Events Committee, so as to leave them free as time goes on to make their decisions here and not conceal a particular procedure in our legislation. There was no attempt here to hide the element to which Jerry refers.

Nor do I understand that this is designed to further the alleged boycott of the AAU open track meet. It has never been my understanding that this was the purpose of the NCAA or of the Federation of which it is a member. We are merely willing, as I understand—at least the institutions I know are perfectly willing—to participate in these meets provided that the Federation, our representative, has some control, has the opportunity to look at the meet, and under a system of dual sanctioning there will be no boycott. The boycott is not coming from our side of the session. So I merely want to disavow any purpose to conceal anything.

I would also think this: I am sure there are many people in the room who would dispute the effectiveness with which the AAU performs some of the services that are mentioned.

I think I will just content myself with that much of a response.

Delaney Kiphuth (Yale University): Mr. President, I would address myself to a somewhat more specific point than Jerry did, and suggest or relate to this group the fact that the ECAC, 144-member conference, passed at its December convention a request for consideration of a coalition between the various groups in the country interested in track and field.

I, among others in the East, am somewhat concerned with the rather high-handed manner in which the Federation rejected the

discussion of this. I don't expect everyone to agree it is a good idea, but I would have been pleased had the Federation seen fit to consider the matter of a coalition, since it had come from such a large and widespread association in the East.

To the extent that this legislation impedes further discussion of the whole matter, all matters in the Convention between our organizations, I must vote against it and express my disapproval of it. And I hope that somehow we can get to further negotiation, and defeat this particular legislation.

President Ray: The question is called for. The Chair was really in error when I suggested that the whole proposition on this sheet that has been distributed is before you. That is not accurate. The whole proposed amendment to Section 2 and the new Section 3 are there, but of course the material that precedes that in the Handbook is really a part of this as well, so the proposition now before you concerns material starting with B, on page 146, and C, on page 146 and 147 as amended.

Is there further discussion? The question has been called for.

Adolph W. Samborski: (Harvard University): I have been concerned about this. It happens to be my fortieth year in the department of athletics at Harvard. I merely point this out to indicate that my life work has been with boys of college age for all that time, and that I am sensitive to the athletic needs and desires of these college students.

But for more than thirty years of my stay at Harvard I have had the responsibility of providing the widest possible opportunities for competition for students on the intramural level, and during that time I have had the supervision of more than 100,000 boys in our extensive program and more than 10,000 of that group has participated in our tackle football.

Now, this is to point out that I am very much concerned with competition and feel I know quite a bit about checking on medical supervision.

When I moved into the intercollegiate side of the athletic administration, I there, too, was quite interested in widening the base for competition on an intercollegiate level as much as possible, to our freshmen, junior varsity, third varsity, under teams, and the varsity.

Among my responsibilities, as you others have in your institutions, is to check on the competition, the scheduling, and to be sure of the medical supervision involved in the contest and also in meets and such events that we may enter, and also on the amateur standing of our athletes.

Now, moving into track and field, for a while I was quite excited about the possibility of even wider opportunities for open competition in track and field. Now we are faced with legislation which to me points to the fact that this wide base of competition in open and non-collegiate events may be and probably will be curtailed. But along with that, our own right to choose our competition and to certify under our amateur rules that the competition is sensible, would be taken away. These items are the responsibility of myself in my institution. I cannot vote for legislation that would take it away or give an outside organization the right to determine for me or for my institution what meets we may or may not enter.

I just cannot believe that there aren't enough men of good will in

both the AAU and the NCAA that this problem cannot be resolved, and in the meantime, this open competition may remain at its extended condition, as it is now. There is a lot of opportunity at the present time, and if men of good will will get together all these opportunities will remain open.

President Ray: The question has been called for. Is there further discussion? Anybody else wish to speak to this subject?

Col. E. R. Heiberg (United States Military Academy): I would like to address myself to a very fine presentation made on Monday by Mr. Ernie McCoy on the Educational Philosophy of Sanctioning. Just before he sat down, he made this statement to which I wholeheartedly subscribe—this is not exactly his words but as I took it down: it is the objective of the NCAA to invite competition, not to prohibit it.

I believe I agree with the previous speaker, that this amendment appears to be something that cannot help but prohibit the wide competition about which Mr. McCoy spoke.

Warren Thompson (University of Colorado): My name was mentioned a minute ago by one of the previous speakers. At the risk of wasting your time in a little levity, I should like to say I hereby disavow the accusation of Jerry Ford. I should like to appoint the AAU as his official father.

President Ray: The question has been called for again. (The legislation was approved. The new legislation appears on pages 43-44 of the Regulations Section.)

We turn now to XII, as on page 147, and I will ask Mr. Hartvigsen, Brigham Young University, to present this proposed amendment to the By-laws.

Playing and Practice Seasons

Milton F. Hartvigsen (Brigham Young University): Mr. President and Gentlemen, I move we amend Article 8, Section 3, as indicated on page 147 of the Manual.

This item has merely to do with changing the words sanctioning on the part of the State Department to approved, and in the last part of the information to identify the days prior to the competition for the request to be made by the institution, all of which has been suggested as being appropriate.

Inasmuch as this is consistent with other legislation, I move the adoption of the amendment of the article as indicated on page 147. (The motion was seconded and approved. The legislation, as amended, appears on page 45 of the Regulations Section.)

17. OTHER PROPOSALS, RESOLUTIONS

President Ray: In accordance with the order of the day, is there any other business to come before this Convention concerning other proposals, regulations, prior to hearing the report of the Committee on Committees and the report of the Nominating Committee?

Smith Resolution

Ross H. Smith (Massachusetts Institute of Technology): Mr. Chairman, on Tuesday afternoon the delegates of District One and Two

combined for their district meetings. Executive Director Walter Byers accepted an invitation to attend and did an excellent job in responding to questions from the floor. His answers were most helpful to those present.

Among the items covered was the willingness of the NCAA to engage in any negotiation beneficial to the interest of track and field athletics in the United States.

The discussion was continued with some uncertainty among the delegates present that the NCAA is willing to continue to negotiate to bring about a resolution to this conflict, and it was at this point that the executive director again gave us assurance.

This being the case, the American public should be informed of the NCAA position. It is apparent, particularly in the East where we have had such unfavorable publicity, that there is a need to emphasize further the willingness of the NCAA to participate in such negotiations.

Among the delegates of Districts One and Two who attended the Tuesday meeting—and there were approximately 100 there—there was overwhelming support for the motion which I now present.

It is moved that the National Collegiate Athletic Association, by direct communication, invite the Amateur Athletic Union to participate in negotiations directed toward the formulation of a plan to achieve cooperative sanction and certification of open competition at the domestic level.

I will repeat that motion.

It is moved that the NCAA by direct communication invite the AAU to participate in negotiations directed toward the formulation of a plan to achieve cooperative sanction and certification of open competition at the domestic level.

Thank you.

President Ray: Is there a second to the motion? (The motion was seconded.) Is there discussion?

William R. Reed (Big Ten Conference): Mr. Chairman, it may have escaped the attention of some of the members of the Association that the Track and Field Federation has attempted to keep the line of communication open with the AAU, on the subject of coordinated interest in the administration of track and field in this country, and that at a mid-December meeting of the Executive Committee of the Track and Field Federation there was made public the position of that Committee on this subject.

I regret very much that I do not have the text of that statement available here, but it was to the general effect that the Track and Field Federation would stand ready to discuss with the AAU the subject of broad organization of track and field interests in this country in the nature of a coalition of those interests.

I now would like to address a question to the mover of the resolution. Inasmuch as there has been demonstration on the part of the Track and Field Federation of the desire to keep communication open and to discuss these matters of mutual concern, would the purpose of the resolution be served if the NCAA representative delegates to the Track and Field Federation were to communicate this interest as expressed by the resolution to the Federation, having in mind then that the Federation would carry through with this objective?

Mr. Smith: Thank you. I think that the intent of this motion is to ask the NCAA to meet this request in any means they see, the best means they see at their disposal. I would say in the affirmative, that if the NCAA delegates this to a representative within this organization that is their prerogative. The real intent of the motion, again, is to put us on better record, more firmly, on this one point, that we are willing or our representatives are willing to discuss one item, cooperative sanction at a domestic level. This is one thing I think we can pin our hats to as a very tangible start in this process that has not produced very favorable results.

Does that answer your question?

Mr. Reed: Yes. Thank you.

Mr. Frank Carver (University of Pittsburgh): I merely rise to speak in support of Mr. Smith's motion. I believe, sir, the action taken this afternoon was by the NCAA and not the Federation. We are a member of the Federation, but that to a great extent we have been the whipping boy of this. We have taken the onus. I think it is fine that we put ourselves in a position that we are willing to aid the Federation in the AAU interest in track and field.

Jesse T. Hill (University of Southern California): I was very much interested in Mr. Smith's proposal, but I think that the AAU has been approached on many occasions, and it has stated very matter of factly that there is no arbitration or negotiation as far as dual sanctioning is concerned.

I can cite a case to you. Last year at the Coliseum Relays we were hijacked out of \$9033, in order to have the AAU sanction of the relay. We have proposed to them for the 1965 Coliseum Relays we have three or four open events in which only open competitors will compete, and we would be able to get a sanction for those two or three open events.

Now, we said also that we anticipate having a track and field sanction for those athletes under the jurisdiction of the Track and Field Federation. We were told matter of factly again that "if you ask for or receive sanction for those events from the Federation we will be forced to withdraw our sanction for the open events."

So, gentlemen, I think we might be aware that we all must have consciences and I think as we go home tonight we must realize just what the AAU has been doing over the years and what they are going to continue to do, and there is not going to be any arbitration with them as far as sanctioning is concerned unless it is done only on the AAU terms.

Mr. Smith: I am aware of the truth of these comments. I think this really could pin them down to a written reply that would put them in the position, I find an indefensible position, of not being able to talk about the real problem which is sanction, and we can narrow it down to domestic events sanction as a starting point.

I don't think we can afford to be in the position of saying we are sick and tired, we are now closing the door. I think in the East this attitude has been projected in the press. I think we have to keep the door open, and that is all I am asking this resolution for. I hope it puts us in a strong position of saying we are willing to talk. We are disgusted. We are not saying that, but we know we are disgusted with what has been the past practice, but we are still ready, and it is up to you.

I think this is one instance when they cannot afford to say "no."

Thomas J. Hamilton (Athletic Association of Western Universities): Mr. President, I have enjoyed a very fine privilege of having worked and lived with the athletic administrators from various parts of the country and enjoyed my time in the East very much.

I do wish to put in an aside here, however, that Ross is talking about a position which has already been acknowledged by our representatives to the Track and Field Federation. I have heard the President of our Association no later than yesterday indicate that he had advised the President of the AAU of willingness to talk and had engaged in such talk.

I, myself, declare my disappointment, however, in the action taken in the resolution. Because I believe in unity in this affair, to me this did not go far enough, and I hope as a matter of position, our leaders, our representatives, in laying the groundwork for the amendment that we passed this afternoon will incorporate the broad principles and logical arguments which were given to us by Dean McCoy so wonderfully. To me our position is misunderstood, because we deal in these little amendments which have no meaning to the public. In framing this thing, I suggest that we adopt the principles expounded by Dean McCoy and make that our position for future action.

Mr. Ross Smith: One more brief comment, please. I think, Tom, I interpret what you said as strengthening the position that I hope this does, to simply indicate again where it is needed. I think this Association, as nationwide as it is in its scope, can appreciate the problem that we are faced with in the East, that this resolution merely indicates an open door. Again may I ask: can we ever afford to close the door in spite of what we have done?

(Calls for the question.)

President Ray: The question has been called for. Is there further discussion?

A. R. Reynolds (Colorado State College): I think the door has always been open, that we have tried and tried and tried. At no time have we tried to close the door. I think to pass such a motion at this time might suggest that we have had a closed door, which we have not. We have always been more than willing to try to make a compromise on the sanction, and every time that any compromise has been made, any agreement has been made, by some means or other the interpretation of the agreement has always changed.

President Ray: Is there further discussion? (The motion was approved by a vote of 99-33.)

Is there further business prior to the receiving of the report of the Committee on Committees and the Nominating Committee?

Hearing none, I will call upon Asa Bushnell, Chairman of the Committee on Committees, for his report. Asa Bushnell.

18. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON COMMITTEES

Asa Bushnell (Eastern College Athletic Association): Mr. President and Gentlemen: The other members of the 1965 Committee on Committees were Ed Steitz, Bernie Moore, Bill Reed, W. H. H. Dye, Delbert Swartz, Hoyt Brawner, A. T. Gill, Harvey Chrouser, Marshall Turner and Cameron Deeds. I would like to thank all these gentlemen for their efficiency, cooperation, and sociability.

Now to proceed to the recommendations for nominations. (*The Committees for 1965, as nominated by the Committee on Committees and elected by the annual Convention, are set forth in the Register Section of this Yearbook.*)

President Ray: Before calling for the report of the next committee, I think I would be somewhat remiss if I did not at this point take just a moment to express my most sincere thanks to you for your patience with me in the course of this, the last session of the Convention of the NCAA.

I should also like to express my deep personal thanks to the members of the Council with whom I have served in the last few years, and the Executive Committee. It has been a superb experience. In many ways it has been somewhat trying, but in many ways, for all of those moments which have been trying have come gratifications that far exceed any of the trying moments.

I thank you all for the support you have given me in the last few years, and it is my hope to keep on serving you in some capacity.

Now I should like to call on Frank Thoms for the report of the Nominating Committee.

18. REPORT OF THE COMMITTEE ON COMMITTEES

Frank R. Thoms, Jr. (Williams College): The members of the Nominating Committee are printed in the program. I just want to say you did a fine job: I appreciate the help you gave me. (*The Officers for 1965, as nominated by the Nominating Committee and elected by the annual Convention, are set forth in the Register Section of this Yearbook.*)

President Ray: Mr. Barnes, it is my pleasure to present to you this gavel and wish you Godspeed, and if I might add a personal hope, I would also add, God bless you.

President-Elect Barnes: President Ray and gentlemen, thanks so much. I would like to say just a word, first, to thank you very much for the honor you have bestowed upon me. I also realize the tremendous obligations and responsibilities that are vested in this office, and I will do my best to discharge them toward improving and benefiting our Association.

During the two years of leadership of President Ray, we have enjoyed great progress in enlarging the constructive programs of the Association. This guidance has been direct and strong, resulting in the accomplishments recorded in the 1964 Yearbook and in the Convention Bulletin.

I, too, would like to compliment President Ray for the membership, for his broad understanding of the problems of all of our institutions, both in the University and in the College Division.

Also you have observed with me his apparent adherence to the democratic procedure necessary to guide the destiny of our Association and the efficient conduct of Council, Executive Committee meetings and Convention meetings.

My personal thanks must be added to this, as during my associations with Bob we have both enjoyed frank discussions on a wide variety of issues affecting the sound financial condition of the NCAA.

Specifically, he supplied the impetus to strengthen the United States position in the 1964 Olympic Games and, gentlemen, as you

know, he personally observed and played a great part for our Association there. Also at these games we appreciate the opportunity and recognize the outstanding performances which are recorded by the athletes of member institutions.

We wish to thank him for his support of the progressive legislation to bring fruition to our objectives and programs of the Association.

It has been recorded earlier today that one of the finest things accomplished by this Association is the awarding of postgraduate scholarships to thirty-two deserving young men, and it is the Association's hope that this scholarship program will be expanded.

There are continuing projects under way in the Association, and one of the most important is that work now being performed by the Long-Range Planning Committee under the chairmanship of Jim Sours. At the same time there are continuing problems that confront us, and you can be sure, almost as directed here, that the lines of communication will always be open in seeking a sound solution to those problems.

You are to be commended for your attendance at this Convention and your active participation in the business that has come before it.

Gentlemen, in parting, we would solicit your continuing cooperation and support, and wish you a safe trip home.

I declare the Fifty-ninth Annual Convention of the NCAA adjourned.

(The Convention adjourned at 3:57 p.m.)

Report of the Treasurer

The accounts of the National Collegiate Athletic Association, set forth on pages 128-137, were audited by the Francis A. Wright and Company, a firm of accountants and auditors located in Kansas City, Missouri. The Company's report, signed by Ralph E. Bostwick, CPA, included the following exhibits and schedules which "fairly reflect the financial position of the National Collegiate Athletic Association on August 31, 1964, and the income and expense of that organization for the fiscal year then ended, in conformity with generally accepted principles of accounting applied on a basis consistent with that of preceding years."—Everett D. Barnes, NCAA Secretary-Treasurer.

ASSETS

		Year Ended August 31	
		1964	1963
Current Assets			
Cash on hand and in banks.....		\$401,090.58	\$290,328.61
Accounts receivable—trade		46,853.90	43,556.80
Interest receivable		2,500.00	2,500.00
Inventories		27,532.75	23,973.51
Television program expense paid in advance		10,308.46	17,020.88
Prepaid expense		6,794.60	7,578.26
Total Current Assets		<u>495,080.29</u>	<u>384,958.06</u>
Investments			
Funded Cash Reserve—Schedule 1.....		221,159.87	221,057.56
Other Investments—Schedule 2		280,978.82	280,501.89
Total Investments		<u>502,138.69</u>	<u>501,559.45</u>
Fixed Assets			
	Cost	Accumulated Depreciation	Cost Less Depreciation
Furniture and equipment ..	\$38,964.82	\$19,542.35	\$19,422.47
Leasehold Improvements ..	10,939.20	10,939.20	
	<u>\$49,904.02</u>	<u>\$30,481.55</u>	<u>\$19,422.47</u>
Cost of Fixed Assets Less Depreciation			<u>19,422.47</u>
Other Assets			
Unamortized advance—New York Publications		10,000.00	12,500.00

Unamortized equity purchase—National Collegiate Athletic Bureau		2,000.00
Travel advance to employee—Television Program	1,000.00	500.00
Travel deposits	425.00	425.00
Total Other Assets	11,425.00	15,425.00
Total Assets	<u>\$1,028,066.45</u>	<u>\$919,273.53</u>

LIABILITIES, RESERVES AND SURPLUS

	Year Ended August 31	
	1964	1963
Current Liabilities		
Accounts payable	\$ 589.00	\$ 30,537.67
Olympic contributions	55,666.85	
Medical and travel insurance collections and expense	106,278.27	49,157.20
Due to participating colleges—meets and tournaments	26,416.96	2,221.22
Payroll taxes withheld	2,417.88	2,752.45
Total Current Liabilities	191,368.96	84,668.54
Deferred Income		
Publications	4,000.82	3,182.63
Statistical	2,791.50	3,771.00
Medals	1,093.50	1,315.40
Dues	325.00	337.50
Total Deferred Income	8,210.82	8,606.53
Reserves		
Funded Cash Reserve—Schedule 1	227,159.87	221,057.56
Special Reserve Fund	6,125.33	34,104.75
College Division Events	37,376.02	29,687.56
Ice Hockey Tournaments	20,948.33	19,848.60
Baseball	10,350.68	11,366.87
College World Series Contracts	10,000.00	10,000.00
Special Committee on Academic Testing	5,825.95	10,000.00
Sports Injuries and Safety	3,152.00	3,152.00
Special Committees	6,872.94	7,521.81
Track and Field	732.49	732.49
Investment Trust	40,000.00	
Conference of Conferences	1,043.42	
Total Reserves	369,587.03	347,471.64
Surplus—Schedule 3	458,899.64	478,526.82
Total Liabilities, Reserves and Surplus	<u>\$1,028,066.45</u>	<u>\$919,273.53</u>

FUNDED CASH RESERVE (Exhibit A, Schedule 1)

August 31, 1964

Savings Accounts		Cost
Commerce Trust Company	\$	10,000.00
City National Bank and Trust Company		10,000.00
Mercantile Bank and Trust Company		10,000.00
Traders National Bank		10,000.00
Home Savings Association		10,000.00
Homestead Savings Association		10,000.00
Metropolitan Savings and Loan Association		10,000.00
Swedish-American Savings and Loan Association....		10,000.00
Baltimore Bank		7,000.00
First National Bank		7,000.00
		<u>\$ 94,000.00</u>

United States Government Securities—(at cost)

	Maturity Date	Int. Rate	Maturity Value	Market Value	
U.S. Treas. Notes	8-15-64	5	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 50,201.25
U.S. Treas. Notes	5-15-65	3 7/8	38,000.00	38,023.76	38,263.56
Federal Land Bank—					
Consolidated Federal Farm Loan					
Bonds	12-20-65	4	25,000.00	25,314.00	25,510.42
U.S. Treas. Notes	8-15-67	3 3/4	13,000.00	12,926.88	13,184.64
			<u>\$126,000.00</u>	<u>\$126,264.64</u>	<u>\$127,159.87</u>

Total Funded Cash Reserve Investment to Exhibit A \$221,159.87

ADVISORY INVESTMENT TRUST ACCOUNT

(Exhibit A, Schedule 2)

August 31, 1964

	Maturity Date	Int. Rate	Maturity Value	Market Value	Cost
United States Government Securities—(at cost)					
U.S. Treas. Notes	11-15-65	4	\$ 22,000.00	\$ 22,048.13	\$ 22,000.00
U.S. Treas. Bonds	8-15-68	3 3/4	5,000.00	4,946.88	5,010.94
U.S. Treas. Bonds	2-15-80	4	10,000.00	9,800.00	9,875.00
U.S. Treas. Bonds	6-15-83	3 1/4	26,000.00	22,928.75	26,000.00
U.S. Treas. Bonds	5-15-85	4 1/4	10,000.00	10,021.88	10,000.00
Twelve Federal Land Banks					
Consolidated Farm Loan Bonds ..					
	3-20-68	4 1/4	10,000.00	10,000.00	9,925.00
			<u>\$ 83,000.00</u>	<u>\$ 79,745.64</u>	<u>\$ 82,810.94</u>

Number

Corporation Stocks (at Cost)	Shares	Class		
American Telephone & Telegraph				
	200	Capital	\$ 14,000.00	\$ 9,247.63
E. I. DuPont de Nemours & Co..	25	Common	6,462.50	3,977.44
General Electric Company	50	Common	4,200.00	4,432.72
General Motors Corporation....	21	Common	2,013.38	1,283.25

B. F. Goodrich Company	50	Common	2,725.00	3,974.19
International Business Machines Corp.	13	Capital	5,726.50	5,815.50
Johns Manville Corporation	50	Common	2,706.25	3,006.88
Monsanto Chemical Company	107	Common	8,466.38	4,591.27
National Lead Company	75	Common	6,000.00	6,778.69
Northern States Power Co.	200	Common	7,300.00	4,811.50
Standard Oil Co. of Indiana	100	Common	8,075.00	4,868.13
Texaco, Inc.	104	Capital	8,385.00	4,299.15
			<u>\$ 76,060.01</u>	<u>\$ 57,086.35</u>

Corporation Bonds (at cost)

	Maturity Date	Int. Rate	Maturity Value			
John Deere Co.	10-31-86	4½	\$ 10,000.00	\$ 10,075.00	\$ 9,925.00	
Illinois Central Equipment	12- 1-72	4½	5,000.00	4,868.75	4,874.07	
Louisville & Nashville Equipment Trust	1- 1-69	4½	5,000.00	4,931.25	4,941.73	
Seaboard Airline Equip. Co.	8- 1-68	4¼	10,000.00	9,937.50	10,057.44	
Southern Pacific Equip Co.	11- 1-73	4⅞	10,000.00	10,262.50	10,340.00	
			<u>\$ 40,000.00</u>	<u>\$ 40,075.00</u>	<u>\$ 40,138.24</u>	

Other:

Principal Balance—Advisory Trust Account	412.04	412.04
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Other Government Securities:

U.S. Treas. Bond 2-15-95 3	\$100,000.00	\$ 85,750.00	\$100,531.25
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Total Other Investments to Exhibit A . . . \$282,042.69 \$280,978.82

ANALYSIS OF SURPLUS (Exhibit A, Schedule 3)

August 31, 1964

Balance September 1, 1963 \$478,526.82

Additions:

General Income—Schedule 3A \$386,402.14

Less: General Expense—Schedule 3B 299,337.16

87,064.98

National Collegiate Athletic Bureau

Net Income—Schedule 3C 36,101.18

Total Net Income for the Fiscal Year

Ended August 31, 1964 123,166.16

Increase in equity of N.C.A.B. publications over previous year balance 5,627.60

Increase in equity N.C.A.B. Statistical Division due to beginning and ending bal-

ances of unearned income and accounts receivable	990.73	
Total Additions to Surplus		129,784.49
		<u>\$608,311.31</u>
Deductions:		
Transfers to Special Reserves:		
Special Reserve Fund	\$77,134.13	
Investment Trust	40,000.00	
Funded Cash Reserve	6,102.31	
Special Committee Reserve..	6,000.00	
Conference of Conferences..	1,043.42	130,279.86
Division with National Collegiate Athletic Bureau of 1962-63 publications' net income		9,613.08
Payments for appreciation plaques, football code plaques, misc. awards.....		1,312.15
Payments for NCAA committees attending Conference of Conferences..		8,206.58
Total Deductions from Surplus		<u>149,411.67</u>
Balance August 31, 1964		<u><u>\$458,899.64</u></u>

GENERAL INCOME (Exhibit A, Schedule 3A)
August 31, 1964

	Year Ended August 31	
	1964	1963
Membership Dues	\$ 56,587.50	\$ 54,475.00
Meets and Tournaments		
Basketball—Schedule 3A 1	240,603.58	222,740.56
Olympic Basketball	\$39,176.83	
Less: Expenses	19,470.88	19,705.95
Ice Hockey	1,601.85	5,486.55
Baseball	4,415.17	4,776.73
Boxing		1,825.21
Wrestling	1,427.35	729.10
Swimming	1,284.10	246.80
Track and Field	316.47	6,227.43
Gymnastics	291.11	
	<u>\$269,645.67</u>	<u>\$242,032.38</u>
Royalties and Other		
Administrative fee—T.V. assessments	\$ 34,000.00	\$ 19,000.00
Don Spencer Advertising Co.	5,000.00	5,000.00
Registration fees	1,755.00	1,450.00
Football program articles	438.20	289.45
Sundry	541.65	245.35
	<u>\$ 41,734.85</u>	<u>\$ 25,984.80</u>

Investment Income		
Schedule 3A 2	18,434.12	18,831.38
Total General Income to Exhibit A,		
Schedule 3	\$386,402.14	\$341,323.56

BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT—UNIVERSITY DIVISION
(Exhibit A, Schedule 3A 1)

August 31, 1964

Income		
Gross receipts		\$491,538.32
Expense		
Awards and trophies	\$ 4,217.94	
Duplicating of film	975.91	
Committee members expense	1,593.70	
NCAA executive office expense	1,788.51	
Telephone, telegraph and postage	931.88	
Printing	773.22	
Secretarial assistance	50.00	
Total Expense		10,331.16
Excess of Income over Expense		481,207.16
Less: Distribution of net receipts to participating universities		240,603.58
Net Income to Exhibit A, Schedule 3A		\$240,603.58

INVESTMENT INCOME (Exhibit A, Schedule 3A 2)

August 31, 1964

	Year Ended August 31	
	1964	1963
Income		
Interest—U. S. Securities	\$ 11,068.17	\$ 11,406.28
Interest—savings accounts	3,464.29	3,950.84
Dividends—corporation stocks	2,148.03	1,984.55
Interest—corporate securities	2,200.00	1,775.00
Gain on sale of corporate stocks	186.93	.26
Gain on sale of U. S. Securities	147.50	476.69
Total Income	\$ 19,214.92	\$ 19,593.62
Expense		
Trustee fees	775.30	722.24
Safekeeping fees and safe deposit box	5.50	40.00
Total Expense	780.80	762.24
Net Income to Exhibit A, Schedule 3A	\$ 18,434.12	\$ 18,831.38

GENERAL EXPENSE (Exhibit A, Schedule 3B)
August 31, 1964

	Year Ended August 31	
	1964	1963
Rules Committee Meetings		
Football	\$ 8,049.58	\$ 8,429.42
Swimming	3,088.55	2,968.83
Basketball	4,646.04	2,871.84
Track and Field	4,126.92	2,804.95
Wrestling	2,845.98	1,916.69
Baseball	1,984.62	1,887.09
Gymnastics	1,759.20	1,457.29
Fencing	640.31	1,455.61
Skiing	1,555.67	1,046.57
Soccer	941.70	760.29
Ice Hockey	1,261.04	693.12
Lacrosse	417.79	390.40
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$ 31,317.40	\$ 26,682.10
Other Committee Meetings		
Council	\$ 9,252.20	\$ 11,564.38
Infractions	9,720.46	9,124.38
Executive	5,028.91	6,510.77
Public Relations	1,720.19	1,753.17
College	1,786.63	1,752.30
Extra Events	508.90	1,597.33
Special	915.55	1,337.62
Miscellaneous	7.98	
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$ 28,940.82	\$ 33,639.95
Meets and Tournaments		
Insurance	500.00	500.00
Cross Country	360.00	326.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	860.00	826.00
Miscellaneous		
Annual Convention	\$ 11,617.31	\$ 8,951.90
Complimentary Membership Guides	1,427.63	1,519.72
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$ 13,044.94	\$ 10,471.61
Grants		
National Collegiate Athletic Bureau	\$ 50,000.00	\$ 50,000.00
National Association of Basketball Coaches	3,000.00	3,000.00
Track and Field Statistics	1,200.00	1,200.00
Miscellaneous	1,650.00	325.00
	<hr/>	<hr/>
	\$ 55,850.00	\$ 54,525.00
General and Administrative		
Salaries	\$ 99,841.88	\$ 79,166.46

Printing and duplicating	18,748.08	11,398.86
Annuity and Insurance	5,488.13	8,431.49
Rent	8,123.76	7,123.86
Postage and expense	7,289.74	4,950.01
Telephone and telegraph	5,878.64	4,803.75
Travel, meetings and entertainment	5,891.95	4,686.69
Depreciation	2,452.41	3,945.08
Stationery	1,561.40	2,780.25
Office supplies and expense	4,118.15	2,707.72
Payroll taxes	2,160.71	1,701.92
Miscellaneous expense	1,207.70	1,305.66
Contingency	2,504.47	1,257.60
Membership dues	2,490.00	962.00
Office equipment repairs	582.09	558.44
Utilities	528.14	406.12
Film rental		235.19
Subscriptions	456.75	190.55
	<u>\$169,324.00</u>	<u>\$136,611.65</u>
Total General Expenses to Exhibit A, Schedule 3	<u>\$299,337.16</u>	<u>\$262,756.32</u>

**NATIONAL COLLEGIATE ATHLETIC BUREAU
STATEMENT OF OPERATIONS
(Exhibit A, Schedule 3C)**

	Year Ended August 31	
	1964	1963
Publication Income		
Book sales	\$120,593.52	\$100,064.67
Advertising	12,713.23	8,783.55
Newsstand and special edition sales	4,389.38	17,298.30
Miscellaneous	398.00	477.33
Total Publication Income	<u>\$138,094.13</u>	<u>\$126,623.85</u>
Less: Direct Expense		
Manufacturing	47,925.39	55,205.82
Editing	2,936.62	1,750.00
Transportation	10,193.31	6,416.00
Promotion	1,191.12	1,447.84
Miscellaneous	652.01	104.36
Total Direct Expense	<u>\$ 62,898.45</u>	<u>\$ 64,924.02</u>
Gross Publication Income	<u>\$ 75,195.68</u>	<u>\$ 61,699.83</u>
Statistical Service Income		
Schedules and publishers service	2,805.00	2,572.50
Statistical service	3,955.75	4,178.94
Printed forms	2,131.53	1,983.09
Basketball score service	6,516.50	
Statistical subscriptions	5,108.75	6,536.06
Total Statistical Service Income	<u>\$ 20,517.53</u>	<u>\$ 15,270.59</u>

Grants		
General operating—NCAA	50,000.00	50,000.00
Allocation from television assessment	10,000.00	10,000.00
	<u>60,000.00</u>	<u>60,000.00</u>
Total Income	\$155,713.21	\$136,970.42
General and Administrative Expense		
Schedule 3C 1	\$119,612.03	\$115,817.16
	<u>36,101.18</u>	<u>21,153.26</u>
Net Income to Exhibit A, Schedule 3	\$	\$

National Collegiate Athletic Bureau

General and Administrative Expense (Exhibit A, Schedule 3C 1)

	Year Ended August 31	
	1964	1963
Salaries	\$ 68,153.54	\$ 70,274.96
Postage and mailing	9,544.40	8,180.16
Printing and duplicating	9,831.73	6,149.00
Rent	6,000.00	6,000.00
Telegraph	4,002.88	3,353.12
IBM tabulating	2,697.40	2,561.11
Amortization of publication advance	2,500.00	2,500.00
Amortization of NCAB equity purchase	2,000.00	2,000.00
Office supplies	1,979.43	1,918.81
Payroll taxes	1,806.86	1,749.55
Meetings and entertainment	1,192.99	1,604.74
Telephone	1,661.08	1,584.21
Janitor	1,703.57	1,497.90
Insurance	800.35	1,020.40
Promotion	151.30	847.09
Travel	596.58	868.14
Depreciation	1,018.08	750.71
Utilities	762.07	745.90
Professional services	600.00	600.00
Automobile allowance	600.00	600.00
Office equipment repairs	302.86	512.52
Building maintenance	579.49	347.88
Miscellaneous	250.76	150.96
Contingency	876.66	
Total General and Administrative		
Expense to Exhibit A, Schedule 3C	<u>\$119,612.03</u>	<u>\$115,817.16</u>

TELEVISION INCOME AND EXPENSE (Exhibit A, Schedule 3D)

	Year Ended August 31	
	1964	1963
Income		
Assessments	\$153,000.02	\$153,000.00
Less: Refunds to contributing schools	75,301.18	83,990.11
Net Income	<u>77,698.84</u>	<u>69,009.89</u>

Expense

Publicity and public relations	15,000.00	19,909.03
NCAA operating expenses and assessments	15,000.00	15,000.00
Attendance statistics and analysis	10,000.00	10,000.00
Salary—program director	6,000.00	6,000.00
Committee meeting expense	13,246.94	5,207.36
Grant to Football Rules Committee	4,000.00	4,000.00
Telephone and telegraph	2,748.91	3,483.19
Printing and duplicating	2,704.95	2,142.53
Legal fees	750.00	1,418.17
Program director's secretarial help	960.00	960.00
Postage	371.10	429.99
Special travel and entertainment	6,867.56	385.66
Program director's office expenses	49.38	73.96
Total Expense	<u>\$ 77,698.84</u>	<u>\$ 69,009.89</u>
Net Income	<u>\$ —0—</u>	<u>\$ —0—</u>

COLLEGE DIVISION BASKETBALL TOURNAMENT (Exhibit A, Schedule 3E)

	Year Ended August 31	
	1964	1963
Income		
Gross receipts	\$109,496.35	\$ 77,103.05
Less: Game expense	28,000.35	22,118.72
Net Receipts	81,496.00	54,984.33
Less: Rebates to colleges	15,404.52	5,384.44
	<u>66,091.48</u>	<u>49,599.89</u>
Expenses		
Team expense	\$ 33,320.03	\$ 32,310.09
Administrative:		
Awards and trophies	3,531.26	2,909.40
Committee members' expense	1,685.86	1,639.73
NCAA executive office expense	801.33	574.25
Printing	1,096.76	1,602.09
Telephone, telegraph and postage	1,433.31	1,332.10
Duplication of film		91.50
Evansville Tourney Corporation	8,818.41	3,756.30
Total Expense	<u>50,686.96</u>	<u>44,215.46</u>
Excess of Income over Expense	15,404.52	5,384.34
Less: Income transferred to College		
Division Reserve Fund	15,404.52	5,384.43
Net Income	<u>\$ —0—</u>	<u>\$ —0—</u>

Financial Report of 1964

Meet and Tournaments

BASEBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

Omaha, Nebraska, June 8-12

RECEIPTS

Ticket sales	\$52,615.00	
Coupon book sales	8,344.00	
Programs	1,604.23	
Television rights	250.00	\$62,813.23

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion expense		
Bozel and Jacobs	\$8,204.17	
District and national publicity....	250.00	
Fonatelle Press headquarters.....	155.45	\$ 8,609.62
Ticket and administrative expense		
Jack Clauff	\$1,131.00	
Printing	686.60	1,817.60
Games expense		
J. Kyle Anderson	\$ 397.09	
John Kobs	357.57	
Scorekeeper	112.50	
Umpires	952.00	1,819.16
Awards	\$ 577.93	577.93
Stadium expenses		
Stadium rental	\$1,500.00	
Omaha Towel	98.50	577.93
Stadium workers	1,905.00	
Scoreboard signs	58.00	
Refreshments	301.85	
Liability insurance	172.60	
Police	689.00	
Helicopter rental	775.01	
Telephone	36.39	
Miscellaneous	5.39	5,870.04
NCAA executive office expense.....	709.63	709.63
		\$19,403.98

NET RECEIPTS \$43,408.25

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing teams' expenses	
Arizona State University.....	\$ 4,351.75
Maine, University of.....	7,229.00

Minnesota, University of.....	3,564.80	
Mississippi, University of.....	2,994.00	
Missouri, University of.....	3,537.75	
Seton Hall University.....	5,139.25	
Southern California, University of.....	4,976.00	
Texas A&M University.....	2,684.00	\$35,418.15

TOTAL NET RECEIPTS \$ 7,991.10

50% to Omaha reserve fund.....\$ 3,995.55

50% to NCAA tournament reserve fund..... 3,995.55 \$ 7,991.10

UNIVERSITY DIVISION BASKETBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

First-Round Games

University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia, March 9

RECEIPTS

Ticket sales	\$ 31,576.69	
State and City Taxes	1,630.19	
Program receipts.....	821.76	
Radio income	575.00	\$ 34,603.64

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion expense	294.95	
Ticket and administration expense.....	2,433.33	
Games committee and officials expenses....	997.89	
Games expense	1,910.81	5,636.98

NET RECEIPTS \$ 28,966.66

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing teams' expenses

Connecticut, University of	\$ 1,059.00	
Princeton University	291.00	
Providence College	1,081.80	
Temple University	240.00	
Villanova University	290.00	
Virginia Military Institute	1,724.80	4,686.60

TOTAL NET RECEIPTS \$ 24,280.06

First-Round Games

Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois, March 10

RECEIPTS

Ticket sales	\$ 21,732.00	
Radio income	275.00	\$ 22,007.00

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion expenses	\$ 426.73	
Ticket and administration expense.....	1,636.95	
Games committee and officials expenses....	892.10	
Games expense	1,370.83	\$ 4,326.61

NET RECEIPTS \$ 17,680.39

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing teams' expenses

Louisville, University of.....	\$ 1,452.48	
Loyola University of Chicago.....	240.00	
Murray State College	1,894.19	
Ohio University	1,303.20	4,889.87

TOTAL NET RECEIPTS	\$ 12,790.52
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First-Round Games

Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas, March 9

RECEIPTS

Ticket sales	\$ 21,706.00	
Program receipts	258.12	
Radio rights	500.00	\$ 22,464.12

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion expense	\$ 192.72	
Ticket and administration expense.....	814.75	
Games committee and officials expenses.....	1,053.54	
Games expense	535.72	2,596.73

NET RECEIPTS	\$ 19,867.39
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DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing teams' expenses

Creighton University	\$ 2,020.80	
Oklahoma City University	1,212.80	
Texas A&M University	828.16	
Texas Western College	1,859.20	5,920.96

TOTAL NET RECEIPTS	\$ 13,946.43
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First-Round Games

University of Oregon, Eugene, March 10

RECEIPTS

Ticket sales	\$ 17,421.00	
Program receipts.....	688.00	
Radio and television rights	567.50	\$ 18,676.50

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion expense	\$ 357.35	
Ticket and administration expense.....	779.96	
Games committee and officials expenses.....	1,235.64	
Games expense	1,497.34	3,870.29

NET RECEIPTS	\$ 14,806.21
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DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing teams' expenses

Arizona State University	\$ 3,451.20	
Oregon State University	280.00	
Seattle University	800.00	

Utah State University	1,496.00	6,027.20
TOTAL NET RECEIPTS	\$	8,779.01

East Regional
North Carolina State College, Raleigh, March 13-14
RECEIPTS

Ticket sales	\$ 64,961.00	
Program receipts	1,624.80	
Radio rights	1,450.00	\$ 68,035.80

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion expense	\$ 2,143.75	
Ticket and administration expense.....	2,885.37	
Games committee and officials expenses	1,574.34	
Games expense	5,003.49	11,606.95

NET RECEIPTS **\$ 56,428.85**

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing teams' expenses		
Connecticut, University of	\$ 2,252.90	
Duke University	546.00	
Princeton University	2,017.60	
Villanova University	1,836.80	6,653.30

TOTAL NET RECEIPTS **\$ 49,775.55**

Midwest Regional
University of Minnesota, Minneapolis, March 13-14
RECEIPTS

Ticket sales	\$ 45,213.45	
Program receipts	1,837.75	
Radio rights	2,807.50	\$ 49,858.70

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion expense	\$ 1,963.45	
Ticket and administration expense.....	2,341.26	
Games committee and officials expenses.....	1,949.95	
Games expense	3,154.68	9,409.34

NET RECEIPTS **\$ 40,449.36**

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing teams' expenses		
Kentucky, University of	\$ 2,614.40	
Loyola University of Chicago.....	1,913.60	
Michigan, University of	2,212.00	
Ohio University	2,096.00	8,836.00

TOTAL NET RECEIPTS **\$ 31,613.36**

Midwest Regional
University of Wichita, Wichita, Kansas, March 13-14

RECEIPTS

Ticket sales	\$ 64,365.22	
State and City Taxes	1,780.00	
Program receipts	7,467.50	
Radio rights	1,440.00	\$ 75,052.72

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion expense	\$ 1,126.37	
Ticket and administration expense	2,874.78	
Games committee and officials expenses....	1,930.60	
Games expense	8,670.33	14,602.08

NET RECEIPTS \$ 60,450.64

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing teams' expenses		
Creighton University	\$ 1,886.40	
Kansas State University	959.40	
Texas Western College	2,699.20	
Wichita, University of	720.00	6,265.00

TOTAL NET RECEIPTS \$ 54,185.64

West Regional
Oregon State University, Corvallis, March 13-14

RECEIPTS

Ticket sales	\$ 56,131.50	
Program receipts	3,393.50	
Radio rights	500.00	\$ 60,025.00

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion expense	\$ 580.95	
Ticket and administrative expense	1,962.45	
Games committee and officials expenses....	2,306.10	
Games expense	4,052.55	8,902.05

NET RECEIPTS \$ 51,122.95

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing teams' expenses		
California, University of at Los Angeles ..	\$ 2,831.04	
San Francisco, University of	2,221.00	
Seattle University	1,502.08	
Utah State University	2,293.60	8,847.72

TOTAL NET RECEIPTS \$ 42,275.23

National Finals
Municipal Auditorium, Kansas City, Missouri, March 20-21

RECEIPTS

Ticket sales	\$121,286.00
Program receipts	7,796.88

Radio rights	3,947.50	\$133,030.38
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DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion expense	\$ 685.88	
Games committee and officials expenses.....	3,330.90	
Games expense	19,190.48	23,207.26

NET RECEIPTS	\$109,823.12
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DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Competing teams' expenses		
California, University of at Los Angeles...\$	3,712.00	
Duke University	3,592.00	
Kansas State University.....	1,194.60	
Michigan, University of	2,432.00	10,930.60

TOTAL NET RECEIPTS	\$ 98,892.52
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Financial Summary 1964 National Collegiate Basketball Tournament

RECEIPTS

First-round games		
University of Pennsylvania, Philadelphia..\$	24,280.06	
Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois	12,790.52	
Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Tex.	13,946.43	
University of Oregon, Eugene	8,779.01	\$ 59,796.02

Regionals		
North Carolina State College, Raleigh....\$	49,775.55	
University of Minnesota, Minneapolis....	31,613.36	
University of Wichita, Wichita, Kansas....	54,185.64	
Oregon State University, Corvallis.....	42,275.23	177,849.78

Finals		
Municipal Auditorium, Kansas City, Missouri.....	98,892.52	
Television rights		
Sports Network, Inc.	155,000.00	

TOTAL RECEIPTS	\$491,538.32
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DISBURSEMENTS

Administration	\$ 6,948.95	
Committee expense	1,593.70	
Executive office expense	1,788.51	10,331.16

NET RECEIPTS	\$481,207.16
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DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

California, University of at Los Angeles....\$	20,516.61
Duke University	20,516.61
Michigan, University of.....	18,651.47
Kansas State University	18,651.47

Connecticut, University of	11,190.87
Creighton University	11,190.87
Loyola University of Chicago.....	11,190.87

Ohio University	11,190.87	
Princeton University	11,190.87	
Seattle University	11,190.87	
Texas Western University	11,190.87	
Utah State University	11,190.87	
Villanova University	11,190.87	
Kentucky, University of	9,325.72	
San Francisco, University of	9,325.72	
Wichita, University of	9,325.72	
Arizona State University	3,730.27	
Louisville, University of	3,730.27	
Murray State College	3,730.27	
Oklahoma City University	3,730.27	
Oregon State University	3,730.27	
Providence College	3,730.27	
Temple University	3,730.27	
Texas A&M University	3,730.27	
Virginia Military Institute	3,730.27	\$240,603.58
		<u>\$240,603.58</u>

FINANCIAL SUMMARY OF 1964 COLLEGE DIVISION BASKETBALL CHAMPIONSHIP

	Gross Receipts	Game Expenses	Net Receipts	Team Expenses	Gain or (Loss)
<i>Regionals</i>					
Northeast	\$ 7,828.30	\$ 1,774.64	\$ 6,053.66	\$ 1,862.85	\$ 4,190.81
East	4,159.00	1,703.67	2,455.33	1,942.10	513.23
Midwest	7,240.25	2,159.77	5,080.48	2,287.50	2,792.98
South Central ..	3,918.05	1,530.78	2,387.27	2,411.00	(53.73)
Midwest	3,022.55	1,401.84	1,620.71	2,523.20	(902.49)
Southwest	5,069.20	1,413.90	3,655.30	5,444.10	(1,788.80)
Pacific Coast ..	4,407.50	1,436.28	2,971.22	3,197.00	(225.78)
Great Lakes ..	23,744.80	5,153.56	18,591.24	2,037.60	16,553.64
	<u>\$59,389.65</u>	<u>\$16,574.44</u>	<u>\$42,815.21</u>	<u>\$21,735.35</u>	<u>\$21,079.86</u>

Finals

Evansville	\$50,106.70	\$11,425.91	\$38,680.79	11,584.68	\$27,096.11
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REGIONALS

Gross Receipts	\$59,389.65
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Expenses

Game	\$16,574.44
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Team	21,735.35
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Administration

Individual awards ..	\$ 363.67
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Trophies	993.50
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Telephone, telegraph, postage	859.98
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Handbooks and brackets	270.62
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Promotion posters ..	277.75	2,765.52
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Committee			
William Maybry....	\$ 199.04		
J. Shober Barr.....	92.80		
George Ziegenfuss..	434.40		
Richard Koenig	203.84	930.08	
<hr/>			
NCAA Executive Offices			
Charles Neinas	\$ 212.05	212.05	42,217.44
<hr/>			
Regionals Net Receipts			\$17,172.21
<hr/>			
FINALS			
Gross Receipts			\$50,106.70
Expenses			
Game	\$11,425.91		
Team	11,584.68		
Administration			
Individual awards..	\$1,616.59		
Trophies	557.50		
Telephone, telegraph,			
postage	573.33		
Handbooks and			
brackets	270.63		
Promotion posters..	277.76	3,295.81	
<hr/>			
Committee			
Richard Koenig	\$ 103.68		
George Ziegenfuss..	324.70		
William Maybry ...	101.20		
Edward Steitz	226.20	755.78	
<hr/>			
NCAA Executive Offices			
Charles Neinas	\$ 197.60		
Charles Thornton ..	182.75		
NCAA staff at			
Evansville	125.31		
Coaches and Com-			
mittee breakfast..	73.09		
Evansville Press			
subscription	10.53	589.28	
<hr/>			
Evansville Tourney Corporation.	2,000.00	29,651.46	
<hr/>			
Finals Net Receipts			\$20,455.24
<hr/>			
Total Net Receipts			\$37,627.45
Evansville Tourney Corporation (one-third of			
finals net receipts)			6,818.41
<hr/>			
TOTAL NET RECEIPTS			\$30,809.04
<hr/>			
DIVISION OF NET RECEIPTS			
Evansville College	\$ 1,113.60		
University of Akron	1,113.60		
North Carolina A&T College	1,020.80		

State College of Iowa	1,020.80	
Adelphi University	556.79	
California State Polytechnic College (Pomona)	556.79	
Hofstra University	556.79	
Southeast Missouri State College	556.79	
Abilene Christian College	371.19	
Assumption College	371.19	
Ball State College	371.19	
Catholic University of America	371.19	
Centre College	371.19	
Colorado State College	371.19	
Elizabethtown College	371.19	
Fisk University	371.19	
Fresno State College	371.19	
Ithaca College	371.19	
Jackson State College	371.19	
Kentucky Wesleyan University	371.19	
Lamar State College of Technology	371.19	
LeMoyne College	371.19	
Mankato State College	371.19	
Nebraska Wesleyan University	371.19	
University of Nevada	371.19	
Northeastern University	371.19	
Philadelphia College of Textiles and Sciences ..	371.19	
Seattle Pacific College	371.19	
Southern Illinois University	371.19	
Springfield College	371.19	
Washington University	371.19	
Youngstown University	371.19	\$15,404.52
		<hr/>
To NCAA Treasurer	15,404.52	
		<hr/>
		\$30,809.04

Schedule A (Team Expenses)

Regionals

Abilene Christian College	\$ 1,264.80
Adelphi University	840.00
Ball State College	765.00
California State Polytechnic Col. (Pomona) ..	810.00
Catholic University of America	840.00
Centre College	433.50
Colorado State College	2,067.30
Elizabethtown College	595.80
Fisk University	585.50
Ithaca College	817.50
Jackson State College	975.00
LeMoyne College	1,080.00
Mankato State College	606.00
Nebraska Wesleyan University	740.00
University of Nevada	623.00
North Carolina A&T College	1,422.00
Northeastern University	449.70
Philadelphia College of Textiles and Sciences	506.30
Seattle Pacific College	1,764.00

Southeast Missouri State College	2,112.00	
Southern Illinois University	297.60	
Springfield College	573.15	
Washington University	1,177.20	
Youngstown University	390.00	\$21,735.35
<hr/>		
<i>Quarter-Finals</i>		
Adelphi University	\$ 1,684.20	
California State Polytechnic Col. (Pomona) ..	2,980.80	
Hofstra University	1,678.08	
Southeast Missouri State College	510.00	6,853.08
<hr/>		
<i>Semi-Finals</i>		
North Carolina A&T College	\$ 1,672.80	
State College of Iowa	1,615.20	3,288.00
<hr/>		
<i>Finals</i>		
University of Akron	\$ 1,443.60	1,443.60
<hr/>		
TOTAL TEAM EXPENSES		<u>\$33,320.03</u>

FENCING CHAMPIONSHIPS

Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts, March 20-21

RECEIPTS

Ticket sales	\$ 198.00	
Entry fees	1,065.00	
Program receipts	6.75	\$ 1,269.75

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion expense		
Supplies	\$ 3.60	
Clerical expense	7.92	
Postage	8.00	
Telephone and telegraph	10.00	
Meetings (committees, press, etc.)	232.73	\$ 262.25
<hr/>		
Ticket and administration expense.		99.00
Games committee and officials expense		59.00
Games expense		
Awards	\$ 181.84	
Equipment	423.75	
Motion pictures	72.50	
Training room	163.00	
Buildings and ground expense...	758.55	
Police and ushers	97.02	
Scoreboard	140.92	
Miscellaneous	26.50	1,842.58
<hr/>		<u>2,262.83</u>

DEFICIT (Absorbed by Harvard University).....(\$ 993.08)

GOLF CHAMPIONSHIPS

Broadmoor Club, Colorado Springs, June 14-20

RECEIPTS

Entry fees\$ 1,255.00

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion expense

Printing	\$ 725.10	
Telephone and telegraph	16.06	
Clerical work	25.00	
Postage	68.10	\$ 834.26

Games committee and officials expense

Officials	\$ 303.00	
Transportation	595.83	898.83

Games expense

Entertainment	\$ 1,438.00	
Rules books	87.50	
Badges, tags, ribbons, etc.....	184.18	
Driving contest	6.00	
Employees' wages	721.00	
Awards	328.91	
Scrolls	111.75	
Miscellaneous	88.00	2,965.34
		4,698.43

DEFICIT (Absorbed by Broadmoor Hotel).....(\$3,443.43)

GYMNASTICS CHAMPIONSHIP

California State College at Los Angeles, March 27-28

RECEIPTS

Ticket sales	\$ 6,452.75	
Entry fees	348.00	
Television rights	3,500.00	\$10,300.75

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion expense

Entry blanks and preliminary announcements	\$ 143.00	
Publicity folders and posters....	294.84	
Supplies	74.03	
Clerical expense	276.00	
Postage	119.30	
Telephone and telegraph	64.35	
Meetings (committees, press, etc.)	444.31	\$ 1,415.83

Ticket and administration expense..	508.65
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Games committee and officials expense

Officials fees	\$ 1,400.00
Rules committee	180.00

Travel expense of games committee	1,386.33	2,966.33	
Games expense			
Awards	\$ 389.57		
Equipment	136.02		
Motion pictures and permanent records	809.62		
Training room salaries	50.00		
Building and grounds expense...	748.84		
Public address	152.32		
Police and security	212.40	2,498.77	7,389.58
		NET RECEIPTS	\$ 2,911.17

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

10% to NCAA Treasurer	\$ 291.11
Prorated to competitors for travel expenses....	2,620.06

ICE HOCKEY CHAMPIONSHIP

University of Denver, Denver, Colorado, March 19-21

RECEIPTS

Ticket sales	\$26,417.50	
Program receipts	677.12	\$27,094.62

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion expenses		
Publicity	\$ 88.36	
Advertising	30.06	
Supplies	29.06	
Programs for banquet	76.00	
Postage	34.60	
Telephone and telegraph	20.80	
Tournament banquet	886.90	
Press luncheon	78.75	
Signs	128.00	
Press box	138.35	\$ 1,507.88
Ticket and administration expense		
Printing tickets	\$ 271.00	
Clerical expense	98.25	
Players' passes	28.59	
Bookkeeping	25.41	423.25
Games committee and officials expenses		
Games committee	\$ 478.35	
Officials	1,866.58	2,344.93
Games expense		
Awards	\$ 745.86	
Equipment	185.99	
Permanent records	231.91	
Medical expenses	305.00	
Training room supplies	150.15	

Game management	1,101.50		
Labor	1,039.00		
Bus rental	499.82		
Tour of Academy	120.00		
Hospitality Committee	8.73		
Program expense	2,241.00		
Miscellaneous	171.00	6,800.06	11,076.12

NET RECEIPTS \$16,018.50

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

10% to NCAA Treasurer	\$ 1,601.85		
Prorated to competitors for travel expense....	12,217.20		
50% of balance to NCAA Ice Hockey			
Reserve Fund	1,099.73		
50% of balance to competing institutions	1,099.72	\$16,018.50	

SKIING CHAMPIONSHIPS

Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire, March 5-7

RECEIPTS

Program sales	\$ 1,020.00		
Television rights fee	2,200.00		
Entry fee	159.00		
Eastern Intercollegiate Skiing Association ..	600.00	\$ 3,979.00	

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion expenses	\$ 230.66		
Ticket and administrative expenses	230.75		
Games Committee and Officials expenses	406.67		
Games expense (includes emergency measures initiated because of unexpected storm) ...	7,382.14	\$ 8,250.22	

DEFICIT (Absorbed by Dartmouth College) (\$ 4,271.22)

SOCCER CHAMPIONSHIPS

Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey, December 5-7, 1963

<i>First-Round Games</i>	<i>Receipts</i>	<i>Disbursements</i>	<i>Net</i>
Brown University	\$ 361.50	\$ 962.58	(\$ 601.08)
Adelphi University	579.00		579.00
U. S. Naval Academy	200.00	105.35	94.65
West Chester State College	199.00	95.24	103.76
Michigan State University	533.00	253.50	279.50
University of San Francisco	49.00	50.00	(1.00)
Long Island University.....	61.00	55.00	6.00
University of Maryland....	112.50	190.31	(77.81)
<i>Quarter-Finals</i>			
U. S. Military Academy...	200.00	76.70	123.30
U. S. Naval Academy	300.00	50.00	250.00
University of San Francisco	299.00	186.86	112.14
University of Maryland....	112.50	190.31	(77.81)

<i>Finals</i>			
Rutgers University	3,656.75	2,070.89	1,585.86
		NET RECEIPTS	\$3,134.21
		Awards	130.15
			\$3,004.06
		Selection Committee	
		Expense	206.00
			\$2,798.06

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

Proration to competing teams for travel expense		
St. Louis University	\$2,151.70	
University of Bridgeport	109.12	
U. S. Naval Academy	103.52	
University of Maryland	103.52	
Brown University	83.95	
Fairleigh-Dickinson University	72.74	
Springfield College	44.78	
U. S. Military Academy	44.78	
Drexel Institute of Technology	27.98	
West Chester State College	25.19	
San Jose State College	19.58	
Howard University	11.20	\$2,798.06

SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIP

Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut, March 26-27-28

RECEIPTS

Ticket sales	\$11,955.00	
Program receipts	755.50	
Entry fees	769.00	
Television rights	3,500.00	\$16,979.50

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion expenses		
Entry blanks and preliminary		
announcements	\$ 158.00	
Supplies	322.49	
Postage	39.45	
Telephone and telegraph	20.65	
Meetings	415.23	\$ 955.82
Ticket and		
administration expense	\$ 430.44	
Games expenses		
Awards	\$ 518.23	
Films	685.00	
Clerical expense	1,444.61	
Operating service	597.78	
Maintenance	81.49	

Miscellaneous	109.23	3,436.33
Total disbursements		\$ 4,822.60
		<hr/>
NET RECEIPTS		\$12,156.90
10% to NCAA Treasurer	\$ 1,215.69	
Prorated to competitors for travel expense....	10,941.21	\$12,156.90
		<hr/>

TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS

Michigan State University, East Lansing, June 15-20

RECEIPTS

Ticket sales	\$ 2,515.00	
Entry fees	720.00	
Program receipts	636.19	
Sale of used tennis balls	101.25	\$ 3,972.44
		<hr/>

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion expense			
Entry blanks and preliminary announcements ...	\$ 132.53		
Publicity folders	40.28		
Supplies	83.56		
Clerical expense	103.63		
Postage	26.16		
Telephone and telegraph	28.00		
Meetings	132.00		
Players and coaches dinner	425.50	971.60	
		<hr/>	
Ticket and administrative expense			
Printing	\$ 29.00		
Ticket sellers and ticket takers	163.63		
Clerical expense	38.00	230.63	
		<hr/>	
Games committee and officials expenses		150.00	
Games expense			
Awards	\$ 337.44		
Equipment	895.92		
Motion pictures and permanent records	50.80		
Training room	100.00		
Building and grounds expense....	446.05		
Public address	16.50		
Program expense	336.21	\$ 2,182.92	\$ 3,535.21
		<hr/>	<hr/>
NET RECEIPTS			\$ 437.23

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

10% to NCAA Treasurer	\$ 43.72	
Prorated to competitors for travel expense....	393.51	\$ 437.23
		<hr/>

TRACK AND FIELD CHAMPIONSHIPS

University of Oregon, Eugene, June 17-20

RECEIPTS

Ticket sales	\$46,089.50	
Program receipts	3,383.90	
Television and radio rights	13,519.00	\$62,992.40

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion expense		
Entry blanks and preliminary announcements	\$ 32.03	
Publicity folders and posters....	346.71	
Supplies	392.65	
Clerical expense	20.00	
Postage	1,380.26	
Telephone and telegraph.....	243.04	
Meetings (committees, press, etc.)	366.00	\$ 2,780.69
Ticket and administrative expense		
Printing tickets	\$ 815.08	
Ticket sellers and ticket takers	1,119.59	
Clerical expense	277.23	
Applications and envelopes	1,051.50	3,263.40
Games committee and officials expenses		
Officials fees	\$ 515.00	
Travel expense of Games Committee	420.00	935.00
Games expense		
Awards	\$ 515.37	
Equipment	3,312.24	
Motion pictures and permanent records	2,347.33	
Training room	187.34	
Building and grounds expense ...	3,509.85	
Public address	516.16	
Police and ushers	909.00	
Program expense	3,706.05	
Coaches dinner	1,397.50	16,500.84
		23,479.93
	NET RECEIPTS	\$39,512.47

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

10% to NCAA Treasurer	\$ 3,951.25	
Prorated to competitors for travel expense....	25,959.03	
50% of balance to NCAA track and field reserve fund	4,801.09	
50% of balance to competing institutions....	4,801.09	\$39,613.82

WRESTLING CHAMPIONSHIPS

Cornell University, Ithaca, New York, March 25-28

RECEIPTS

Ticket sales	\$19,843.00	
Entry fees.....	650.00	
Program receipts	1,731.90	
Television rights	4,000.00	\$26,224.90

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion expense

Entry blanks and preliminary announcements	\$ 70.50	
Publicity folders	74.50	
Advertising	111.12	
Supplies	92.48	
Clerical expense	206.00	
Postage	129.60	
Telephone and telegraph	141.37	
Meetings (committees, press) ...	307.09	
Pictures	170.60	\$ 1,303.26

Ticket and administration expense

Printing tickets	\$ 469.00	
Ticket sellers and takers	482.00	
Clerical expense	275.00	\$ 1,226.00

Games committee and officials expense

Officials fees	\$ 2,708.04	
Travel expense of games committee	570.00	3,278.04

Games expense

Awards	\$ 399.63	
Equipment	499.74	
Motion pictures and permanent records	685.28	
Training room	386.50	
Buildings and grounds expense..	1,454.48	
Public address	234.50	
Police and ushers	536.63	
Program expenses	1,825.00	
Officials badges	32.85	
Score sheets	23.75	
Ticket refunds	60.00	
Miscellaneous88	6,139.24

NET RECEIPTS \$14,278.36

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

10% to NCAA Treasurer	\$ 1,427.83	
Prorated to competitors for travel expense....	12,850.53	\$14,278.36

**COLLEGE DIVISION
CROSS-COUNTRY CHAMPIONSHIPS**
Wheaton College, Wheaton, Illinois, November 14

RECEIPTS

Entry fees	\$	358.00
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DISBURSEMENTS

Coaches luncheon	\$	113.50
Coaches clinic	45.00	
Hosting teams	99.26	
Telephone	50.00	
Labor	37.65	
Postage	60.00	
Advance publicity	66.90	
Programs	143.15	
Transportation	25.00	
Contestants' numbers	20.00	
Movies and photographs	50.00	\$ 710.46

DEFICIT (Absorbed by Wheaton College) ..	\$	(352.46)
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**COLLEGE DIVISIONS
GOLF CHAMPIONSHIPS**

Southwest Missouri State College, Springfield, June 9-12

RECEIPTS

Entry fees	\$	300.00
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DISBURSEMENTS

Golf committee dinner	\$	64.50
Clerical supplies	14.49	
Transportation	10.22	
Caps for contestants	93.85	
Badges for contestants	27.69	
Postage	23.00	\$ 233.75

NET RECEIPTS	\$	66.25
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Net receipts transferred to College Division reserve fund.

**COLLEGE DIVISION
SWIMMING CHAMPIONSHIPS**

Grove City College, Grove City, Pennsylvania, March 19-21

RECEIPTS

Ticket sales	\$	594.00
Entry fees	455.00	
Program receipts	253.00	1,302.00

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion expense		
Entry blanks and preliminary announcements	\$	55.00
Supplies	94.50	
Clerical expense	48.55	
Postage	42.00	
Telephone and telegraph	20.50	\$ 210.55

Ticket and administrative expense			
Printing tickets	\$ 25.85		
Ticket sellers and takers.....	84.00	109.85	
<hr/>			
Games committee and officials expenses.....		59.75	
Games expense			
Janitor	\$ 64.00		
Program expenses	350.00	414.00	844.15
<hr/>			
NET RECEIPTS			\$ 457.85
Net receipts transferred to College Division reserve fund.			

**COLLEGE DIVISION
TENNIS CHAMPIONSHIPS**

DePauw University, Greencastle, Indiana, June 10-13

RECEIPTS

Ticket sales	\$ 415.00		
Program receipts	128.50		
Contributions	12.00	\$ 555.50	

DISBURSEMENTS

Preliminary announcements			
and entry blanks	\$ 180.55		
Publicity and programs	128.50		
Postage and telephone	57.60		
Mimeograph	9.00		
Tournament banquet	147.90		
Reception and supper for officials.....	123.93		
Officials	25.00		
Labor	50.00		
Transportation	22.50		
Expenses of tournament committee.....	265.60		
Tennis balls	93.60	1,104.08	
<hr/>			

DEFICIT (Absorbed by DePauw University) ..		\$ 548.68
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**COLLEGE DIVISION
TRACK AND FIELD CHAMPIONSHIPS**

Fresno State College, Fresno, California, June 12-13

RECEIPTS

Ticket sales	\$ 3,086.50		
Program receipts	186.00		
Television rights	125.00	\$ 3,397.50	

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion expense			
Entry blanks and preliminary announcements			
	\$ 70.20		
Clerical expense	41.00		
Postage	137.59		
Telephone and telegraph.....	137.34		
Meetings (committees, press)...	128.72		
Publicity	400.00		
Miscellaneous	5.31	\$ 920.16	
<hr/>			

Constitution of the National Collegiate Athletic Association

ARTICLE 1

The name of this organization shall be "The National Collegiate Athletic Association." C1

ARTICLE 2

C2

PURPOSES AND FUNDAMENTAL POLICY

Section 1. Purposes. The purposes of this Association are:

C2-1

(1) The stimulation and improvement of programs to promote and develop educational leadership, physical fitness, sports participation as a recreational pursuit, and athletic excellence through competitive intramural and intercollegiate programs. (*Revised: 1/8/64*)

(2) The upholding of the principle of institutional control of, and responsibility for, all collegiate sports in conformity with the Constitution and By-laws of the Association.

(3) The encouragement of the adoption by its constituent members of strict eligibility rules to comply with satisfactory standards of scholarship, amateur standing and good sportsmanship.

(4) The formulation, copyrighting and publication of rules of play for the government of collegiate sports.

(5) The preservation of collegiate athletic records.

(6) The supervision of the conduct of regional and national collegiate athletic contests under the auspices of this Association and the establishment of eligibility therefor.

(7) The cooperation with other amateur athletic organizations in the promotion and conduct of national and international athletic contests.

(8) In general, the study of any phase of competitive athletics and the establishment of standards therefor, to the end that the colleges and universities of the United States may maintain their athletic activities on a high plane.

(9) To legislate through By-laws or by resolution of a Convention upon any subjects of general concern to the members in the administration of intercollegiate athletics. (*Adopted: 1/11/52*)

Section 2. Fundamental Policy. It is the fundamental policy of this Association that legislation governing the conduct of the intercollegiate athletic programs of member institutions shall apply to basic athletic issues such as admissions, financial aid, eligibility and recruiting; that the member institutions shall be obligated to apply C2-2

and enforce this legislation, and the enforcement program of the Association shall be applied to an institution when it fails to fulfill this obligation. (Adopted: 1/11/61)

C3

ARTICLE 3

PRINCIPLES FOR THE CONDUCT OF INTERCOLLEGIATE ATHLETICS

- C3-1 Section 1. Principle of Amateurism and Student Participation.** An amateur student-athlete is one who engages in athletics for the physical, mental, social and educational benefits he derives therefrom, and to whom athletics is an avocation. One who takes or has taken pay, or has accepted the promise of pay, in any form, for participation in athletics or has directly or indirectly used his athletic skill for pay in any form shall not be eligible for intercollegiate athletics, it being understood that a student-athlete may accept scholarships or educational grants-in-aid from his institution provided such aid is not in conflict with the governing legislation of this Association. (Revised: 1/8/54; 1/8/60)

[Official interpretations of this principle are contained in the interpretations section on pages 15-20.]

- C3-2 Section 2. Principle of Institutional Control and Responsibility.** The control and responsibility for the conduct of intercollegiate athletics shall be exercised by the institution itself and, in the case of institutions having a membership in a regional athletic conference, by such conference. (Revised: 1/10/53)

[Official interpretations of this principle are contained in the interpretations section on page 20.]

- C3-3 Section 3. Principle of Sound Academic Standards.** A student-athlete shall not represent his institution in intercollegiate athletic competition unless he has been admitted in accordance with the regular published entrance requirements of that institution; unless he is in good academic standing as determined by the faculty of that institution, and unless he is maintaining satisfactory progress toward a degree as determined by the regulations of that institution. (Revised: 1/11/52)

[Official interpretations of this principle are contained in the interpretations section on page 20.]

- C3-4 Section 4. Principles Governing Financial Aid.**

(a) Any student-athlete who receives financial assistance other than that administered by his institution shall not be eligible for intercollegiate competition; provided, however, that this principle shall have no application to assistance received from anyone upon whom the student-athlete is naturally or legally dependent, nor shall it have application to any financial assistance awarded on bases having no relationship whatsoever to athletic ability. (Adopted: 1/11/52; revised 1/10/53)

(b) When unearned financial aid is awarded to a student and athletic ability is taken into consideration in making the award, such aid combined with other aid the student-athlete may receive from employment during semester or term time, other scholarships

and grants-in-aid (including governmental grants for educational purposes) and like sources, may not exceed commonly accepted educational expenses. [NOTE: The phrase "commonly accepted educational expenses" is defined in O.I. 2 of Article 3, Section 1, of the Constitution, page 15.] *Adopted 1/11/57*)

(c) In all cases, the institutional agency making the award of aid shall give the recipient a written statement of the amount, duration, conditions and terms thereof. (*Adopted: 1/9/59*)

[Official interpretations of this principle are contained in the interpretations section on pages 20-21.]

Section 5. Principle Governing Recruiting. The recruiting of student-athletes shall be controlled by By-laws enacted by the Association. C3-5

Section 6. Principles of Ethical Conduct. C3-6

(a) Individuals employed by or associated with member institutions for the administration, the conduct or the coaching of intercollegiate athletics, and students competing in intercollegiate athletics shall deport themselves with honesty and sportsmanship at all times to the end that intercollegiate athletics, as a whole, their institutions and they, as individuals, shall stand for the honor and dignity of fair play, and the generally recognized high standards associated with wholesome competitive sports. (*Adopted: 1/11/52*)

(b) It shall be considered unethical conduct, under the terms of this principle, for a staff member of the athletic department of a member institution to receive compensation, directly or indirectly, for the scouting of athletic talent or the negotiating of talent contracts for professional sports organizations. (*Adopted: 1/9/59*)

(c) The By-laws shall provide for a committee to carry forward the principle of this Section. (*Adopted: 1/11/52*)

Section 7. Principle Governing Competition in Post-Season and Non-Collegiate Sponsored Contests. Competition by member institutions in post-season contests and in contests, meets and tournaments which are not sponsored, promoted, managed and controlled by a collegiate entity shall conform to the provisions of this Constitution and to the rules or regulations prescribed by the By-laws of the Association. C3-7

Section 8. Principle Governing Playing and Practice Seasons. Organized practice and playing seasons in football and basketball shall be controlled by By-laws enacted by the Association. (*Adopted: 1/8/54*) C3-8

Section 9. Principle of Educational Objective of Intercollegiate Athletics. The competitive athletic programs of the colleges are designed to be a vital part of the educational system. A basic purpose of this Association is to maintain intercollegiate athletics as an integral part of the educational program and the athlete as an integral part of the student body, and, by so doing, retain a clear line of demarcation between college athletics and professional sports. (*Adopted: 1/9/59*) C3-9

Section 10. Principles Governing the Eligibility of Student-Athletes. An institution shall not permit a student-athlete to represent C3-10

it in intercollegiate athletic competition unless he meets the following requirements of eligibility: (Adopted: 1/11/61)

(a) He must complete his seasons of participation within five calendar years from the beginning of the semester or quarter in which he first registered at a collegiate institution, time spent in the armed services, on official church missions or with recognized foreign aid services of the United States government being excepted. [NOTE: The Council may by a two-thirds vote of its members present and voting approve exceptions to this paragraph on behalf of student-athletes of the national service academies who have exhausted eligibility in one sport but wish to compete in another sport or sports in which they have eligibility remaining.] (Adopted: 1/11/61 to be applicable to student-athletes entering collegiate institutions subsequent to that date; revised: 1/13/62, 1/9/63)

(b) He shall be denied his first year of varsity athletic competition if, following his graduation from high school and before his enrollment in college, he was a member of a squad which engaged in any all-star football or basketball contest which was not specifically approved by the appropriate state high school athletic association or, if interstate, by the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations or all of the state high school athletic associations involved; the Council of this Association may designate a committee to act in place of any state association which declines to assume the jurisdiction described in this paragraph. (Adopted: 1/11/61; revised: 1/13/62)

(c) He must not participate in any organized, outside basketball competition except during the permissible playing season specified in Article 8 of the By-laws; such participation shall require the member institution to rule the student-athlete ineligible for intercollegiate competition in the sport of basketball. Participation by residents of Puerto Rico in the Superior Basketball League of Puerto Rico is exempted from this ruling. [NOTE: The Council shall have authority to waive this provision to permit student-athletes to participate in official Pan American or Olympic tryouts and competition, or participate in other international competition officially approved by the Department of State of the United States government and sanctioned by the Council of the Association. Request for Council sanction must be made by the institution at least 30 days prior to that competition.] (Adopted: 1/13/62; revised: 1/9/63, 1/8/64, 1/13/65)

(d) He shall be denied eligibility for intercollegiate soccer competition if, following his enrollment in college and during any year in which he is a member of the intercollegiate squad or team in soccer, he competes as a member of any outside soccer team during the intercollegiate soccer season or if he competes on any occasion as a member of an outside soccer team which is not approved by the Council of this Association. [NOTE: The intercollegiate soccer season shall be interpreted to be the period of time between the opening of the institution's formal freshman or varsity practice and the last soccer game of the institution's regular schedule as well as any post-season intercollegiate soccer competition.] (Adopted: 1/13/65)

ARTICLE 4
MEMBERSHIP

C4

Section 1. Eligibility for Membership. Colleges, universities and other institutions of learning in the United States, its territories or possessions, with acceptable academic standards which accept and observe the principles set forth in the Constitution and By-laws of the Association are eligible for membership in this Association.

C4-1

Section 2. Conditions and Obligations of Membership. The members of this Association severally agree: (1) to administer their athletic programs in accord with the Constitution, the By-laws and other legislation of the Association; (2) to schedule intercollegiate contests only with institutions which conduct their athletic programs in conformity with such principles; (3) to observe directions of the Council made pursuant to the provisions of Section 6 of this Article or by the annual Convention, to refrain from athletic competition with designated institutions; (4) to establish and maintain high standards of personal honor, eligibility and fair play; (5) to sponsor a minimum of four intercollegiate sports, and in every sport season there shall be at least one sport. (*Revised: 1/11/52, 1/10/53, 1/8/58*)

C4-2

Section 3. Classes of Membership. Membership shall be of the following classes:

C4-3

- (a) Active
- (b) Allied
- (c) Associate
- (d) Affiliated

(a) Active members shall consist of four-year colleges and universities duly elected to active membership under the provisions of the By-laws. Active members shall be entitled to all privileges of members of the Association under the Constitution, By-laws and Executive Regulations of the Association and all privileges incidental thereto.

(b) Allied members shall consist of athletic conferences or associations of colleges and universities, all of the members of which are active members of this Association, duly elected to allied membership under the provisions of the By-laws; provided, however, that a conference or an association with forty or more members may qualify as an allied member if ninety per cent of its member institutions are active members of the Association. Allied members shall be entitled to all privileges of active members except the right to compete as such in meets, tournaments or contests under the auspices of the Association. (*Revised: 1/8/54, 1/13/62*)

(c) Associate members shall consist of educational institutions or groups or associations of such institutions, not eligible for active membership, duly elected to associate membership under the provisions of the By-laws. Associate members shall be entitled to all privileges of active members except (1) the right to compete in meets, tournaments or contests under the auspices of the Association, (2) the right to vote and (3) the right of its representatives, as such, to hold any elective office in the Association except membership on rules committees.

(d) Affiliated members shall consist of other groups and associations, intimately related to intercollegiate athletics in their functioning and purposes, duly elected under the provisions of the By-laws. Affiliated members shall be entitled to be represented by one non-voting delegate at the annual Convention of the Association, and shall have such other privileges as may be accorded to affiliated members by the By-laws of the Association.

C4-4 Section 4. Election to Membership. The By-laws shall prescribe the procedure by which eligibility for and election to membership shall be effected.

C4-5 Section 5. Annual Dues of Members. The dues of all classes of members shall be as prescribed by the By-laws.

C4-6 Section 6. Termination of Membership—Discipline of Members.

(a) Disciplinary powers of the Association shall be exercised in accordance with the provisions of this Section and the By-laws. (*Adopted: 1/8/54*)

(b) The membership of any member failing to maintain the academic or athletic standards required for membership or failing to meet the conditions and obligations of membership may be terminated or suspended, or the member otherwise disciplined, by a vote of two-thirds of the delegates present and voting at an annual Convention, provided that a member shall not be suspended or its membership terminated unless: (*Revised: 1/11/52, 1/10/53, 1/8/54*)

(1) Notice of intention to move such termination or suspension, stating the grounds on which such motion will be based, is given in writing to the Secretary of this Association, and to the president of such member on or before the first day of November prior to the Convention; (*Revised: 1/10/53*)

(2) The Council approves the giving of the notice of intention to move for such termination or suspension; and

(3) Such notice is included in the official notice of the Convention.

(c) Disciplinary or corrective actions other than termination of membership or suspension may be effected during the period between annual Conventions by a two-thirds vote of the members of the Council present and voting at any duly called meeting thereof provided the call of such meeting shall have contained notice of the situation presenting the disciplinary problem. (*Adopted: 1/10/53; revised: 1/8/54*)

(d) If any member of an athletic conference is found to be ineligible for active membership in this Association, such conference shall be ineligible for allied membership, and the membership of any such conference, previously elected to allied membership, shall be terminated. (*Revised: 1/8/54*)

(e) The membership of any active, allied, associate or affiliated member failing to pay the annual dues for one year shall be automatically terminated. (*Revised: 1/8/54*)

(f) Upon any termination or suspension of membership, all rights and privileges of the member shall forthwith cease. (*Revised: 1/8/54*)

Section 7. Reinstatement of Members.

C4-7

(a) Any member whose membership has been terminated under Section 6, (b), of this Article may be reinstated to membership by a vote of two-thirds of the members present and voting at any annual Convention.

(b) Any member whose membership has been suspended may be reinstated to good standing in accordance with the terms, if any, of the suspension action; or at any time after six months from the date of such suspension by (1) vote of a majority of the Council, or (2) vote of a majority of the members present and voting at any annual Convention.

(c) Any member disciplined by the Council of the Association shall resume good standing in accordance with the terms of the disciplinary action taken, or may be restored to good standing at any time by (1) vote of a majority of the Council members present and voting, or (2) vote of a majority of the members present and voting at any annual Convention. (*Adopted: 1/10/53*)

ARTICLE 5

C5

ORGANIZATION

Section 1. Council. The establishment and direction of the general policy of the Association in the interim between Conventions is committed to a Council of eighteen members, which shall be elected at any annual Convention of the Association. The Council shall be constituted as follows: (*Revised: 1/8/54*)

C5-1

(a) The President and the Secretary-Treasurer shall be ex officio members, and shall be the chairman and secretary, respectively, of the Council.

(b) Nine members of the Council shall be the eight District Vice-Presidents of this Association and a Vice-President-at-Large. (*Revised: 1/8/54*)

(c) Seven members-at-large elected by the Association at the annual Convention who shall serve for a term of three years, and who shall not be eligible for election or re-election as members-at-large after having served one term as members-at-large, until three years have elapsed. (*Revised: 1/8/54, 1/11/57, 1/11/61*)

A person who has become ineligible for election as a Vice-President as provided in this Article, by reason of having been elected and once re-elected, remains eligible for election as a member-at-large, subject to the limitations upon re-election which are prescribed for members-at-large. (*Revised: 1/8/54*)

For the transaction of business, a quorum shall consist of a majority of the members of the Council. The Council shall meet as follows:

(1) Immediately after election.

(2) At the time of the annual Convention, prior to the business session thereof.

(3) At such other times as the President may direct.

The Council, prior to the annual Convention, shall appoint a Nominating Committee, and a Committee on Committees, which shall report to the Convention nominees for officers and for the commit-

tees of the Association, respectively, for the ensuing year. It shall also appoint such other administrative committees as may be necessary for executing the provisions of this Constitution or of the By-laws.

In case of a vacancy occurring among the officers of the Association, on the Council, the Executive Committee, or other committees of the Association, the Council by a majority vote may fill the vacancy. The person so elected shall serve until the next annual Convention following his election.

C5-2 Section 2. Executive Committee. There shall be an Executive Committee of the Association which shall consist of ten members and which shall be constituted as follows: (*Revised: 1/8/54*)

(a) The President, Vice-President-at-Large and the Secretary-Treasurer shall be ex officio members of the Executive Committee. The President and Secretary-Treasurer shall be the chairman and secretary, respectively, of the Executive Committee. (*Revised: 1/8/54*)

(b) Seven members of the Executive Committee to serve for a period of one year shall be elected by the Council immediately following the close of the annual Convention or promptly by mail vote thereafter. At least one new member shall be elected each year. (*Revised: 1/11/57, 1/8/58, 1/8/60*)

For the transaction of business, a quorum shall consist of a majority of the members of the Executive Committee.

The Executive Committee is empowered to transact the business and administer the affairs of the Association, and to carry out the policies of the Association and the Council. It may transact such part of said business as it may deem wise by correspondence—such action, however, to be noted by the Secretary in his minutes and reported to the Council and to the Association at the annual Convention or any prior meeting. It shall adopt a budget for the ensuing fiscal year prior to the end of any current fiscal year. It shall have authority to employ, upon approval of the Council, an Executive Director and to employ such other persons as may be necessary to an efficient operation of the business of the Association. It shall render a report of its proceedings to the Council prior to the business session of the annual Convention. (*Revised: 1/11/52*)

C5-3 Section 3. Officers.

(a) Designation of officers.

The officers of this Association shall consist of a President, eight District Vice-Presidents (one from each geographic district, each of whom shall be a member of the faculty of a member institution in the district from which he is elected), a Vice-President-at-Large and a Secretary-Treasurer. (*Revised: 1/8/54*)

(b) Election of officers.

The officers of the Association shall be elected at the business session of the annual Convention.

The President and Secretary-Treasurer shall be elected for a term of one year. The Vice-Presidents shall be elected for a term of two years, except that at the first election (January 13, 1951) held under this Constitution, the Vice-Presidents elected from the Second, Fourth, Sixth and Eighth Districts shall be elected for a term of one year.

Vice-Presidents may be once re-elected but are not eligible for election or re-election as Vice-Presidents after having served two terms under this Section, until three years have elapsed. (Revised: 1/11/57)

(c) Duties of officers.

(1) President. The President shall preside at the meetings of the Association, the Executive Committee and the Council. He shall call a meeting of the Executive Committee whenever necessary, and a special meeting of the Association when requested in writing by twelve or more members of the Council. In the absence of the President, or in case he is incapacitated, one of the Vice-Presidents to be chosen by him (or in case of the President's disability, by the Executive Committee), shall take his place and perform his duties.

(2) District Vice-Presidents. Each District Vice-President shall represent the interests of his district. He shall carefully observe the conduct of intercollegiate athletics within his district and shall render a report in writing to the annual Convention on the conditions of athletics in his district, with such suggestions and recommendations as he deems advisable. He shall determine the eligibility of applicants within his district for membership in the Association as provided in the By-laws and shall perform such other duties as the President may designate. (Revised: 1/8/54)

(3) Vice-President-at-Large. The Vice-President-at-Large shall represent the interests and viewpoints of the smaller institutions of the Association, work in close cooperation with the College Committee and aid in the formation of any policies to further the cause of intercollegiate athletics in smaller institutions. (Adopted: 1/8/54)

(4) Secretary-Treasurer. The Secretary-Treasurer shall keep records of the meetings of the Association, the Council and the Executive Committee. He shall report to the Association at each annual Convention the proceedings of the Executive Committee and the Council during the preceding year. He shall print such matter as the Association, the Council, or the Executive Committee may direct.

He shall have charge of all funds of the Association, and shall submit at the annual Convention a detailed report of all receipts and disbursements during the preceding fiscal year ending August thirty-first, which, after being audited, shall be printed in the annual proceedings. This report shall be in such form as to facilitate a comparison of the items of income and expenditure in connection with the various activities of the Association during the fiscal year just concluded, with the corresponding items for the preceding year.

Prior to the end of any fiscal year, he shall present to the Executive Committee a proposed operating budget for the ensuing fiscal year.

Section 4. Districts. For the purpose of facilitating the work of this Association, it shall be divided into eight geographic districts as follows: C5-4

1. Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont.

2. Delaware, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, West Virginia.

3. Alabama, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Virginia.

4. Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin.

5. Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota.

6. Arkansas, New Mexico, Texas.

7. Arizona, Colorado, Montana, Utah, Wyoming.

8. Alaska, California, Hawaii, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon, Washington.
(Revised: 1/8/60, 1/13/65)

The By-laws may provide for the inclusion of any member in any district other than the one above specified.

[NOTE: An illustration of the eight geographic districts may be found on page 86.]

C6

ARTICLE 6

C6-1 BY-LAWS, EXECUTIVE REGULATIONS AND RESOLUTIONS

Section 1. By-laws. The Association may at any annual Convention adopt or amend any By-laws not inconsistent with the provisions of this Constitution by a majority vote of the members present and voting, except where a greater majority may be required by the By-laws. Except as otherwise specifically set forth in this Constitution, the By-laws may provide rules and regulations governing the administration of college athletics by any members of the Association; the establishment and control of events, meets, tournaments, games and other athletic contests sponsored under the auspices of the Association; the procedures for administering and enforcing the provisions of this Constitution and of the By-laws; the adoption of rules of play and competition in the various sports, and the delegation of authority in connection with such subjects to other individuals, officers or committees. The enumeration of the foregoing particulars which may be included in the By-laws shall not limit in any way the general power and authority in the adoption of By-laws permitted by the first sentence of this Section. (Revised: 1/11/52, 1/11/61)

C6-2 Section 2. Executive Regulations. The Executive Committee shall have power to adopt Executive Regulations not inconsistent with the provisions of this Constitution or of the By-laws.

C6-3 Section 3. Resolutions. Legislation may be enacted through resolutions not inconsistent with the Constitution or By-laws at any annual Convention by a majority of the delegates present and voting, provided the legislation proposed is of a temporary character effective only for the time specified in the resolution itself; such resolution, if passed by a majority of the delegates present and voting, may on motion supported by a majority of the delegates present and voting be referred to the entire membership for a subsequent mail vote conducted by the officers under conditions approved by the Council. A two-thirds majority of the members voting in any such mail vote shall be required for the enactment of the legislation proposed in the resolution. (Adopted: 1/11/52)

ARTICLE 7 MEETINGS

C7

Section 1. Annual Convention. There shall be an annual Convention of this Association during the second week of January, or at such other time as may be prescribed by the Executive Committee. (Revised: 1/11/57) C7-1

Section 2. Special Meetings. Special meetings of the Association shall be called by the President on the written request of twelve or more members of the Council. C7-2

Section 3. Quorum. Fifty active members represented as prescribed in this Constitution shall constitute a quorum for the transaction of business of the Association. C7-3

Section 4. Representation at Meeting. Each active and allied member shall be entitled to one vote and may be represented at the annual Convention and at special meetings by one to three accredited delegates. C7-4

Each associate and affiliated member shall be entitled to one delegate without voting power.

Member and non-member institutions are authorized to send visiting delegates who shall be without voting power and shall not actively participate in the business proceedings of the Association.

Section 5. Certification and Voting of Delegates. Delegates shall be certified to the Secretary as entitled to represent the member in question by the proper executive officers of their institutions or organizations. C7-5

In case an active or allied member is represented by more than one delegate, it shall designate the delegate entitled to cast its vote. Whenever the Association votes by roll call, either written or viva voce, on any question, on demand of any delegate the names of the delegates as they vote shall be checked by the Committee on Credentials in order to verify the authority of the voter. Voting by proxy is not allowed. The same delegate may represent both an active and an allied member (that is, a college and a conference) on presenting proper credentials. No delegate shall represent any active or allied member unless he is actually identified with such member.

ARTICLE 8 COMMITTEES

C8

The By-laws shall provide for such committees as the Association may consider necessary. The By-laws may establish the number of members and tenure of all committees established by this Constitution except the Executive Committee.

ARTICLE 9 AMENDMENTS

C9

This Constitution may be amended at any annual Convention by a two-thirds vote of the delegates present and voting; provided that the proposed amendment shall have been submitted in writing to the Secretary of the Association at least one month before the Convention meets. The Secretary shall mail a copy of the proposed amendment to all members of the Association not later than three weeks before the Convention. A proposed amendment to the Con-

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Constitution
Art. 9

stitution may be amended at the Convention by a majority vote of the members present and voting; provided that the amendment to the proposed amendment does not increase the modification of the Constitutional provision to be amended; and provided further that the amendment to the proposed amendment shall have been submitted in writing to the Secretary prior to 1 p.m. on the day preceding the final business session of the Convention. The Secretary shall prepare copies of the amendment to the proposed amendment for distribution before or during the business session of the Convention. The Council, however, after deliberation may propose amendments to amendments at the time of the Convention without meeting the procedural requirements described in this Article provided that in each instance the proposed amendment to an amendment has been approved by two-thirds of the Council. (*Revised: 1/11/61, 1/8/64*)

Official Interpretations of the N. C. A. A. Constitution

A. Article 3, Section 1. Principle of Amateurism and Student Participation. (Page 4)

O.I. 1. The terms of this principle do not apply to a student-athlete's participation in a contest or match not recognized by this Association as an intercollegiate sport.

INSTITUTIONAL AID

O.I. 2. Financial aid may be awarded to any student-athlete for any term or session (including summer session) during which he is in attendance, provided he has been admitted to the institution as a regular student. Financial aid awarded by an institution to a student-athlete should conform to the rules and regulations of the awarding institution and that institution's conference (if the institution holds such affiliation), but in the event such aid exceeds commonly accepted educational expenses (tuition and fees, room and board, required course-related supplies and books, and not to exceed \$15 per month for incidental expenses) for the undergraduate period of the recipient, it shall be considered to be "pay" for participation. In addition, the following practices are interpreted as constituting "pay" for participation in intercollegiate athletics:

(a) Gradation or cancellation of institutional aid during the period of its award on the basis of a student-athlete's prowess or his contribution to a team's success.

(b) Gradation or cancellation of institutional aid during the period of its award because of an injury which prevents the recipient from participating in athletics.

(c) Gradation or cancellation of institutional aid during the period of its award because of a student-athlete's decision not to participate in athletics. [NOTE: This does not prohibit an institution from cancelling institutional aid when a student-athlete voluntarily renders himself ineligible for intercollegiate competition.]

(d) Payment of excessive or improper expense allowances. It shall be permissible to provide only actual and necessary expenses on intercollegiate athletic trips; it is not permissible to pay:

(1) Money to team members or individual competitors for unspecified or unitemized expenses;

(2) Expenses incurred by a student-athlete in competing in a non-college event in which the payment of such expenses is prohibited by the rules governing such meet or tournament;

(3) Expenses incurred by a student-athlete in competing in an event which occurs during a time when the student-athlete is not regularly enrolled in a full-time program of studies.

[The institution may pay actual and necessary expenses for participation in national championship events, Olympic and Pan American qualifying competition, competition during the Christmas and spring vacations as listed on the institution's official calendar, or tours approved and sanctioned by the Department of State.]

(e) Award of excessive complimentary tickets. Complimentary tickets awarded to team members shall not exceed four per student-athlete.

It is not permissible for a member institution to pay the educational costs of one or more of its student-athletes to attend the summer school of another institution.

O.I. 3. Tutoring expenses, athletic medical insurance and death and dismemberment travel insurance for student-athletes may be financed by the institution without such payments being considered violations of this principle, these items being construed to be benefits reasonably incidental to a student's participation in intercollegiate athletics.

O.I. 4. It is permissible for an institution to provide travel uniforms to its student-athletes not to exceed slacks and a sport coat or jacket (marked with the institution's name, insignia or initials), it being understood that during the student-athlete's college career the travel uniform shall be handled (checked in and out) in the same manner as a game uniform. It is permissible for an institution to give the travel uniform to the student-athlete upon completion of his eligibility.

O.I. 5. If a student-athlete lives and eats off campus, the institution may pay the student-athlete an amount equal to the institution's official board and room allowance as listed in its catalogue. If such a figure is not available, then the institution should average the board and room costs of its student-athletes living on campus in dormitories and use this figure. It is not permissible for an institution to provide the regular board allowance in cash to a student-athlete who lives off campus and then provide him with free meals on the training table. Meals provided on the training table in such a case must be deducted from the student-athlete's board allowance at the regular cost figure.

O.I. 6. It is not permissible for an institution to waive, to pay in advance or to guarantee payment of the following charges for a prospective student-athlete unless such waivers, advance payments, refundable deposits or guarantees conform to institutional policy as it applies to other prospective student-grantees:

(a) The processing fee the institution requires before its admissions office evaluates a prospect's application;

(b) The fee for orientation-counseling tests required of all incoming freshmen;

(c) The fee for pre-admission academic testing;

(d) Advance tuition payment or room deposit.

If the student-athlete enrolls and is awarded scholarship or grant-in-aid assistance covering institutional fees, the fees described in (a) through (d) may be rebated as part of the institution's regular fees.

An institution may not relieve a student-athlete of his responsibility to pay the required deposit against dormitory damage or the required deposit with the ROTC department for military equipment.

O.I. 7. It is not permissible for an institution to award a prospective student-athlete financial assistance on a provisional basis, subject to the recipient reporting in satisfactory physical condition. If an institution has accepted a student-athlete for admission, and its scholarship committee has awarded the student-athlete financial assistance, then the institution is obligated to follow through with its financial commitment even though the recipient reports at enrollment time with an injury which prevents him from engaging in intercollegiate athletics or he is unable to pass the physical examination given to him by the institution's physician prior to the start of practice. (The institution's obligation is limited to the term of the original award.)

O.I. 8. It is not permissible for an institution to make its dormitory available on a rent-free basis to a prospective or enrolled student-athlete (except as provided for in O.I. 2, page 15) during the summer. An institution may rent dormitory space to a prospective or enrolled student-athlete during the summer months provided the rental is at the regular institutional rate and it is the institution's policy to make such dormitory space available on the same basis to all prospective or enrolled students.

O.I. 9. A member institution may not pay the expenses incurred by one of its student-athletes in returning to his home town to receive an award in recognition of his athletic prowess, or for other personal purposes.

O.I. 10. Special arrangements designed to provide a student-athlete with extra benefits which are not made available to the student body in general shall be considered to be violations of NCAA principles. Included in this category are special discounts on purchases, loans without interest, indefinite or special arrangements on installment payments, regular or periodic use of an automobile without charge or at a reduced charge, free transportation (or at reduced rates) to and from the site of a summer job; further, it shall not be permissible for an athletic staff member or other representative of the athletic interests of a member institution to sign or cosign a note with an outside agency to arrange a loan for a student-athlete or for the benefit of his family, relatives or friends. It is understood that this ruling is not intended to interfere with the regular administration of a member institution's loan fund for the student body in general [NOTE: This interpretation is also related to Article 3, Section 4, (a), of the Constitution.]

PROFESSIONAL RULINGS

O.I. 11. Any student who signs or has ever signed a contract to play professional athletics (whether for a money consideration or not); plays or has ever played on any professional team in any sport; receives or has ever received, directly or indirectly, a salary or any other form of financial assistance (including scholarships or edu-

cational grants-in-aid) from a professional sports organization or any of his expenses for reporting to or visiting a professional team no longer is eligible for intercollegiate athletics.

O.I. 12. Any student-athlete who agrees or has ever agreed to be represented by an agent or an organization in the marketing of his athletic ability or athletic reputation no longer shall be eligible for intercollegiate athletics.

O.I. 13. The phrase "or has accepted the promise of pay, in any form, for participation in athletics" shall apply not only to the promise of pay when such is to be received during a student-athlete's collegiate career but, also, when such pay is to be received following completion of his collegiate eligibility.

O.I. 14. A student-athlete may participate as an individual or as a member of a team against professional athletes, but he may not participate on a professional team; further

(a) He may play summer baseball as an amateur on any team not under the jurisdiction of professional baseball, provided it meets the foregoing definition and he does not receive pay for participation;

(b) He may have played ice hockey on a team in the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association prior to his matriculation at a member institution, provided that any student-athlete who has been a member of a team in the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association shall be ineligible if he has received, directly or indirectly, any salary, division or split of surplus, or has received payment for any expenses in excess of actual and necessary expenses on team trips, a reasonable allowance for one meal for each practice and home game and actual and necessary travel expenses to practice and home games; and no student-athlete who matriculates at a member institution on or after September 1, 1963, shall represent his institution in ice hockey unless there is on file in the office of the director of athletics an affidavit in form prescribed by this Association signed by the student-athlete stating his compliance with this provision. [The prescribed affidavit form is printed at the conclusion of these interpretations, pages 21-22.]

(c) Any student-athlete who signs or has ever signed Tryout Agreement A or Option Agreements B and C, as used by the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association and the National Hockey League, whether for a money consideration or not, no longer is eligible for intercollegiate athletics.

JOB INCOME

O.I. 15. Compensation paid to a student-athlete for work performed not only must be commensurate with the going rate in that locality for services of like character, but also must be given for services actually performed and not for services expected or promised to be performed that never in fact are performed. Such compensation may not include any remuneration for value or utility which the student-athlete may have for the employer because of the publicity, reputation, fame or personal following the student-

athlete has obtained because of his athletic ability [NOTE: This interpretation does not prevent an institution from providing a student-athlete with a grant-in-aid which carries with it a partial work requirement.]

O.I. 16. A student-athlete may be employed as a supervisor of children's sports programs, such as a counsellor in a summer camp or in a recreation department program, and his duties may include some coaching and officiating responsibilities provided that any instruction is a part of the over-all terms of employment and not on a fee-for-lesson basis; he also may work in a tennis or golf shop provided he does not give instruction for compensation.

O.I. 17. A student-athlete may not serve as an instructor for compensation in a physical education class in which he teaches sports techniques; however, in the latter part of his senior year he may enter into agreements relative to future teaching assignments in a high school or college without affecting his eligibility under the terms of this principle.

O.I. 18. A student-athlete may be employed or permitted to officiate in the intramural sports program of his institution, and he may be permitted to officiate games or contests in which the players are not above the junior high school or ninth grade level. In neither case may his compensation exceed the going rate for such employment or officiating, nor may it exceed the permissible, maximum amount of financial aid described in Article 3, Section 4, (b), NCAA Constitution. He may not officiate for compensation in any other form of athletic contests outside his institution.

AWARDS

O.I. 19. Individual intercollegiate athletic awards and similar mementos to student-athletes shall be limited to those approved and administered by the institution, or its conference, in keeping with traditional college requirements as to what constitutes an acceptable award. An institution may award a sport blazer (with an appropriate insignia or letter) in place of a letter sweater or jacket as an individual intercollegiate athletic award.

O.I. 20. It is not permissible to provide awards or prizes of a tangible nature to student-athletes in recognition of their outstanding performances in particular contests.

ADVERTISING AND APPEARANCES

O.I. 21. A student-athlete may not receive remuneration for the use of his picture in connection with a commercial product and his picture may not be associated with a commercial product in such a way as to imply endorsement of the product. The student-athlete may not permit or sanction the use of his name or picture to advertise, recommend or promote the sale or use of commercial products of any kind, and he may not receive remuneration for impliedly endorsing a commercial product through his use of such product.

O.I. 22. If a student-athlete's appearance on radio or television is related in any way to his athletic ability or prestige, the athlete may

not under any circumstances receive remuneration for his appearance. Under such circumstances, however, an athlete may appear on a sponsored radio or television program provided he does not endorse or impliedly endorse any commercial product. He may receive legitimate and normal expenses directly related to such an appearance.

O.I. 23. It is permissible for the group picture of an institution's football squad to appear on a calendar which is distributed as an advertisement for a particular business, it being understood that there shall be no indication that the squad members or the institution endorse the product or service of the calendar sponsor.

B. Article 3, Section 2. Principle of Institutional Control and Responsibility. (Page 4)

O.I. 30. An institution's "responsibility" for the conduct of its intercollegiate athletic program is interpreted to include a responsibility for the acts of an outside agency or organization when said institution's executive or athletic administration has knowledge that the agency or organization exists for furtherance of the institution's intercollegiate athletic program or when any staff member of the institution participates or assists in the functions of the agency or organization. When an institution is informed by a responsible source that a violation may have occurred, the institution is obligated to investigate diligently and take appropriate action.

C. Article 3, Section 3. Principle of Sound Academic Standards. (Page 4)

O.I. 35. The phrases "good scholastic standing" and "satisfactory progress" are to be interpreted at each member institution by the academic authorities who determine the meaning of such phrases for all students, subject to controlling legislation by any conference or similar organization of which the institution is a member.

D. Article 3, Section 4. Principles Governing Financial Aid. (Pages 4-5)

O.I. 40. The phrase "administered by," as used in Section 4, (a), is interpreted as follows: A scholarship or grant-in-aid is "administered by" an institution if the institution, through its regular committees or other agencies for the awarding of scholarships and grants-in-aid to students generally, has the final determination of the student-athlete who is to receive the award and the amount or value of the award he is to receive. Special committees appointed to award grants-in-aid or scholarships to student-athletes do not meet this requirement.

O.I. 41. Payments to a student-athlete for his participation in reserve training programs of the Military Service shall not be construed to be "governmental grants for educational purposes" or income "from employment during semester or term time," as the phrases are used in Section 4, (b). For example, payments by the U.S. Government for a student's participation in advanced ROTC or National Guard training shall not be so construed under the terms of this principle.

O.I. 42. Payments by the U.S. Government under the terms of the War Orphans Education Program shall not be construed to be "gov-

ernmental grants for educational purposes" and, thus, such income need not be counted in computing maximum financial assistance.

O.I. 43. An institution must count income from any employment during semester or term time, regardless of whether the student-athlete's job is one which he obtained following completion of his eligibility in his senior year. Any bonus or salary from a professional sports organization, or any other income from participation in an athletic event, no matter when received or contracted for, shall be counted as income during semester or term time. If it appears that a student-athlete's income from such sources, when coupled with the value of the institution's grant-in-aid or scholarship, will equal or exceed "commonly accepted educational expenses" for the balance of the academic year, then the institution will have fulfilled its obligations under this provision if it terminates all institutional aid as of the date the student-athlete begins working on the job or begins his professional career. Payments credited to a student-athlete's accounts and which are not refundable by the institution to the scholarship office or other appropriate institutional agency need not become the student's obligation.

O.I. 44. In those instances where a student-athlete is receiving a scholarship or grant-in-aid which meets his "commonly accepted educational expenses," and said student-athlete wishes to obtain Christmastime employment, he may take a job within seven days prior to the beginning of his institution's Christmas vacation period provided it is necessary for him to do this to make certain that he will have the job during the Christmas vacation. This shall not be considered to be a violation of Section 4, (b).

O.I. 45. The phrase, "during semester or term time," as used in Section 4, (b), shall be considered to be all-inclusive from the opening to the closing of an academic year, except for the official vacation periods properly listed on the institution's official calendar.

Affidavit

For intercollegiate ice hockey eligibility per O.I. 14, Article 3, Section 1, NCAA Constitution, page 18.

State of _____

County of _____

I, _____, being first duly sworn, depose and say:

1. The date of my birth is _____.

2. The following is a complete report of my participation as a representative of any team whatever, or as an individual, experienced outside the United States, since my twentieth birthday and prior to my matriculation at a college in the United States:

3. I have never signed Tryout Agreement A or Option Agreement

Constitutional Interpretations

Ice Hockey Affidavit

B or Option Agreement C as used by the Canadian Amateur Hockey Association and the National Hockey League.

4. I have never received any salary; division or split of surplus; educational expenses from any hockey club; or any other expenses in excess of actual and necessary expenses on team trips, a reasonable allowance for one meal for each practice and home game, and actual and necessary travel expenses to practice and home games.

Subscribed and sworn to before me

Signature

this _____ day of _____, 19_____.

Notarial Seal

Notary Public

By-Laws of the National Collegiate Athletic Association

ARTICLE 1

B1

MEMBERSHIP

Section 1. Eligibility for membership, conditions and obligations of membership, classes of membership, termination of membership and reinstatement to membership are governed by Article 4 of the Constitution of the Association. **B1-1**

Section 2. Election to Membership.

B1-2

(a) Election to Active Membership.

An institution wishing to become an active member of this Association shall make application to the Secretary on a form prepared by the Secretary, accompanying such application with a check for the annual dues which would be payable by it if an active member of the Association. The Secretary shall determine whether the applying institution is accredited by its regional accrediting agency. If the institution is not so accredited, the application shall be disapproved. If, however, the institution is so accredited, it shall be deemed to have satisfied the Association's requirement of acceptable academic standards and the Secretary shall refer its application to the Vice-President of the district in which the institution so applying is located. The Vice-President shall then ask the Association's active members in the district to express by mail vote their opinion as to whether the applicant has acceptable athletic standards. A favorable vote by two-thirds of the institutions voting in the district shall elect the applicant to membership provided the total vote cast shall represent at least fifty per cent of the total active membership of the district. When the vote has been completed the Vice-President of the district shall report it to the Secretary, and the Secretary shall thereupon certify the election or failure of election of the applicant and notify the applicant thereof. The number of votes cast for or against the applicant and the identity of the active members casting such votes shall not be disclosed by the Vice-President of the district or by the Secretary. Should the applicant fail to qualify academically or fail of election, the dues paid by it shall be refunded. (Revised: 1/11/56)

(b) Election to Allied Membership.

Athletic conferences or associations, eligible for allied membership under Article 4, Section 3, (b), of the Constitution, may be elected to such allied membership by a majority vote of the delegates present at an annual Convention or by a majority vote of the Council. (Revised: 1/8/54)

(c) Election to Associate Membership.

Educational institutions or groups or associations of such institutions, not eligible for active membership, may be elected to associate membership by majority vote of the delegates present and voting at an annual Convention or by majority vote of the Council.

(d) Election to Affiliated Membership.

Other groups or associations eligible for affiliated membership under the provisions of the Constitution of this Association may be elected to affiliated membership by majority vote of the delegates present and voting at an annual Convention or by majority vote of the Council.

(e) Re-election to Membership.

If an institution resigns its active or associate membership and, subsequently, applies to re-establish its membership, such application must first be approved by the Association's Council before such institution becomes eligible for re-election to membership in accordance with above paragraphs (a) or (c). (*Adopted: 1/7/55*)

B1-3 Section 3. Dues of Members.

(a) The annual dues of the various classes of membership shall be:

(1) Active members having an undergraduate male enrollment of less than 750 students, \$37.50.

(2) Active members having an undergraduate male enrollment of 750 students or over but not more than 1499 students, \$75.00.

(3) Active members having an undergraduate male enrollment of 1500 students or over but not more than 2499 students, \$112.50.

(4) Active members having an undergraduate male enrollment of 2500 students or over but not more than 3999 students, \$150.00.

(5) Active members having an undergraduate male enrollment of 4000 students or over, \$200.00.

(6) Allied members which have an average undergraduate male enrollment in their member institutions of 1000 or more students, \$100.00; other allied members, \$25.00. (*Revised: 1/11/52*)

(7) Associate members, \$25.00.

(8) Affiliated members, \$25.00; unless a lesser amount is set by the Council. (*Revised: 1/13/62*)

(b) Dues are payable on September first of each year and are delinquent ninety days from and after September 1. No member which is delinquent in the payment of its dues shall be permitted to vote, or to compete in meets or tournaments of the Association. The Constitution of the Association provides for termination of membership on failure of a member to pay dues for one year.

B1-4 Section 4. The following transfer of active members from their regular geographic districts is hereby made in accordance with Article 5, Section 4, of the Constitution:

(a) From District 2 to District 3
West Virginia University, Morgantown

(b) From District 2 to District 4
Marshall College, Huntington, West Virginia (*Adopted: 1/10/53*)

(c) From District 3 to District 2
Georgetown University, Washington, D. C.
Hampton Institute, Hampton, Virginia (*Adopted: 1/9/59*)
Maryland State College, Princess Anne (*Adopted: 1/11/57*)

Morgan State College, Baltimore, Maryland (Adopted: 1/13/62)
Howard University, Washington, D. C. (Adopted: 1/13/62)
U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland

- (d) From District 4 to District 5
Bradley University, Peoria, Illinois
University of Cincinnati, Cincinnati, Ohio (Adopted: 1/8/58)
- (e) From District 5 to District 4
State University of Iowa, Iowa City
- (f) From District 6 to District 5
North Texas State College, Denton (Adopted: 1/8/58)
- (g) From District 6 to District 7
University of New Mexico, Albuquerque
- (h) From District 7 to District 5
University of Colorado, Boulder
- (i) From District 8 to District 7
Idaho State College, Pocatello
University of Idaho, Moscow (Adopted: 1/13/65)

Section 5. Discipline of Members. The Council shall receive and consider complaints which may be filed with the Association which charge the failure of any member institution to maintain the academic or athletic standards required for membership or the failure of any member to meet the conditions and obligations of membership in the Association. The Council shall have the authority, upon the filing of such a complaint, or upon its own initiative, to institute an inquiry or an investigation regarding the possible failure of any member institution to maintain such standards or meet such conditions or obligations. (Adopted: 1/8/54) **B1-5**

Procedure governing the Council in the performance of its duties under this Section shall be formulated and published by it and circularized to the membership of the Association. A member under investigation shall be given notice of any specific charges against it and of the facts upon which such charges are based, and shall be given an opportunity to appear before the Council to answer any such charges by the production of evidence. All members of the Association are under obligation to cooperate with the Council and to answer all relevant inquiries submitted to them by it. (Adopted: 1/8/54)

The Council shall determine whether it shall recommend that disciplinary action be taken by the next annual Convention or whether the Council shall itself impose disciplinary measures authorized by Article 4, Section 6, of the Constitution. (Adopted: 1/8/54)

ARTICLE 2

FINANCES

Section 1. General Fund. All income from membership dues, from activities of the Association, and all income from other sources except as may be otherwise provided in the Constitution, By-laws or **B2**
B2-1

Executive Regulations, shall be deposited in the general fund, and, subject to regulations directing its distribution otherwise, shall be available, without restriction, to pay the expenses of the Association as directed by the Executive Committee.

B2-2 Section 2. Expenditures. Funds of the Association shall be expended under the direction of the Executive Committee under regulations adopted by it.

B2-3 Section 3. The Executive Committee shall have power by the adoption of Executive Regulations to provide for all fiscal arrangements concerning tournaments and meets conducted under the auspices of the Association, funds for Olympic Games, income and distribution of income of the Association, the requirement of bond for officers of the Association charged with the handling of funds, and provision for audits and accounts.

B3

ARTICLE 3

COMMITTEES

B3-1 Section 1. (a) The following are the general committees established by the Association:

Executive Committee	Committee on Ethics
Eligibility Committee	Olympic Committee
Extra Events Committee	Constitution and By-Laws Committee
College Committee	Committee on Competitive
Nominating Committee	Safeguards and Medical
Committee on Committees	Aspects of Sports
Committee on Credentials	

The terms of the members of these committees are set forth in the following paragraphs and the terms shall commence upon the members' election. The members of each committee shall be elected for the term specified, except that a member elected to fill a vacancy shall be elected only for the unexpired portion of the term. Whenever it is necessary to adjust the membership of these committees, so that vacancies will occur in the proper sequence, members may be elected or re-elected for terms of fewer years than those specified. Otherwise, a member may not succeed himself unless the following descriptions of the various committees specifically provide for an exception. (*Adopted: 1/8/58*)

(b) The Executive Committee is appointed as provided in the Constitution. Its duties are those assigned to it by the Constitution, the By-laws and the Executive Regulations.

(c) The Eligibility Committee shall consist of three members. The members shall be elected by the Council for terms of six years, one member to be elected every two years. At least two of the members shall be elected from the membership of the Council and one of the three members shall be elected by the Council as chairman. The Eligibility Committee shall have full responsibility and authority in all matters pertaining to the eligibility of student-athletes

competing in the various tournaments and meets conducted by the Association and shall apply the rules of eligibility established by the Association covering such participation; provided that such application is in accordance with the published and circularized interpretations of the Council concerning the Constitution and By-laws of the Association. The Executive Director is authorized to apply the eligibility rules of the Association subject to review by the Eligibility Committee upon the request of any member. (Revised: 1/8/54, 1/11/56, 1/8/58)

(d) The Extra Events Committee shall consist of five members, one to be elected as chairman. The members shall be elected by the annual Convention for terms of five years, one member to be elected each year. The duties and functions of the Extra Events Committee are set forth in Article 7 of the By-Laws. (Revised: 1/8/58)

(e) The College Committee shall consist of nine members, one from each of the eight geographic districts and one at-large. The members shall be elected by the annual Convention for a term of four years, except that not less than two members shall be elected each year. One of the members shall be designated as chairman. A member may not succeed himself, but may serve one term as a district representative and one term as a member-at-large. The Committee may consider and bring to the attention of the Association by its recommendations any athletic matter of common interest to the smaller colleges in the Association and shall in particular be responsible for arranging and conducting the program of that session of the annual Convention which is devoted to the athletic interests of the smaller colleges. (Revised: 1/8/54, 1/11/57)

(f) The Nominating Committee shall consist of eleven members, four of whom shall be the District Vice-Presidents of the Association whose terms do not expire that year and seven of whom shall not be members of the Council or officers of the Association. Each district of the Association shall be represented and there shall be three at-large members. Of the seven members who are not District Vice-Presidents, at least three shall be from College Division members and at least three from University Division members. The Nominating Committee shall be appointed annually by the Council prior to the annual Convention of the Association, and the Council shall designate one of the members of the Committee as chairman. The Nominating Committee shall have not less than one meeting during the period of the annual Convention of the Association and prior to the business session of the Convention. It shall present to the business session of the Association at the annual Convention one or more nominees for each of the offices of President, the eight District Vice-Presidents, the Vice-President-at-Large, the Secretary-Treasurer and the seven members-at-large of the Council. (Revised: 1/8/54, 1/8/58, 1/8/60)

(g) The Committee on Committees shall consist of eleven members, one from each of the eight geographic districts of the Association and three at-large. At least four of the eleven members shall be elected from College Division members and at least four from University Division members. The members shall be appointed annually and the chairman shall be appointed by the Council prior

to the annual Convention of the Association. The terms of the members shall be limited to one year with continuous membership of a district representative limited to two terms. The chairman shall be required to have served at least one term as a district representative and his tenure as chairman shall be limited to two terms in addition to the term or terms he served as a district representative. The Committee on Committees shall have not less than one meeting during the period of the annual Convention of the Association and prior to the business session of the Convention. It shall present to the business session of the Association at the annual Convention nominees for all of the rules committees and meets and tournament committees, as provided for in Section 2 and Section 3 of this Article, and of all general committees listed in Section 1, (a), of this Article except the Executive Committee, the Eligibility Committee, the Nominating Committee, the Committee on Committees, the Committee on Credentials, and the Committee on Ethics. (*Revised: 1/10/53, 1/8/54, 1/11/56, 1/8/60*)

(h) The Committee on Credentials shall be appointed prior to the business session of each Convention by the Executive Committee. The Committee shall consist of such number as the Executive Committee shall designate and shall have authority to examine the credentials of delegates to the annual Convention and to determine the authority of any delegate to vote or represent a member at the Convention, subject to appeal to the Convention.

(i) The Committee on Ethics shall consist of five members. The Committee shall be concerned with any incident or occurrence which is deemed by the Council of this Association to be detrimental to the welfare of intercollegiate athletics as a whole, and contrary to the principles set forth in Article III, Section 6, of the Constitution. The Council, by a vote of two-thirds of its members, may direct the Committee to investigate any such occurrence or incident and ascertain all the available facts and information pertinent to the case.

The Committee, in turn, shall report its findings with or without recommendation to the Council which shall review the report of the Committee and determine whether the facts warrant further action. If it is the judgment of the Council that the facts clearly indicate that the occurrence or incident was detrimental to the welfare of intercollegiate athletics as a whole, the Council shall:

(1) censure the person or persons, organization(s) or institution(s) responsible for the occurrence or incident; and

(2) if the facts warrant, report the results of the investigation and the Council's decision to the officers of any other organization which might have a similar responsibility or jurisdiction in such a matter. (*Revised: 1/8/54*)

The Committee shall be composed of the President of the Association, the president of the National Association of Collegiate Commissioners and the president of the national coaches association of the particular sport involved in the particular incident or occurrence being investigated, provided the particular national coaches association is an affiliated member of this Association. The other two members of the Committee shall be elected by the Council for a

period of two years, and shall be men outside of the administration of intercollegiate athletics whose reputations, recognized standing and prominence in our American society, and whose work and judgment may be expected to inspire general confidence as to thoroughness of investigation and soundness and fairness of judgment. If for any reason the particular case under investigation does not involve a sport which would warrant the presence of the president of the national coaches association of the sport, or if in a particular incident the national coaches association affected is not an affiliated member of this Association, the President of this Association with the advice and consent of the other members of the Committee shall appoint the fifth member of the Committee. (Adopted: 1/11/52)

(j) The Olympic Committee shall consist of nine members to serve for a period of four years, one member from each of the eight geographic districts of the Association and a member-at-large to be elected as chairman. The Committee shall be elected by the annual Convention and members may be elected to succeed themselves. The Committee shall be responsible for the planning and direction of the Association's Olympic activities, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee. Through annual reports, it shall keep the membership informed of any developments related to the national or international Olympic movement which should be brought to the attention of the universities and colleges of the nation. (Adopted: 1/8/54; revised: 1/11/57, 1/8/58)

(k) The Constitution and By-laws Committee shall consist of three members, one to be elected as chairman. The members shall be elected by the annual Convention for terms of six years, one member to be elected every two years. The Committee shall classify all legislation enacted by the Association which amends the Constitution or By-laws and it shall be responsible for the accurate incorporation of such legislation into the Constitution or By-laws. The Committee's actions shall stand as final, subject to review at the next succeeding Convention of the Association at the request of any member. (Adopted: 1/8/54; revised: 1/8/58)

(l) The Committee on Competitive Safeguards and Medical Aspects of Sports shall consist of six members, one to be elected as chairman. The membership of the Committee shall represent the fields of athletic administration, coaching, physical education, physiology, medicine and athletic training. The members shall be elected by the annual Convention for terms not to exceed six years and at least one new member shall be elected every two years. The Committee, subject to the direction of the Executive Committee, shall collect and develop pertinent information regarding desirable training methods, prevention and treatment of sports injuries and utilization of sound safety measures at the college level. The Committee shall disseminate such information as might appropriately be brought to the attention of the Association's membership, and recommend the establishment of policies and standards designed to better training methods and the safety factor in college athletics. (Adopted: 1/8/58; revised: 1/8/60, 1/13/65)

Council
+
Convention

B3-2 Section 2, (a) The following are the rules committees established by the Association:

Basketball	Soccer
Football	Fencing
Gymnastics	Lacrosse
Ice Hockey	Wrestling
Swimming	Skiing
Track and Field	Baseball

(Revised: 1/8/64)

It shall be the duty of the above committees to establish and maintain rules of play in their respective sports consistent with sound tradition of the respective sports and of such character as to insure good sportsmanship and healthful participation by the competitors. It shall also be the duty of rules committees in sports for which national records are maintained to approve such records. The Council may authorize any rules committee to cooperate with other national organizations in the development of common playing rules. (Revised: 1/8/54, 1/8/58)

The rules committees for baseball, basketball, football, swimming, track and field and wrestling shall be elected on the district representation plan, under which not less than two members of a committee shall be elected each year. Members of the basketball and football rules committees shall be elected for terms of six years. Members of the baseball, swimming, track and field and wrestling rules committees shall be elected for terms of four years. A member elected to fill a vacancy shall be elected for only the unexpired portion of the term. A member may not succeed himself, except that the secretaries of the basketball, football, swimming, track and field, wrestling and baseball rules committees may be re-elected without restriction. Whenever necessary to adjust the membership of these committees so that vacancies will occur in the proper sequence, members may be elected or re-elected for less than a full term. (Revised: 1/7/55, 1/11/57, 1/8/58, 1/13/62, 1/9/63)

The rules committee for fencing, gymnastics, ice hockey, lacrosse and skiing all shall consist of six members. One member of each committee shall be elected each year. All members of these committees shall be elected for terms of six years, except that a member elected to fill a vacancy shall be elected for only the unexpired portion of the term. The rules committee for soccer shall consist of seven members, one member to be elected each year. Members of this committee shall be elected for terms of seven years, except that a member elected to fill a vacancy shall be elected for only the unexpired portion of the term. No member of any of the six committees may succeed himself, but he may serve one term as chairman in addition to the years he may have served as a committee member. Whenever necessary to adjust the membership of these committees so that at least one vacancy will occur each year, members may be elected or re-elected for terms of less than six years, or in the case of the Soccer Rules Committee less than seven years. (Adopted: 1/8/58; revised: 1/8/60, 1/13/65)

The members of all rules committees shall be elected at an annual Convention of the Association. Members of rules committees unless

represent secondary school soccer interest

(g) The Fencing Rules Committee shall consist of one of whom shall be elected as chairman

(h) The Gymnastics Rules Committee shall consist of one of whom shall be elected as chairman

(i) The Ice Hockey Rules Committee shall consist of one of whom shall be elected as chairman to represent secondary school hockey interests

(j) The Lacrosse Rules Committee shall consist of one of whom shall be elected as chairman to represent a committee of six members elected from the collegiate Lacrosse Association.

(k) The Wrestling Rules Committee shall consist of one member, one from each of the eight geographic districts, one who shall represent junior college wrestling, one who shall represent secondary school wrestling, one large representative shall be elected from each of the districts located in Districts One through Four, one at-large representative shall be elected from each of the districts located in Districts Five through Eight, and the other at-large representative shall be designated as secretary. One of the members shall be elected as chairman. (Revised: 1/8/58, 1/11/61, 1/9/63, 1/8/64)

(l) The Track and Field Rules Committee shall consist of one member, one from each of the eight geographic districts, one who shall represent junior college track and field interests, one who shall represent secondary school track and field interests. One at-large representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts One through Four, one at-large representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts Five through Eight and the other at-large representative shall be designated as secretary. One of the members shall be elected as chairman. (Revised: 1/8/58, 1/9/59, 1/11/61, 1/9/63, 1/8/64)

rules editor. (Revised: 1/11/62, 1/8/63, 1/10/64)

(d) The Swimming Rules Committee shall consist of thirteen members, one from each of the eight geographic districts, three at-large and two who shall represent secondary school swimming interests. One at-large representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts One through Four, one at-large representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts Five through Eight, and the other at-large representative shall be designated as secretary. One of the members shall be elected as chairman. (Revised: 1/8/58, 1/11/61, 1/9/63, 1/8/64)

(e) The Track and Field Rules Committee shall consist of fourteen members, one from each of the eight geographic districts, three at-large, one who shall represent junior college track and field interests, and two who shall represent secondary school track and field interests. One at-large representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts One through Four, one at-large representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts Five through Eight and the other at-large representative shall be designated as secretary. One of the members shall be elected as chairman. (Revised: 1/8/58, 1/9/59, 1/11/61, 1/9/63, 1/8/64)

(f) The Soccer Rules Committee shall consist of seven members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman and one of whom shall represent secondary school soccer interest

man. There may be an advisory
from the United States Intercol-

Committee shall consist of fourteen mem-
bers, eight geographic districts, three at-large,
senior college wrestling interests and two
secondary school wrestling interests. One at-
large shall be elected from a College Division member
located in Districts One through Four, one at-large representative
shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts
Five through Eight and the other at-large representative shall be des-
ignated as secretary. One of the members shall be elected as chair-
man. (Adopted: 1/8/58, 1/9/59, 1/9/63, 1/8/64)

The Skiing Rules Committee shall consist of six members, one
from each of the eight geographic districts, and three at-large. One shall be elected as chairman. (Adopted: 1/10/53)

The Baseball Rules Committee shall consist of eleven mem-
bers, one from each of the eight geographic districts, and three at-
large. One at-large representative shall be elected from a College
Division member located in Districts One through Four, one at-large
representative shall be elected from a College Division member lo-
cated in Districts Five through Eight and the other at-large repre-
sentative shall be designated as secretary. One member of the Com-
mittee shall be elected as chairman. (Adopted: 1/7/55; revised:
1/11/57, 1/9/59, 1/9/63)

B3-3 Section 3. (a) The following are the tournament committees estab-
lished by the Association:

- University Basketball Tournament Committee and Selection Committees
- College Basketball Tournament Committee and Selection Committees
- College Football Committee and Selection Committees
- Golf Tournament Committee
- Tennis Tournament Committee
- College Cross-Country Meet Committee

Members of tournament committees unless otherwise specified shall be on the staff of a voting member of the Association. The terms of the members of the tournament committees are set forth in the following paragraphs and shall commence the first day of September following their election. The members of each committee shall be elected by the annual Convention for the term specified, except that a member elected to fill a vacancy shall be elected only for the unexpired portion of the term. Whenever it is necessary to adjust the membership of these committees, so that vacancies will occur in the proper sequence, members may be elected or re-elected for

terms of fewer years than those specified. Otherwise, a member may not succeed himself unless the following descriptions of the various committees specifically provide for an exception. (*Adopted: 1/8/58; revised: 1/13/62, 1/13/65*)

(b) The University Basketball Tournament Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be nominated by the National Association of Basketball Coaches of the United States. One of the six shall be elected as chairman. The members shall be elected for terms of six years, one member to be elected each year. A member elected to the chairmanship may serve as chairman six years in addition to the years he may have served as a committee member. The University Basketball Selection Committees shall be appointed by the University Basketball Tournament Committee as prescribed by the Executive Committee. (*Revised: 1/10/53, 1/11/56, 1/11/57, 1/8/58, 1/9/59*)

The University Basketball Tournament Committee shall arrange for and supervise play-offs of the various sectional participants in the National Collegiate Basketball Tournament and for a final National Collegiate Basketball Tournament of the Association, subject to the provisions of Article 5, Section 2. (*Revised: 1/11/56*)

(c) The College Basketball Tournament Committee shall consist of four members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman. The members shall be elected for terms of four years, one member to be elected each year. A member elected to the chairmanship may serve as chairman four years in addition to the years he may have served as a committee member. The College Basketball Selection Committees shall be appointed by the College Basketball Tournament Committee as prescribed by the Executive Committee. (*Adopted: 1/11/56; revised: 1/8/60*)

The College Basketball Tournament Committee shall arrange for and supervise play-offs of the various sectional participants in the National College Division Basketball Tournament and for a final National College Division Basketball Tournament of the Association, subject to the provisions of Article 5, Section 2. (*Adopted: 1/11/56*)

(d) The Golf Tournament Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman. One of the members shall be a representative of a College Division institution. The members shall be elected for terms of six years, one member to be elected each year. A member elected to the chairmanship may serve as chairman six years in addition to the years he may have served as a committee member. The Golf Tournament Committee shall have charge and supervision of the annual National Collegiate and National College Division Golf Tournaments of the Association, subject to the provisions of Article 5, Section 2. (*Revised: 1/8/58, 1/8/60, 1/9/63*)

(e) The Tennis Tournament Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman. One of the members shall be a representative of a College Division institution. The members shall be elected for terms of six years, one member to be elected each year. A member elected to the chairmanship may serve as chairman six years in addition to the years he may have served as a committee member. The Tennis Tournament Committee shall have charge and supervision of the annual National Collegiate and National College Division Tennis Tournaments of the Association, subject to the provisions of Article 5, Section 2. (*Revised: 1/8/58, 1/8/60, 1/9/63*)

(f) The College Cross-Country Meet Committee shall consist of three members, including the cross-country coach of the host institution. One of the members shall be elected to serve as chairman. The two elected members shall be chosen for terms of six years, one member to be elected every three years. A member elected to the chairmanship may serve as chairman six years in addition to the years he may have served as a committee member. The Committee shall have charge and supervision of the annual National College Division Cross-Country Meet of the Association, subject to the provisions of Article 5, Section 2. (*Adopted: 1/8/58; revised: 1/8/60*)

(g) The College Football Committee shall consist of four members, one from each of the NCAA College Division regions. One member shall be elected as chairman. The members shall be elected for terms of four years, one member to be elected each year. A member elected to the chairmanship may serve as chairman four years in addition to the years he may have served as a committee member. The College Football Selection Committees shall be appointed by the College Football Committee as prescribed by the Executive Committee.

The College Football Committee shall arrange for and supervise the College Division regional football championships sponsored by the Association, subject to the provisions of Article 5, Section 2. (*Adopted: 1/13/65*)

B3-4 **Section 4.** The Association may from time to time establish other committees for any purpose and provide for their appointment or election, tenure and duties.

B4

ARTICLE 4

ELIGIBILITY RULES FOR N.C.A.A. EVENTS

B4-1 **Section 1. Individual Eligibility.** Any participant in a National Collegiate Athletic Association event must meet all of the following requirements for eligibility, except that a participant in an NCAA-sponsored College Division event is granted certain exceptions under Section 2. (*Revised: 1/11/57*)

(a) He must be eligible under the rules of the intercollegiate athletic conference of which his institution is a member, or, if his institution is not a member of any conference, then he must be eligible under the rules of his own institution.

(b) He must be eligible to represent his institution in intercollegiate athletic competition under all of the applicable provisions of Article 3 of the Constitution. (*Incorporated: 1/11/61*)

(c) He must, at the time of competition, be registered for at least a minimum full-time program of studies as defined by his institution, which, in any event, shall not be less than 12 semester or quarter hours; or, if the competition takes place between terms, he must have been so registered in the term immediately preceding the date of competition. (*Revised: 9/1/59 to become effective 9/1/59*)

(d) He must have completed a full freshman year of two full semesters or three full quarters and one calendar year must have elapsed from his first registration at the certifying institution, or he must have completed one full year of two full semesters or three full quarters and one calendar year must have elapsed from his first registration at the certifying institution after transfer from another collegiate institution, except that if he is a graduate of a junior

college or presents a minimum of forty-eight (48) semester hours or a minimum of seventy-two (72) quarter hours of acceptable transferable credit from a junior college, or presents a minimum of twenty-four (24) semester hours or thirty-six (36) quarter hours of transferable degree credit with a "B" average from a junior college, this provision shall not apply. (Revised: 1/13/62, 1/9/63, 1/13/65)

(1) A student who transfers from a junior college after attendance at any four-year college must complete one calendar year of residence at the certifying institution unless he has completed a minimum of twenty-four (24) semester hours or a minimum of thirty-six (36) quarter hours at, and also has graduated from the junior college, or is readmitted to the four-year college first attended. (Adopted: 1/9/59; revised: 1/8/64)

(2) A student who transfers from a collegiate institution while he is disqualified or suspended for academic or disciplinary reasons must complete two calendar years of residence at the certifying institution. (Adopted: 1/13/62)

(e) He must not previously have engaged in three seasons of varsity competition in the sport involved, it being understood that:

(1) Participation as a representative of any team whatever, or as an individual, experienced in a foreign country by an alien student-athlete, in each twelve-month period after his twentieth birthday, and prior to his matriculation at a member institution, shall count as one year of varsity competition as referred to above. [*The provision relating to alien student-athletes applies to those who entered member institutions the 1961-1962 academic year or enter thereafter.*] Revised: 1/8/54, 1/7/55, 1/11/61, 1/13/65)

(2) Participation by a freshman on a varsity team must be charged as a season of varsity competition and must be counted as one of the three seasons of varsity competition referred to above, except that participation by a freshman on the varsity team of a junior college or of an institution with an undergraduate male enrollment of less than 750 shall not be counted as a season of varsity competition for purposes of paragraph (e); however, freshmen are not eligible for NCAA-sponsored events unless they qualify under Section 2. (Revised: 1/8/54, 1/7/55, 1/13/65)

(3) Competition by a student-athlete representing his institution in international competition during the summer vacation period shall not affect his seasons of eligibility, provided that the competition has been approved by the Department of State and sanctioned by the NCAA Council, it being understood that request for Council sanction must be made by the institution at least 30 days prior to the competition. (Adopted: 1/13/65)

[*Official interpretations of the preceding paragraphs are contained in the interpretations section on page 47.*]

(f) He must complete his seasons of participation within 10 semesters or 15 quarters of residence from the beginning of the semester or quarter in which he first registered at a collegiate institution. [*This applies to student-athletes who were enrolled in collegiate institutions prior to January 11, 1961; Article 3, Section 10, (a), of the Constitution (page 6) governs the eligibility of student-*

5/24

athletes entering collegiate institutions subsequent to January 11, 1961.] (Adopted: 1/9/59)

(g) He must not have received or satisfied the requirements for a baccalaureate or equivalent degree, except that a student who is eligible during the term in which he completes his work for the degree remains eligible for any NCAA event that begins within 30 days after he completes the requirements for the degree. (Revised: 1/9/59)

(h) He must never have competed in any athletic competition under an assumed name or otherwise with intent to deceive. (Adopted: 1/9/59)

B4-2 **Section 2. College Division Exceptions.** The following exceptions to Section 1 are granted in connection with NCAA-sponsored College Division events: (Revised: 1/9/59)

(a) Freshmen who are otherwise eligible may be permitted to compete in College Division events provided their institution has an undergraduate male enrollment of less than 750. Such freshmen are eligible for three additional seasons of varsity competition insofar as participation in these events is concerned. (Adopted: 1/11/57; revised: 1/9/59, 1/8/60)

(b) Freshmen who compete on the varsity teams of College Division institutions which have an undergraduate male enrollment of 750 or more are ineligible for College Division events as freshmen; however, they are eligible for three additional seasons of competition in College Division events. [NOTE: In those sports in which there are both National College Division and National Collegiate Championship events, such student-athletes also are eligible for three additional seasons of competition in the National Collegiate Championship event provided they meet the criteria of successful performance prescribed in Executive Regulation II, Section 3.] (Adopted: 1/8/60; revised: 1/13/65)

B4-3 **Section 3. Waivers.** There shall be no waiver by the Association of any of the provisions of Section 1 in the case of any individual student or students, except as follows:

(a) The Eligibility Committee may waive any of the provisions of Section 1 in the case of any participant in the Pan American or Olympic Games who may, by reason of such participation, lose the right to compete in any National Collegiate Championship event. (Revised: 1/13/62)

(b) In times of national emergency and during Pan American or Olympic Game years, the Council may waive any of the provisions of Section 1. (Revised: 1/11/56, 1/13/62)

(c) The Council may, by a two-thirds vote of its members, approve exceptions to Section 1 for student-athletes of those member institutions which have instituted a trimester or other accelerated academic program; provided any member institution applying for an exception shall demonstrate a reasonable need for such exception; provided further, that the Council shall grant no exception which permits any student-athlete to compete in more than three seasons of varsity competition. Under the exceptions allowed, if a student in an accelerated academic program completes the requirements for a degree before he has completed his eligibility for NCAA events, he may compete in those NCAA events that begin within 90 days

after he completes the requirements for the degree. The Council shall include a report of each such exception in its annual report to the Convention. (*Adopted*: 1/13/62)

Section 4. Protests. The Eligibility Committee shall not, prior to the conclusion of any tournament or meet under the auspices of this Association, rule on any protest received during the progress of such tournament or meet or within a period of twenty-four hours immediately preceding the same if the student protested has been duly certified by his institution as eligible for competition in that tournament or meet. **B4-4**

Section 5. Ineligible Participation. Anyone who participates ineligibly in an NCAA Championship event forfeits his eligibility for one season for all NCAA Championship events. (*Adopted*: 1/9/59) **B4-5**

Section 6. Institutional Eligibility. The NCAA sponsors 21 national championship events, of which fourteen are National Collegiate Championship events and seven National College Division Championship events. [The listing of these events is contained in Article 5, Section 1, (a), of the By-laws, page 38.] **B4-6**

(a) In those sports where both National Collegiate (University Division) and National College Division competition are offered, the member institution shall designate its preferred classification through process of institutional self-determination. [The NCAA competitive classification policy is outlined in Executive Regulation II, Section 3, on pages 55-56; the classification of the NCAA membership, by divisions, is contained on pages 73-85.]

In team sports where both National Collegiate and National College Division competition are provided, an institution shall be eligible to compete only in its competitive classification. In individual sports where both events are offered, institutions preferring University Division designation shall not enter student-athletes in National College Division competition. Institutions classified as College Division may enter individual student-athletes in National Collegiate Championship competition provided that student-athletes meet the requirements established by the NCAA Executive Committee. [These requirements are listed in Executive Regulation II, Section 3, on pages 56-57] (*Adopted*: 1/13/65)

(The following to become effective 1/1/66)

(b) A member institution shall not be eligible to enter a team or individual competitors in an NCAA-sponsored meet, unless the institution:

(1) Limits its scholarship or grant-in-aid awards (for which the recipient's athletic ability is considered in any degree) to incoming student-athletes who have a predicted minimum grade point average of 1.600 (based on a maximum of 4.000) as determined by demonstrable institutional, conference or national experience tables; and,

(2) Limits its subsequent scholarship and grant-in-aid awards and eligibility for participation to student-athletes who have a grade-point average, either accumulative or for the previous academic year, of at least 1.600.

[NOTE: Institutions which do not conform to the foregoing requirements shall be ineligible for NCAA-sponsored events until they have operated in conformity for a period of two years.] (*Adopted*:

1/13/65 to apply to student-athletes first entering member institutions January 1, 1966, and thereafter.)

B5

ARTICLE 5

N.C.A.A. ATHLETIC EVENTS

B5-1 Section 1. (a) The following athletic events are established under the auspices of the Association:

National Collegiate Championships

The National Collegiate Baseball Championship
The National Collegiate Basketball Championship
The National Collegiate Cross-Country Championships
The National Collegiate Fencing Championships
The National Collegiate Golf Championships
The National Collegiate Gymnastics Championships
The National Collegiate Ice Hockey Championship
The National Collegiate Skiing Championships (*Adopted:*
1/7/55)
The National Collegiate Soccer Championship (*Adopted:*
1/9/59)
The National Collegiate Swimming Championships
The National Collegiate Tennis Championships
The National Collegiate Indoor Track and Field Championships
(*Adopted:* 1/8/64, *effective:* 9/1/64)
The National Collegiate Outdoor Track and Field Championships
(*Revised:* 1/8/64)
The National Collegiate Wrestling Championships

National College Division Championships

The National College Division Basketball Championship
(*Adopted:* 1/11/56)
The National College Division Cross-Country Championships
(*Adopted:* 1/8/58)
The National College Division Golf Championships
(*Adopted:* 1/13/62)
The National College Division Swimming Championships
(*Adopted:* 1/8/64)
The National College Division Tennis Championships
(*Adopted:* 1/13/62)
The National College Division Outdoor Track and Field
Championships (*Adopted:* 1/13/62; *revised:* 1/8/64)
The National College Division Wrestling Championships
(*Adopted:* 1/13/62)

(b) In addition, regional College Division competition may be conducted in the above sports, and in the sport of football provided any such football contest also meets the requirements of Article 7 of the By-laws. (*Adopted:* 1/9/59; *Revised:* 1/8/60, 1/13/62, 1/8/64)

B5-2 Section 2. (a) Meets and tournaments of the Association shall be under the control, direction and supervision of the tournament committees of the particular sports, subject to the requirements, standards and conditions prescribed by the Executive Regulations. If a tournament committee is not established for a given meet or tourna-

ment, the event shall be administered by the rules committee of that sport. The Track and Field Rules Committee shall be responsible for the Association's cross-country, indoor track and field and outdoor track and field championships. In those instances of College Division competition on a regional basis, the College Committee shall have the responsibility for administering such events. (Revised: 1/9/59, 1/8/64, 1/13/65)

(b) All NCAA events shall be conducted in accordance with the general policies established by the Executive Committee. Play-offs shall be considered a part of the meet or tournament of the particular sport.

(c) The official playing rules of the Association shall govern the conduct of all such events. (Adopted: 1/8/64)

ARTICLE 6

B6

RECRUITING

Section 1. No member of an athletic staff or other representative of athletic interests shall solicit the attendance at his institution of any prospective student-athlete with the offer or gift of financial aid or equivalent inducements except such as are permitted by this Association, his institution, and, if his institution is a member of a regional conference, by such conference. (Revised: 1/7/55, 1/11/56)

B6-1

[Official interpretations of this Section are contained in the interpretations section on pages 47-48.]

Section 2. (a) All funds for the recruiting of prospective student-athletes shall be deposited with the member institution. The institution shall be exclusively and entirely responsible for the manner in which it expends the funds. (Adopted: 1/11/57)

B6-2

(b) No member institution shall permit or allow any outside organization, agency, or group of individuals to utilize, administer or expend funds for the recruiting of prospective student-athletes, including the transportation and entertainment of, and the giving of gifts or services to, prospective student-athletes or the relatives and friends of prospective student-athletes. The pooling of resources for such purposes by two or more persons shall constitute such a fund, except that this provision shall not apply to persons upon whom a given prospective student-athlete may be naturally or legally dependent. (Adopted: 1/11/57; revised: 1/13/62)

[Official interpretations of this Section are contained in the interpretations section on page 48.]

Section 3. No member institution shall, on its campus or elsewhere, conduct or have conducted in its behalf any athletic practice session or test at which one or more prospective student-athletes reveal, demonstrate, or display their abilities in any branch of sport.

B6-3

[Official interpretations of this Section are contained in the interpretations section on page 49.]

Section 4. No member institution shall permit any employee to participate directly or indirectly in the management, coaching, officiating, supervision, promotion or player selection of any all-star

B6-4

team or contest in football or basketball involving interscholastic players or those who during the previous school year were members of high school teams. Facilities of a member institution shall not be made available unless such a contest is first sanctioned by the appropriate state high school athletic association or, if interstate, by the National Federation of State High School Athletic Associations. (*Adopted: 1/11/56 to become effective 9/1/56*)

[Official interpretations of this Section are contained in the interpretations section on page 49.]

B6-5 **Section 5.** (a) A member institution may finance one and only one visit to its campus for a given prospective student-athlete, such visit not to exceed two days and two nights. Only actual round trip transportation costs by direct route between the student's home and the institution's campus may be paid. (*Adopted: 1/11/57*)

(b) If institutional or conference regulations prohibit an institution from financing one visit of a prospective student-athlete as provided in paragraph (a), said institution may permit any person, at his own expense, to pay the transportation costs of a prospective student-athlete to visit the institution's campus one time, regardless of whether the person accompanies the prospect on his visit; further, any person, at his own expense, may transport or pay the transportation costs of a prospective student-athlete to visit the campus of a member institution, provided such person, at his own expense, accompanies the prospective student-athlete on his visit. (*Adopted: 1/11/57; revised: 1/11/61, 1/13/62*)

(c) No member institution may finance the transportation costs incurred by relatives or friends of a prospective student-athlete to visit the campus or elsewhere. (*Adopted: 1/11/57*)

(d) No member institution may arrange for or permit excessive entertainment of any prospective student-athlete on the campus or elsewhere. (*Adopted: 1/11/57*)

(e) An institution may not pay any costs incurred by an athletic talent scout in studying or recruiting prospective student-athletes. An institution may not place any such person on a fee or honorarium basis and thereby claim him as a staff member and entitled to expense money. (*Adopted: 1/11/61*)

[Official interpretations of this Section are contained in the interpretations section on pages 49-51.]

B6-6 **Section 6.** Any staff member or other representative of a member institution desiring to visit a prospective student-athlete at the student-athlete's high school, college preparatory school or junior college shall first contact that institution's executive officer or his authorized representative, explain the purpose of his call and request permission to contact the student-athlete. Only if permission is granted may the contact be made at the high school, college preparatory school or junior college. (*Adopted: 1/11/57; revised: 1/13/65*)

B6-7 **Section 7.** (a) An institution or its representatives may not offer, provide or arrange, directly or indirectly, for financial aid to a prospective student-athlete to pay in whole or in part the costs of his educational or other expenses for any period prior to his enrollment

at the member institution; furthermore, an institution or its representatives may not offer, provide or arrange financial assistance for a prospective student-athlete to obtain a post-graduate education. (Adopted: 1/9/59)

(b) The Council may, by a two-thirds vote of its members, approve exceptions to Section 7, (a), provided such exceptions are limited to procedures involving preparation for entrance into academies of the U. S. Government for students who on admission are committed to regular service in the armed forces. (Adopted: 1/9/59)

[Official interpretations of this Section are contained in the interpretations section on pages 51-52.]

Section 8. No member of an athletic staff or other representative of athletic interests may contact, directly or indirectly, the student-athlete of another collegiate institution for recruiting purposes without first contacting the athletic director of the institution and obtaining his permission. (Adopted: 1/9/59; revised: 1/13/65) **B6-8**

[Official interpretations of this Section are contained in the interpretations section on page 52.]

ARTICLE 7

B7

EXTRA EVENTS

A. FOOTBALL AND BASKETBALL

Section 1. No member institution shall compete in any football game that is not scheduled as to the identity of a participating collegiate team before the beginning of the regular football season of the college for any academic year, unless the given contest complies with the following requirements: **B7A-1**

(a) Any non-collegiate or non-conference sponsoring organization of any such game shall include in the membership of its administration committee at least two representatives from member institutions of this Association, one to be a faculty member and one to be an athletic official, to be appointed by the Extra Events Committee of the Association. (Revised: 1/13/65)

(b) The competing institutions shall be active members of this Association. (Adopted: 1/11/61)

(c) No member institution shall participate in more than one such game during any academic year.

(d) Game officials shall be mutually agreed upon by the competing institutions.

(e) The official playing rules of the Association shall govern the conduct of the game. (Adopted: 1/11/61)

(f) The eligibility rules governing individual participation shall be as demanding as those governing participation in NCAA-sponsored meets and tournaments (Article 4 of the By-laws); except that a student-athlete granted an additional year of competition by reason of hardship by his conference or institution would be eligible for participation. (Adopted: 1/13/62, revised: 1/13/65)

(g) Competing institutions shall be allocated not less than one-third of the total seats in the stadium in such proportion as they may agree, or if they do not agree then with a minimum of one-sixth of

the total seats in the stadium to be made available to each. An institution not requiring its full allocation of tickets shall make available its unused portion of the allotment to the other institution. All unsold tickets shall be returned to any sponsoring persons or organization not less than 15 days in advance of the date of the game. (Revised: 1/13/62)

(h) The competing institutions shall receive a share of the gross receipts of the contest as prescribed by the Executive Regulations, but in no event shall more than twenty-five per cent (25%) of the gross receipts be paid to or retained by any sponsoring person or organization, and out of such portion of the gross receipts shall be paid all game expenses, including stadium rental, printing of tickets, ticket sellers, ticket takers, ushers, game officials, promotion, publicity and any other game expense. (Revised: 1/11/52, 1/13/62)

(i) Certification by an Extra Events Committee of this Association that the given contest meets the above qualifications and any other regulations of the Association. (Revised: 1/13/62)

B7A-2 Section 2. A general committee of this Association to be known as the Extra Events Committee is hereby established. The functions of this Committee shall include:

(a) Receiving evidence insuring that any contests covered by Section 1 which are established at present comply with the qualifications pertinent to them. (Revised: 1/13/62)

(b) Examining notices of intent for the inauguration of such contests, which are to be received from proposing sponsors only at a regular meeting of the Committee and which the Committee will approve or disapprove at the succeeding annual Convention of the Association. (Revised: 1/9/59, 1/11/61, 1/13/62)

(c) Certifying that any given contest (involving a single football game) meets these qualifications and other regulations of the Association. The management of a certified game must submit to the Extra Events Committee an audited financial report of the immediate past game before the ensuing contest may be certified; further, if a contest is certified but is not held that season, the certification shall lapse. (Revised: 1/11/61, 1/13/62)

(d) Certifying only college all-star football and basketball games which meet the following requirements: (Adopted: 1/13/62)

(1) Participation shall be limited to college seniors who are academically eligible.

(2) The dates of a game and the accompanying practice period shall be confined to vacation periods on the academic calendar, or if the game is played on a Saturday, the practice period and game competition shall not require the loss of more than one day of classes on the part of any participant. (Revised: 1/9/63)

(3) The net income from a game shall accrue to the benefit of non-profit educational or charitable institutions.

(4) Personalized awards shall be of the type generally approved by educational institutions in keeping with traditional college requirements as to what constitutes an acceptable award.

(5) The management of a game must obtain the athletic director's written permission before inviting a student-athlete to compete in its contest.

B7A-3 Section 3. Any football game scheduled by one college with another college to be played on a common and regular open date of

their regular football season on the campus or in the regular playing stadium of either shall be excepted from coming within this Section even if scheduled after the season of either collegiate participant has commenced.

Section 4. This Article except for Section 2, (d), became effective as of January 8, 1949, on the basis that it would not affect legal and enforceable commitments made by any member prior to January 8, 1949, and would be enforced only as to contests held subsequent to its adoption. **B7A-4**

B. TRACK AND FIELD

Section 1. No member institution shall be represented or permit its student-athletes to compete in any track and field meet which is not sponsored, promoted, managed and controlled by a collegiate entity unless such meet complies with the following requirements: **B7B-1**

(a) The management of the meet must comply with the Association's principles of amateurism and all applicable interpretations.

(b) The sponsoring body must show evidence of sound management and the ability to conduct properly track and field competition. Any non-collegiate or non-conference sponsoring organization shall include in the membership of its administration committee at least two representatives from member institutions of this Association, one to be a faculty member and one to be an athletic official, to be appointed by the Extra Events Committee of this Association.

(c) The meet shall be conducted by competent track and field officials and proper medical supervision shall be provided as verified by the District member of the NCAA Track and Field Rules Committee from the District in which the event is located.

(d) Meets shall not be certified if they conflict with each other because of dates and geographical location.

Section 2. The Extra Events Committee established under A, Section 2, shall be responsible for certifying that any given meet satisfies these qualifications and any other applicable regulations and policies of the Association. The management of a certified meet must submit to the Extra Events Committee an audited financial report of the immediate past meet before the ensuing meet may be certified; further, if a meet is certified but is not held that season, the certification shall lapse. The Extra Events Committee shall have authority to waive one or all of the foregoing provisions for purposes of official Pan American or Olympic competition or final try-outs therefor, or for non-income meets as defined by the Extra Events Committee. **B7B-1**

Section 3. The effective date of this legislation shall be March 1, 1965. (Adopted: 1/13/65) **B7B-1**

C. GYMNASTICS

Section 1. No member institution shall be represented or permit its student-athletes to compete in any gymnastics meet which is not sponsored, promoted, managed and controlled by a collegiate entity unless such meet complies with the following requirements: **B7C-1**

(a) The management of the meet must comply with the Association's principles of amateurism and all applicable interpretations.

(b) The sponsoring body must show evidence of sound management and the ability to conduct properly gymnastics competition. Any non-collegiate or non-conference sponsoring organization shall include in the membership of its administration committee at least two representatives from member institutions of this Association, one to be a faculty member and one to be an athletic official, to be appointed by the Extra Events Committee of this Association.

(c) The meet shall be conducted by competent gymnastics officials and proper medical supervision shall be provided as verified by a member of the NCAA Gymnastics Rules Committee.

(d) Meets shall not be certified if they conflict with each other because of dates and geographical location.

B7C-2 **Section 2.** The Extra Events Committee established under A, Section 2, shall be responsible for certifying that any given meet satisfies these qualifications and any other applicable regulations and policies of the Association. The management of a certified meet must submit to the Extra Events Committee an audited financial report of the immediate past meet before the ensuing meet may be certified; further, if a meet is certified but is not held that season, the certification shall lapse. The Extra Events Committee shall have authority to waive one or all of the foregoing provisions for purposes of official Pan American or Olympic competition or final tryouts therefor, or for non-income meets as defined by the Extra Events Committee.

B7C-3 **Section 3.** The effective date of this legislation shall be March 1, 1965. (Adopted 1/13/65)

ARTICLE 8

B8

PLAYING AND PRACTICE SEASONS

B8-1 **Section 1. Limitation on Playing Seasons.**

(a) Pre-season practice in football shall not begin prior to September first of each year, or prior to two weeks before the first day of classes, or 16 days before the first scheduled intercollegiate game, whichever is earliest, and the total playing schedule for any intercollegiate team shall be limited in any one year to a maximum of ten contests (games or scrimmages) with outside competition to be played during the traditional fall season (exclusive of one scrimmage or contest at the conclusion of spring practice, provided that the same be with a team composed of bona fide alumni or students, or both, and exclusive of one post-season game approved by the Association's Extra Events Committee). (Adopted: 1/8/54; revised: 1/7/55, 1/11/56, 1/9/59, 1/11/61)

(b) Pre-season practice in basketball shall not begin prior to October fifteenth of each year; the first contest (game or scrimmage) with outside competition shall not be played prior to December first; the last contest (game or scrimmage) shall not be played after the National Collegiate Basketball Championship; except that informal practice scrimmages with outside competition may be permitted prior to December first provided they are conducted in privacy without publicity or official scoring and provided further that such

*25 day meet
is third held in
Sept*

scrimmages shall be counted against the permissible number of contests. The maximum number of contests (games or scrimmages) with outside competition during such period shall not exceed twenty-six, exclusive of contests in one post-season tournament. No post-season tournament contest shall be played after the National Collegiate Basketball Championship. In the event November thirtieth falls on a Friday or Saturday, the first contest (game or scrimmage) of that year may be played on that date. (*Adopted: 1/8/54; revised: 1/7/55, 1/11/56, 1/11/57, 1/8/58, 1/13/62, 1/8/64*)

(c) On the day before the opening of permissible practice, as specified in the two preceding paragraphs, it shall be permissible to issue equipment, have medical examinations and take squad pictures and, in the event this day falls on a Sunday, it shall be permissible to utilize the day preceding that Sunday for this purpose. (*Adopted: 1/7/55; revised: 1/9/59*)

(d) One basketball game played against a foreign team in the United States or any game or games played in Hawaii, either against or under the sponsorship of the University of Hawaii, or in Alaska, either against or under the sponsorship of the University of Alaska, shall not be considered as a "contest" or "contests" in computing the maximum playing schedule under sub-sections (a) and (b) of this Section. (*Adopted: 1/7/55; revised: 1/8/60, 1/9/63*)

(e) Member institutions located in Alaska, Hawaii and Puerto Rico shall not be required to observe the starting dates for the football and basketball practice and playing seasons set forth in sub-sections (a) and (b) of this Section; provided, however, that the amount of practice and number of contests engaged in by such institutions in each sport shall not exceed the amount of practice and number of contests in each sport permitted other members of the Association. (*Adopted: 1/8/60*)

[*Official interpretations of the preceding paragraphs are contained in the interpretations section on page 52.*]

Section 2. Limitations on Out-of-Season Practice.

B8-2

(a) Post-season practice in football shall be limited to twenty sessions in a period of thirty-six calendar days (vacation and examination days excluded). (*Adopted: 1/11/52; revised: 1/10/53, 1/7/55*)

(b) Post-season practice in basketball shall be prohibited. (*Adopted: 1/11/56*)

[*Official interpretations of this Section are contained in the interpretations section on pages 52-53.*]

Section 3. Exceptions.

B8-3

Any game or games played on a foreign tour, officially approved by the Department of State of the United States government and sanctioned by the Council of the Association, shall be exempted from the limitations set forth in Sections 1 and 2 of this Article. Request for Council sanction must be made by the institution at least 30 days prior to the competition. (*Adopted: 1/8/60; revised: 1/13/62, 1/13/65*)

B9

ARTICLE 9
AMENDMENTS

These By-laws may be amended at any annual Convention by a majority vote of the members present and voting, provided that the proposed amendment shall have been submitted in writing to the Secretary of the Association at least one month before the Convention meets. The Secretary shall mail a copy of the proposed amendment to all members of the Association not later than three weeks before the Convention. A proposed amendment to the By-laws may be amended at the Convention by a majority vote of the members present and voting; provided that the amendment to the proposed amendment does not increase the modification of the By-law provision to be amended; and provided further that the amendment to the proposed amendment shall have been submitted in writing to the Secretary prior to 1 p.m. on the day preceding the final business session of the Convention. The Secretary shall prepare copies of the amendment to the proposed amendment for distribution before or during the business session of the Convention. The Council, however, after deliberation may propose amendments to amendments at the time of the Convention without meeting the procedural requirements described in this Article provided that in each instance the proposed amendment to an amendment has been approved by two-thirds of the Council (*Revised: 1/8/54, 1/11/61, 1/8/64*)

Official Interpretations of the N. C. A. A. By-Laws

A. Article 4, Section 1. Eligibility Rules for NCAA Events. (Pages 34-36)

O.I. 101. A student shall be considered a transfer from a collegiate institution when its registrar or admissions office certifies that the student was officially registered and enrolled at said institution on the opening day of classes in any quarter or semester, or the student attended a class or classes in any quarter or semester, or the athletic director certifies that the student reported on call for regular uniformed squad practice prior to the beginning of any quarter or semester. He shall not be considered a transfer after enrollment or attendance only at classes in a summer school, night school, branch school (provided that the branch school does not conduct an inter-collegiate athletic program) or extension course.

O.I. 102. A transfer student, after completing two semesters or three quarters of academic work, shall be eligible for any NCAA Championship event that is in progress at the time he would complete his calendar year of residence. (Example: If the first-round game of the National Collegiate Basketball Tournament were to be held on March 8, the final game on March 19 and a transfer student were to fulfill his calendar year of residence between March 8 and March 19, he would be eligible to participate in all games of the tournament.) [NOTE: This interpretation is applicable to paragraph (d).]

O.I. 103. If a student-athlete attends a four-year institution, transfers to a junior college and prior to graduation from junior college he enrolls at another four-year institution, he shall be subject to the one-year residence requirement [per paragraph (d)] even though during the course of that one-year residence he may earn sufficient credits to obtain a degree at the junior college.

O.I. 104. The term "junior college" refers to American junior colleges and is not descriptive of or applicable to the educational institutions of other nations. Students from foreign institutions must comply with the full transfer rule of paragraph (d) to be eligible.

O.I. 105. An institution's undergraduate male enrollment at the beginning of a given academic year shall be the official figure to be used in determining the exceptions to be accorded institutions with an undergraduate male enrollment of less than 750.

O.I. 106. In the administration of paragraph (e), any participation during a season in an intercollegiate sport, regardless of time, shall be counted as a season of competition in that sport.

O.I. 107. Any team which engages in outside competition and includes a sophomore, junior, senior or a student who although academically classified as a freshman has been in college residence two semesters or three quarters, shall be considered to be of varsity status in applying paragraph (e).

B. Article 6, Section 1. Recruiting—Contacts and Offers. (Page 39)

O.I. 120. If an institution's staff member requests an alumnus or

other friend of the institution to recruit a particular prospect, or the staff member has knowledge that the alumnus or friend is recruiting the prospect, then said alumnus or friend becomes a "representative of athletic interests" of that institution.

O.I. 121. It is not permissible for an institution or its representatives to offer a prospective student-athlete free transportation to and from a summer job. The one exception to this would be if it is the employing company's policy to pick up workers at a designated locale and provide transportation between that locale and the site of the job.

O.I. 122. The gift of any article of clothing or equipment, including training shirts bearing the institution's identification, to a prospective student-athlete shall be construed to be an improper inducement.

C. Article 6, Section 2. Recruiting—Use of Funds. (Page 39)

O.I. 125. Use of a company's funds to pay the expenses incurred in transporting a prospective student-athlete to the campus constitutes the use of pooled resources in violation of this Section.

O.I. 126. This Section does not prohibit bona fide alumni organizations of an institution from sponsoring luncheons, teas or dinners at which prospective students (athletes and non-athletes) of that immediate locale are guests.

O.I. 127. In the interpretation and application of this Section, a member institution's area alumni organization may be considered a bona fide part of that institution, provided such organization is accredited by the chief executive officer of the institution and meets these additional terms and conditions:

(1) A staff member of the institution periodically shall inspect the financial records of the alumni organization and certify that the expenditures are in keeping with governing conference (if the institution holds such affiliation) and NCAA legislation.

(2) A club official shall be designated by the chief executive officer as the institution's official agent in the administration of the club's funds and said club official shall file regular reports to the institution, relating the manner in which the club funds have been spent in the recruiting of student-athletes.

(3) In regard to (2), said club official shall be responsible for filing a report to the institution whenever club funds are used to transport prospective student-athletes, the report to include the names of the student-athletes to facilitate administration of the one-visit provision of this requirement.

[NOTE: When an alumni organization is certified by the chief executive officer as being a bona fide part of the institution, said organization becomes subject to all of the limitations placed upon the member institution by NCAA legislation and a violation of such legislation by any member of the alumni organization automatically constitutes a violation by the member institution.]

D. Article 6, Section 3. Recruiting—Tryouts. (Page 39)

O.I. 130. The phrase "prospective student-athletes" shall include any prospect not registered in the institution at the time of the practice or test therein described, except that during pre-season practice in fall sports it shall be permissible for a student-athlete who is not registered but who has been accepted for admission to the institution to engage in such pre-season practice provided said practice is not used to determine whether aid is to be awarded.

O.I. 131. No member of an institution's coaching staff may conduct or participate in any coaching school involving prospective students; for the purpose of this interpretation a prospect shall be one who is eligible for admission to college or who has enrolled for any academic study following completion of his junior year in high school.

O.I. 132. If a prospective student-athlete with special abilities in football or basketball wishes to swim during his visit to a member institution's campus, such exercise would not constitute a violation; however, a prospect with special abilities in the sport of swimming may not dive or swim in the presence of a member of the institution's swimming coaching staff during his visit to the institution.

O.I. 133. This provision does not apply to regularly-scheduled high school athletic contests or matches held on the campus of a member institution, provided the competition is approved by the appropriate state high school athletic organization or other comparable high school authority.

O.I. 134. If a local high school team uses a college facility for its regular practice activities (since it does not have a facility of its own), this shall not constitute a violation; furthermore, if a high school athletic facility is temporarily under repair, it shall be permissible for the discommoded high school team to use a member institution's facilities without the member institution being placed in violation.

O.I. 135. This provision does not apply to developmental clinics or competition involving prospective student-athletes provided such activity is approved by the NCAA Council or a national sports federation of which this Association is a member and provided the activity is conducted by and subject to the control of the host NCAA member institution.

E. Article 6, Section 4. Recruiting—High School All-Star Games. (Pages 39-40)

O.I. 140. If a coach has made a contractual commitment to coach in a high school all-star game prior to being employed by a member institution, and then becomes a member of the institution's staff before the game is held, the coach is obligated to observe this provision and disassociate himself from the all-star game.

F. Article 6, Section 5. Recruiting—Transportation, Visitations, Entertainment. (Page 40)

TRANSPORTATION

O.I. 145. If an institution is to pay the transportation costs of a prospective student-athlete to visit the campus, the visit actually must be made to the campus and not, for example, to some off-campus site where the institution happens to be appearing in an athletic contest at the particular time.

O.I. 146. If one or more prospective student-athletes were to travel in an automobile to visit a given institution's campus, the institution is permitted to pay the transportation costs for the one visit. Payment may not exceed the mileage rate the institution allows for travel by its own personnel. This counts as a paid visit for each of the prospects. The fact that relatives or other friends might have traveled with the prospective student-athletes in the automobile does not alter the institution's right to make reimbursement if that is the institution's wish; however:

(a) An institution may not use its own automobile or airplane to transport a prospective student-athlete to the campus if his relatives or other friends accompany him.

(b) It shall not be permissible for a coach, at institutional expense, to drive his own automobile to transport a prospective student-athlete to the campus if the prospect's relatives or friends accompany him.

O.I. 147. If a high school coach visits the campus himself, it is not permissible for the institution to reimburse the coach for his transportation costs per paragraph (c).

O.I. 148. It is permissible for a high school coach to transport members of his athletic squad to an off-campus site to watch NCAA member institutions compete in a game provided that no member institution or its representative reimburses the coach for the transportation costs. It would not be permissible for the institution to provide complimentary tickets for the coach and his team members.

O.I. 149. It is not permissible for an institution or its representatives to transport or pay the transportation costs of a prospective student-athlete to the campus for purposes of enrolling.

O.I. 150. Whenever an aircraft (other than a commercial airplane or one owned personally by one individual) is used for purposes of transporting a prospective student-athlete, payment for its use must be at the established charter rates at the airport where the craft is based and the institution must be prepared to demonstrate satisfactorily that such payment has been made.

O.I. 151. An individual alumnus or other friend of an institution may transport the relatives or other friends of a prospective student-athlete to the campus in his own vehicle provided such person, at his own expense, makes the trip himself; however, such individual may not pay the commercial transportation costs of relatives or other friends of a prospective student-athlete to the campus for purposes of visitation.

VISITATION

O.I. 152. The phrase, "two days and two nights," as used in paragraph (a), means literally a 48-hour period.

ENTERTAINMENT

O.I. 153. It is permissible for an institution to pay the actual cost (provided it is reasonable) of the meals consumed by a prospective student-athlete during his trip to and from the campus.

O.I. 154. There are two general locations in which it is permissible for a member institution or its alumni and other friends to provide reasonable entertainment to a prospective student-athlete, one being

the institution's campus and immediate environs and the other being the prospect's hometown area; transportation of a prospect to some other site for purposes of entertainment constitutes a violation of paragraph (d).

G. Article 6, Section 7. Recruiting—Pre-College Expense. Pages 40-41)

O.I. 160. It is not permissible for a member institution to pay all or part of the educational costs of a student-athlete to attend its summer school if the student-athlete is ineligible for admission to the institution's regular term.

O.I. 161. The NCAA Council, January 10, 1959, considered the request of the U. S. Military Academy for certain exceptions to Article 6, Section 7, (a), concerning preparatory education for prospective student-athletes, and the Council approved the Military Academy's tutorial preparatory program as operated at Braden's School, Cornwall-on-Hudson, New York, on the basis that:

(a) the school will accept prospective students regardless of athletic ability;

(b) the U. S. Military Academy will not expend any funds under its control and jurisdiction for paying the educational costs of prospective student-athletes at Braden's School;

(c) the Delafield Foundation, a non-profit outside organization, may collect funds from alumni and other friends of the Academy to pay the educational costs of student-athletes attending Braden's School;

(d) the Braden's course for prospective student-athletes will be limited to a six-week period in the late winter or spring of the candidates' senior year of high school;

(e) no prospective student-athlete will be enrolled at Braden's School without the approval of the principal of his high school;

(f) no candidate who attends Braden's School under the sponsorship of the Delafield Foundation will be obligated to attend the Military Academy.

O.I. 162. The NCAA Council, April 25, 1961, approved a further exception to Article 6, Section 7, in regard to the preparatory education programs of the U. S. Air Force and Naval Academies. This action provides that a non-profit, outside organization representing the interests of one of the academies may collect contributions from alumni and other friends of the academy for the purpose of assisting candidates in obtaining a preparatory education provided that:

(a) the foundation's arrangements with the preparatory school or schools shall provide that the foundation's contributions shall be turned over to the preparatory school for the school's administration without interference or dictation from the foundation or the academy;

(b) the preparatory school shall have sole jurisdiction in determining the recipient of financial assistance and the terms and conditions of the award;

(c) the foundation may recommend candidates to the preparatory school; athletic staff members of the academy may not;

(d) such a foundation shall provide preparatory education assistance for prospective candidates who do not have specialized athletic abilities as well as those who do. The number of candidates with

recognized ability and the number of candidates without such ability assisted each year as the result of the foundation's program shall be in equal ratio to the number of student-athletes on the regular intercollegiate squads of the academy compared to the total enrollment of the academy.

The Association's Council, April 21, 1964, voted that the exception described in O.I. 162, also be extended to the U.S. Military Academy.

H. Article 6, Section 8. Recruiting—College Enrollees. (Page 41)

O.I. 165. The fact that a student-athlete of Institution A makes the initial contact with Institution B, regarding his possible transfer to B, does not relieve Institution B of the responsibility of contacting the athletic director of Institution A per the requirements of this Section.

O.I. 166. "Collegiate institution," as the phrase is used in this Section, applies to senior colleges.

O.I. 167. If a known student-athlete proposes to transfer from a four-year collegiate institution to another four-year institution holding NCAA membership and the first institution declines to give the permission required by Section 8, the second institution may not encourage the transfer and may not offer or provide financial assistance to the student-athlete; if the student-athlete proceeds to transfer to the second institution and the specified permission is not forthcoming, the second institution may not provide the transferee financial aid until he has attended the institution one academic year.

I. Article 8, Section 1. Limitation on Playing Seasons. (Pages 44-45)

O.I. 170. The "traditional fall season," as the phrase is used in paragraph (a), is defined as the period from the second Friday in September through the second Saturday in December.

O.I. 171. "Outside competition," as the phrase is used in paragraphs (a) and (b), includes contests with alumni teams of the institution.

O.I. 172. "Practice scrimmages with outside competition," as the phrase is used in paragraph (b), refers to informal scrimmages held in privacy without publicity or official scoring.

J. Article 8, Section 2. Limitations on Out-of-Season Practice. (Page 45)

O.I. 175. "Practice" is any practice held at the direction of or supervised by any member or members of an institution's coaching staff.

O.I. 176. Engaging in any or all of the following activities on any day constitutes "practice":

- (1) Field or floor practice
- (2) Chalk talk
- (3) Lecture, or the discussion or showing of motion pictures

The duration and distribution of these activities on any day are to be determined by the institution itself, subject to controlling legislation by the conference or similar organization of which the institution is a member.

O.I. 177. "Post-season" practice is any practice or instruction in a sport held after the last game of an institution's playing season and before the first day of the practice season for the next ensuing year.

Post-season practice does not include practice for any established event, participation in which is not prohibited by the NCAA.

O.I. 178. A "post-season tournament" contest in basketball is one between teams that are not identified until the close of the preceding regular season, the term "post-season" necessarily implying that the time of the event shall be after a regular season. If a conference or playing league conducts a regularly-scheduled, season-end, elimination tournament among its members to determine its entry in the NCAA tournament, then the game or games played by each team shall count as one of the permissible 26 contests.

O.I. 179. "Calendar days," insofar as the term applies to the period within which post-season practice in football must fall, are consecutive days, omitting vacation and examination days, officially announced on the institution's calendar.

O.I. 180. Regular physical education classes, with or without credit, which are listed in the institution's catalog and open to all male students shall not be construed to be practice activity under this rule.

(a) Practice activity conducted under the guise of physical education class work, however, must be counted as practice sessions. For example, any class composed of or including the varsity football or basketball squad either on a required attendance basis or where the class utilizes equipment for the sport is prima facie evidence of practice activity.

(b) It is permissible for a member of the athletic staff (including a football coach) to conduct a physical fitness class for male students of the University provided:

(1) Attendance of any varsity football players shall be on a voluntary basis.

(2) The classes are open to any male student of the University.

(3) The class hours and program have been publicized in appropriate publications and (or) on the proper bulletin boards of the University.

The class must be for physical fitness purposes only, **THEREFORE—**

(4) No football equipment may be used, including football shoes.

(5) Teaching of football fundamentals or techniques shall be prohibited.

(6) No instruction in football shall be permitted; this prohibition includes walking through offensive or defensive plays.

(7) Showing of football movies for instruction shall be prohibited.

(8) Blocking dummies, machines, sleds and like equipment shall not be used.

Subject to the foregoing conditions, participation by freshman or varsity football candidates shall not be considered to be "practice."

O.I. 181. The assembling of one or more members (who have eligibility remaining) of an institution's football or basketball squad for demonstration purposes in connection with a clinic or the production of a film, is not permissible if it occurs outside of the allowable playing and practice seasons.

O.I. 182. These Sections apply to all student-athletes except those engaged exclusively in the institution's intramural athletic program.

Executive Regulations of the National Collegiate Athletic Association

*As approved and adopted by the Executive Committee of the
Association*

ER1

I

CONVENTION ARRANGEMENTS

The agenda of the annual business meeting of the Association shall be established by the Council. All other arrangements for the annual Convention of the Association shall be made by the Executive Director and Officers, subject to the direction and approval of the Executive Committee.

The order of business and any procedural rule prescribed by the executive director and Officers for the conduct of the annual business meeting may be changed or suspended by a two-thirds vote of the members present and voting, provided that such change or suspension is not in conflict with any provision of the Constitution or By-laws. In applying Article 9 of the Constitution and Article 9 of the By-laws, the presiding officer may permit changes in the wording of proposed amendments of a purely editorial nature or to correct typographical errors.

II

REGULATIONS GOVERNING CONDUCT OF NATIONAL COLLEGIATE CHAMPIONSHIP EVENTS

ER2

ER2-1

Section 1. Conduct of Meets and Tournaments. The conduct of national tournaments and meets, held under the auspices of this Association, shall be under the control and supervision of the rules committee in the sport involved. The rules committee shall appoint a games committee to supervise actively the conduct of the event.

In sports for which there are no rules committees elected by the Association, such events shall be under the control and supervision of a meet or tournament committee especially appointed by the Association. The meet or tournament committee may appoint a games committee to actively supervise the conduct of the event.

The games committee shall include the director of athletics of the host institution, who shall serve as chairman of the games committee, and the chairman of the rules, meet or tournament committee of the sport involved. The chairman of the games committee customarily conducts the event with the approval of the committee. The functions of the director of athletics, as games chairman, include such matters as (a) mailing of entry blanks and related information to all eligible, active member institutions and the secretary or comparable officer of each allied conference; (b) acceptance and processing of entries; (c) handling of publicity; (d) selection of officials, subject to the approval of the games committee; (e) direction of ticket sales, and (f) general details related to the administration and conduct of the event.

Host institutions for National Collegiate Championship events shall be responsible for providing all necessary equipment for the

conduct of these events and such equipment shall not have any commercial advertising attached thereto other than the customary manufacturer's label which the company ordinarily places on its products; however, it shall be permissible to give credit in the program of a National Collegiate Championship event for equipment loaned or donated for use in the event.

At all times, the director of the host institution shall work in close cooperation with the chairman of the rules, meet or tournament committee to the end that the event shall reflect favorably upon the best traditions and character of intercollegiate athletics. No alcoholic beverages shall be sold or otherwise made available in connection with an NCAA event; further, the solicitation of donations shall be prohibited.

Section 2. Individual Eligibility. The Committee on Eligibility shall have full responsibility and authority in all matters pertaining to the eligibility of student-athletes competing in the various events conducted by the Association and shall apply the rules of eligibility established by the Association governing such participation. **ER 2-2**

For a particular tournament or meet, the chairman of the Eligibility Committee may designate a member of the faculty of the host institution to act as a temporary fourth member of the Eligibility Committee. It shall be the special responsibility of the temporary member to notify the chairman of any eligibility problem which in his opinion requires the attention of the Eligibility Committee, and otherwise to represent the Eligibility Committee at the time of the event.

A copy of the current eligibility rules shall be supplied by the Association's Executive Director to the meet chairman and these rules shall be printed on the entry blanks.

Any student-athlete who has been duly certified by his institution as eligible for a National Collegiate athletic event shall not be withheld from participation because of any protest made or filed during the progress of the event or during a period of twenty-four hours immediately preceding the opening of the event. In cases of ineligibility established subsequent to National Collegiate Championship competition, where such competition is as an individual, the ineligible individual's performance shall be stricken from the records and the points he has contributed to his team's total shall be deleted and the standings adjusted accordingly; in team sports, the team's performance and records shall be deleted and its place in the final standings shall be vacated; furthermore, any awards involved shall be returned to the Association.

Section 3. Institutional Eligibility. The NCAA sponsors 21 national championship events, of which fourteen are National Collegiate Championship events and seven National College Division Championship events. [The listing of these events is contained in Article 5, Section 1, (a), of the By-laws, page 38.] **ER2-3**

In those sports where both National Collegiate (University Division) and College Division competition is offered the individual college or university shall designate its preferred classification through process of institutional self-determination. The classification system shall be administered in accordance with the following policy:

Page 56
Executive Regulation II
Section 3

1. Each member shall make its own decision as to the division in which it wishes to be classified. [The listing of the NCAA membership, by divisions, is contained on pages 73-85.]
2. Institutions classified as University Division in a sport are ineligible for College Division competition in that sport, unless they change classifications.
3. College Division institutions may compete in National Collegiate Championship events (except in the sport of basketball) provided they meet the prevailing eligibility requirements and the following criteria of successful performance in the particular National College Division event:

Cross-Country—first 15 finishers.

Golf—first ten in medal play (including ties).

Swimming—first six finishers in each event, provided they meet the standards established by the NCAA Swimming Rules Committee.

Tennis—first eight single players and first eight doubles teams.

Track and Field—first six finishers in each event, provided they meet the standards established by the NCAA Track and Field Rules Committee.

Wrestling—first four wrestlers in each weight division.

All student-athletes, College and University Division, must meet the eligibility standards established for NCAA events as specified in Article 4 of the NCAA By-laws.

Points scored by College Division student-athletes competing in National Collegiate Championship events shall be credited to their institutions in the team standings.

In team sports where the Association offers only one national championship (i.e., baseball, ice hockey and soccer) both College and University Division institutions are eligible to compete. If a College Division institution competes in a National Collegiate Championship event in one of these team sports it is ineligible for College Division regional competition in that sport the ensuing year.

The following procedure shall be observed by institutions planning to change competitive classification in a sport or sports:

1. A College Division institution preferring University Division designation in a sport or sports shall notify the NCAA executive offices of its decision by October 1 for fall sports, December 1 for winter sports and March 1 for spring sports to be eligible for the ensuing University Division events.
2. A University Division institution preferring College Division designation in a sport or sports shall notify the NCAA executive offices of its decision. Such an institution shall be ineligible for College Division competition until one year has elapsed from its removal from the University Division.

Institutional eligibility for events in which only team championships are contested shall be limited to member institutions which meet the requirements of Section 4 and any additional requirements specified in the administrative handbook for the particular tourna-

ment involved. A team of an institution which regularly permits more than three years of varsity competition after the freshman year shall not be eligible for selection for National Collegiate events in which team championships are contested.

Section 4. Entries. Member institutions shall be expected to support the meets and tournaments of the Association, unless it is their decision not to engage in any season-end or post-season competition. Institutions eligible to enter meets and tournaments of the Association shall be limited to active members, paid up and in good standing as of the first of the calendar year, except that institutions eligible to enter the Cross-Country and Soccer Championships shall be limited to active members paid up and in good standing as of the first of September preceding the meet. Institutions which apply for membership prior to January first and are admitted thereafter, shall be eligible for meets and tournaments of that year following their election to membership. **ER2-4**

A list of the institutions in good standing as members of the NCAA shall be supplied by the Association's Executive Director to the meet chairman and rules committee chairman. This list should be carefully observed to assure that no entries are accepted from institutions which are not active NCAA members in good standing.

The various rules, meet and tournament committees of the Association shall be responsible for determining whether entry fees shall be charged, and if so, the amount of said fees, it being understood that such fees shall be subject to review by the Association's Executive Committee upon the request of one or more member institutions.

The games committee conducting any NCAA event shall limit participation to eligible male student-athletes and may limit the number of entries or reject any application for entry in any such event to the end that the competition therein shall best promote the welfare and interest of the sport involved.

Section 5. Championship Awards. The NCAA has created standard awards for individuals who place in NCAA competition. The number of awards for each event shall be determined by the particular rules or tournament committee involved, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee. The awards include plaques, medals and lapel pins, and are ordered by the NCAA Executive Director from the manufacturer, who sends the awards directly to the athletic director of the institution acting as host to the particular event. The charge for producing these awards shall be forwarded to the meet chairman for payment and the cost is to be entered as a regular expense item of the event. Duplicate awards shall be presented to competitors tying for official places. If two athletes tie for second place, for example, each athlete shall receive an official second place medal with the engraving on the medal to denote a tie. **ER2-5**

These awards shall be the only individual awards granted by the Association for participation in NCAA events. The Executive Committee, however, has approved an official NCAA ring which may be purchased for individual champions or members of national championship teams. Interested institutions should write the NCAA executive offices for information.

There shall be appropriate trophies awarded in recognition of

the team champion and runner-up, these teams to be determined upon the basis of the official scoring system approved by the particular rules, meet or tournament committee. Team awards shall be ordered by the NCAA Executive Director for shipment direct to the athletic director of the host institution. The charge for producing these awards shall be forwarded to the meet chairman and the cost is to be entered as a regular expense item of the event.

In addition to the above described awards, it may be permissible for the host institution, reputable individuals, or other groups closely associated with intercollegiate athletics to present awards to competing individuals and teams under certain prescribed conditions. Such awards must be approved in advance by the particular games committee and Executive Committee. Among the conditions which must be satisfied are:

(a) There shall be no commercial advertisement or credit attached to or made a part of the award, or the presentation of the award.

(b) The concept, design, size and value of the award shall be in keeping with the traditional college requirements of dignified presentation and shall conform to the established standards of what constitutes an acceptable college award.

(c) The presentation of the award shall be made by a designated representative of the games committee.

ER2-6 Section 6. Financial and Related Reports. The following material shall be sent by the meet chairman to the NCAA office as noted:

(a) At least three copies of the entry blanks and related material shall be mailed to the NCAA office at the same time they are sent to the member colleges.

(b) Immediately following the close of competition, at least three copies of the official results of the meet or tournament as well as a list of entries and their colleges, officials and other pertinent details shall be sent to the NCAA office.

(c) The chairman of the rules or tournament committee of the sport shall file at his earliest convenience a written report of the meet for inclusion in the annual Convention Bulletin and Yearbook of the Association.

(d) A report covering the financial details of each championship event shall be submitted to the Executive Director of the Association not later than ninety days following conclusion of competition and must bear the certification both of the games chairman, in direct charge of the meet or tournament, and that of the rules, meet or tournament committee chairman concerned with that particular sport. The reports are to be submitted on an approved form supplied by the Executive Director, and shall be published in the annual Yearbook of the Association.

Chairmen of committees in those sports in which championship meets or tournaments are conducted, and persons in direct charge of such meets or tournaments, shall exercise all possible economy with respect to all expenditures.

ER2-7 Section 7. Distribution of Receipts, Individual and Team Championships. The income from those NCAA events in which both team and individual championships (cross-country, fencing, golf, gym-

nastics, skiing, swimming, tennis, track and field and wrestling) are determined shall be applied and distributed as follows:

- (a) To pay game expenses.*
- (b) Ten per cent of the net receipts (after deducting the expenses specified in Subdivision a) shall be paid to the general fund of the Association.
- (c) The balance of net receipts up to the amount of the traveling expenses of the competitors may be prorated among the competing institutions. Such traveling expenses shall be limited to first-class round-trip railroad fare and standard Pullman, or commercial air fare (not to exceed jet tourist) for all NCAA events with no coverage for hotel bills, meals and other expenses. In the case of the Track and Field Championships, the prorating for payment of travel expenses shall be limited to point winners in the meet.

[NOTE: To facilitate the pro-rating of travel expenses, space shall be provided on the entry blanks for each competing institution to enter its first-class round-trip rail fare and standard Pullman, or commercial air fare (not to exceed jet tourist) and, also, mileage to the location of the event.]

- (d) Any balance of net receipts remaining (after deduction of items specified in Subdivisions a, b and c), shall be paid to the Treasurer of the Association and distributed by him as follows:

- (1) To repay to the general fund of the Association the amount of any deficit incurred in previous years in the sport involved.

- (2) If any balance remains, fifty per cent thereof shall be paid to the general fund of the Association and fifty per cent may be prorated to the competing institutions on a per man basis in all events except track and field, it being understood that in track and field the pro rata return shall be confined to point winners.

[NOTE: If a competitor scores twice in track and field, he shall be counted twice for the purpose of this regulation. Relay teams which score shall be counted as four positions.]

Section 8. Distribution of Receipts, Team Championships. The income from those national championship events (baseball, basketball, ice hockey and soccer) in which only team championships are determined shall be distributed as follows: ER2-8

Baseball

Income from district-round games shall be distributed according to the following formula:

- (a) To pay game expenses. (Expenses of District Selection Committees shall be considered an item of game expense.)

- (b) Ten per cent of the net receipts (after deducting the expenses specified in Subdivision a) shall be paid to the Association, to be divided evenly between the NCAA general fund and the baseball reserve fund.

*No sum out of the receipts of an NCAA event, or from any other source, shall be paid to the college or university sponsoring or acting as "host" for such tournament, except to cover actual and necessary expenses directly incurred in the conduct of the event.

(c) The balance of the net receipts up to the amount of actual traveling expenses (not to exceed first-class, round-trip rail fare and standard Pullman-9 sections), and a per diem allowance (for a party of 18) established by the NCAA Baseball Rules and Executive Committees may be prorated among the competing institutions.

(d) Any balance of net receipts remaining (after deducting the items specified in Subdivisions a, b, and c) shall be divided evenly between the NCAA and the competing teams with the NCAA's share being divided evenly between the NCAA general fund and the baseball reserve fund.

For the championship round, expense allowances shall be paid to an official party of 18 persons on the basis of first class railroad fare (9 Pullman sections) and a per diem allowance established by the Baseball Rules and Executive Committees.

College Division Basketball

From receipts of College Division regional and finals basketball tournaments, managers shall pay all game expenses and forward the balance to the NCAA executive office.

Upon receipt of all financial reports, the NCAA Executive Director shall deduct expenses of participating teams, those incurred by the Tournament Committee and its representatives in matters of tournament administration, and divide the residue evenly between the Association and competing teams with the Association's share being placed in the College Division reserve fund. Distribution to the competing teams shall be based on the number of tournament games played, according to the following formula:

- (a) Two units shall be awarded for all regional tournament games, and
- (b) Three units shall be awarded for each of the eight games played at the finals.

Expense allowances shall be paid to an official party of 12 persons on the basis of the cost of actual transportation up to first-class, round-trip railroad fare and standard Pullman, or commercial air fare (not to exceed jet tourist), and a per diem allowance approved by the Executive Committee.

University Division Basketball

From receipts of University Division regional and finals basketball tournaments, managers shall pay all game expenses, transportation and per diem allowances to competing teams, and forward the balance to the NCAA executive office. Such expense allowances shall be paid to an official party of 16 persons on the basis of the cost of actual transportation up to first-class, round-trip railroad fare and standard Pullman, or commercial air fare (not to exceed jet tourist), and a per diem allowance approved by the Executive Committee.

Upon receipt of all financial reports, the NCAA Executive Director shall deduct expenses incurred by the Tournament Committee and its representatives in matters of tournament administration, and divide the residue evenly between the Association and competing teams. Distribution to the competing teams shall be based on

the number of tournament games played, according to the following formula.

- (a) Two units shall be awarded for all games; except
- (b) Three units shall be awarded for the first game played by a team which is awarded a first-round bye;
- (c) Three units shall be awarded for the national semi-final and final games.

Ice Hockey

Income, except that necessary to pay game expenses (expense of selection committees shall be considered an item of game expense), from the National Collegiate Ice Hockey Championship shall be forwarded to the NCAA Executive office to be distributed according to the following formula:

(a) Ten per cent of the net receipts (after deducting the game expenses) shall be paid to the Association.

(b) The balance of the net receipts up to the amount of actual traveling expenses (not to exceed first-class, round-trip rail fare and standard Pullman—10 sections) for an official party of 20 may be prorated among the competing institutions.

(c) Any balance of net receipts remaining shall be distributed at the directions of the Executive Committee.

Soccer

From receipts of first-round, second-round and final games, managers shall pay all game expenses. The balance shall be forwarded to the NCAA executive office and shall be prorated to all teams on a total mileage basis. (In this connection, tournament managers shall compile the necessary mileage information required to complete this distribution and enter this tabulation at the bottom of the financial report.)

Selection committee expenses shall be considered part of the games expense of a particular event. It shall be the responsibility of the area selection committee chairmen to submit such expenses to the respective tournament managers. The chairmen shall exercise all possible economy with respect to such expenditures.

Institutions serving as hosts to first- or second-round games of the tournament shall guarantee an income of at least \$500.

Section 9. Deficits. If the receipts from an NCAA event are not sufficient to meet the actual and necessary expenses directly incurred in the conduct of the event, the sponsoring institution shall absorb the deficit. ER2-9

Section 10. Payments to a Sponsoring Institution. No sum out of the receipts of an NCAA event, or from any other source, shall be paid to the college or university sponsoring or acting as "host" for such tournament or meet, except to cover actual and necessary expenses directly incurred in the conduct of the event. ER2-10

Section 11. Films. Matters of film policy for NCAA events shall be subject to approval of the Executive Committee. ER2-11

The rules, meet or tournament committee shall recommend to the Executive Committee whether an event is to be filmed and the number of prints to be ordered. The costs of filming an NCAA event and of producing additional copies shall be entered as a regular expense item for the event.

If films are taken of an NCAA event, the original and whatever

additional copies are ordered shall be sent to the National Collegiate Film Service, 1030 West Chicago Avenue, Chicago, Illinois 60622, as promptly as possible for inclusion in the Association's Film Service. All events should be filmed on reversal stock.

- ER2-12** **Section 12. Designation of Dates and Sites.** The NCAA conducts twenty national championship meets and tournaments. The rules or tournament committees of these sports recommend by committee action, to the NCAA Executive Committee, the dates and sites for the championships.

NCAA Championship events shall be held on the grounds or in the buildings of educational institutions whenever possible; in those instances when it is necessary to conduct such competition at other sites, the host institution (s) shall have complete control, supervision and management of the facility being used.

NCAA Championship competition shall not be scheduled or conducted on Sunday, except that if an emergency develops which causes postponement of an NCAA event scheduled on Saturday, Sunday competition may be permitted provided that advance approval is obtained from the NCAA Officers and the administration of the participating institutions.

The recommendation to the Executive Committee relative to the date and site of a particular event shall be accompanied by a statement concerning plans for administering the event, a resumé of accommodations for participants and spectators and a proposed budget showing estimated income and expenses connected with the operation of the meet or tournament.

Executive Committee approval shall be obtained before final commitments are made with the host institution or host agency.

- ER2-13** **Section 13. Program Advertising.** The Spencer Advertising Company, Inc., 271 Madison Avenue, New York 16, New York, is the official national advertising representative for the official programs issued in connection with NCAA events. The sale of all national advertising for these programs shall be handled through this organization.

- ER2-14** **Section 14. Radio.** The radio broadcast policy for NCAA championship events shall be established by the games committee in direct charge of the event, in accordance with specifications prescribed by the Executive Committee.

- ER2-15** **Section 15. Television.** The live television policy for National Collegiate Championship events shall be established by the games committee in direct charge of the event, subject to the approval of the NCAA Executive Committee.

The sale of television film rights to NCAA events shall be handled through the Association's headquarters, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee. Requests for film rights should be forwarded to the Executive Director, with the games committee chairman's recommendations.

- ER2-16** **Section 16. Insurance.** Sponsoring institutions or agencies shall arrange for liability insurance to protect themselves, the NCAA and its committees.

Catastrophe athletic medical insurance for participants in National Collegiate Championship events shall be provided by the Association.

Section 17. Exceptions. If in staging an NCAA event, special and unusual circumstances develop requiring exceptions to the foregoing, such matters should be presented to the Executive Director for consideration. **ER2-17**

III
REGULATIONS GOVERNING FINANCES
OF THE ASSOCIATION

Section 1. Funds for Olympic Games. Funds contributed by the Association to the support of those Olympic sports for which the Association has financial and administrative responsibility shall be raised by the Olympic Committee of the Association, or a sub-committee thereof, and from the sum so raised amounts shall be allocated to the support of these several sports. No sums from the income of the Association's various championship meets or tournaments shall be allocated to the Olympic fund, except as the Olympic Fund Committee, with the approval of the Executive Committee, may direct. **ER3-1**

Section 2. Committee Expenses. Any member of an NCAA committee who is entitled under the following regulations to reimbursement of expenses for attendance at a committee meeting shall not receive such payment if he fails to remain in actual attendance at the meeting for its entire period as announced in advance; however, in any special case where a committee member for valid reasons is granted permission by the chairman for late arrival or early departure he shall receive reimbursement in full. **ER3-2**

(a) The payment of expenses of the members of the several rules committees for attendance at meetings of such committees shall be limited to one committee meeting per year for each committee, and shall cover actual transportation expenses up to the amount of commercial airline fare or first-class railroad fare and standard Pullman, or 8 cents per mile allowance for travel by automobile, together with a per diem allowance of \$20.00, all statements to be approved in writing by the committee chairman. Meetings of rules committees shall be held at places and times other than those authorized for the National Collegiate Champion events of their respective sports and shall be limited to two days (plus travel time) for the purposes of NCAA expenses hereinabove described, unless other arrangements have been approved by the NCAA Executive Committee. [The Executive Committee has authorized the Baseball, Basketball, Track and Field, and Wrestling Rules Committees to meet at the sites of their respective championship events.]

(b) The payment of expenses of the members of the Executive Committee for attendance at meetings of the Committee shall be limited to actual transportation expenses up to the amount of commercial airline fare or first-class railroad fare and standard Pullman, or 8 cents per mile allowance for travel by automobile, together with a per diem allowance of \$20, all statements to be approved in writing by either the Secretary-Treasurer or the Executive Director.

(c) The payment of expenses of the members of the Council for attendance at meetings of the Council shall be limited to actual transportation expenses up to the amount of commercial airline fare or first-class railroad fare and standard Pullman, or 8 cents per

Executive Regulation III

Section 2

mile allowance for travel by automobile, together with a per diem allowance of \$20.00, all statements to be approved in writing by either the Secretary-Treasurer or the Executive Director.

(d) Expense allowance for any special committees engaged in official Association business shall be determined by the Executive Committee.

(e) Expense allowance shall not be granted for any committee meeting held in connection with an annual Convention of the Association.

ER3-3 Section 3. Olympic Committee Expenses. The Association shall not pay the expenses of members attending meetings of administrative or games committees of the U. S. Olympic Association or U. S. Olympic Committee.

ER3-4 Section 4. Provisions for Appeal on Expense Regulations. To prevent hardship upon a committee or an individual committee member by the operation of the regulations governing the payment of expenses, the Secretary-Treasurer or Executive Director, subject to the approval of the Executive Committee, may make such exceptions to the general regulations in particular cases as are deemed advisable.

IV

ER4 REGULATIONS GOVERNING EXTRA EVENTS APPROVED BY THE ASSOCIATION

ER4-1 Section 1. Finances. The Extra Events Committee of this Association shall require that all contests which are subject to the provisions of Article 7 of the By-laws shall meet the following qualifications.

(a) In accordance with paragraph (h) of Section 1, Article 7 of the By-laws, institutions competing in such contests shall receive not less than seventy-five per cent (75%) of the gross receipts, out of which each may be required to defray its own traveling and other team expenses incidental to the game.

(b) The gross receipts shall be all revenues derived from the game including sale of tickets (less taxes), concessions, programs, radio rights, television rights, movie rights and any other income derived from the operation of the game. Any complimentary tickets shall be accounted for at face value and shall become a part of gross receipts.

(c) In instances in which any sponsoring person or organization may have made legal commitments prior to August 14, 1949, for capital improvements on the stadium in which the game is played, it may in addition to the maximum of twenty-five per cent (25%) of gross receipts above permitted to be paid to or retained by it (and by a corresponding reduction of the above seventy-five per cent (75%) participation in gross receipts by the competing institutions) be allowed to receive or retain for the purpose of amortizing or of paying interest obligations on such commitments such amount as is necessary to meet its annual fixed obligations thereon, or where the same is not fixed then such amount as it may have paid thereon out of the receipts of any such previous game, but in no case exceeding for such purposes an amount of twenty per cent (20%) of the gross receipts of any game.

Recommended Policies and Practices for Intercollegiate Athletics

The Association's Council and Convention from time to time, have adopted recommended policies for the guidance of member institutions in the conduct of their intercollegiate athletic programs.

I

ALL-STAR CONTESTS

Adopted February 25-26, 1951; Amended October 23-25, 1961

The Council urges member institutions (and conferences) to make every effort to discourage their student-athletes from participating in any all-star contest which is not certified by the Association's Extra Events Committee in accordance with Article 7, A, Section 2, (d), of the By-laws and to restrict participation of student-athletes to one game in a sport per year; further, the staff personnel of member institutions should not support or participate in contests which are not certified.

II

GOVERNING AND SCHEDULING ATHLETIC COMPETITION

*Adopted March 2-3, 1951; amended August 28-29, 1951,
October 18-20, 1954, October 20-22, 1958,
and October 23-25, 1961.*

A. Member institutions should conduct their athletic competition on campus grounds and in campus buildings.

B. Where such campus facilities are not adequate, it is recommended that institutions play only on fields or in buildings over which the college institution has complete control, management and supervision. In such instances, the institution should:

1. Rent the facility and have complete management and control, including the use of institutional personnel if it desires for the operation of the facility and related duties, during the staging of any event.

2. Arrange to create as much collegiate atmosphere as possible by
 - (a) location of students and faculty,
 - (b) allocation of tickets,
 - (c) control of concessions (as to type of product sold),
 - (d) rooting sections,
 - (e) cheer leaders and
 - (f) college bands.

3. Require that all game officials be appointed through regular collegiate channels.

4. Enlist local law enforcement officers to protect against scalpers and gamblers, and insure proper crowd control.

5. Arrange proper control of dressing rooms, half-time team rooms and other team facilities, such as players' benches.

6. Arrange for institutional representation on press committees for all public relations matters.

7. Require complete auditor's report on all events.

C. It is strongly recommended that member institutions prohibit the regular use of their facilities by professional sports teams, it being understood that this does not apply to a professional team using college facilities in isolated cases for purposes of practice.

D. The Council urges member institutions to conduct their inter-collegiate contests under the official playing rules of the Association.

E. The Council recommends that member institutions stipulate that their participation in invitational events shall be conditioned upon the understanding that the eligibility rules governing individual participation for the event shall be as demanding as those governing National Collegiate Championship meets and tournaments (Article 4 of the By-laws).

III

PERSONNEL

Adopted October 18-20, 1954; amended October 20-22, 1958

A. The Council strongly recommends that member institutions prohibit athletic staff members from participating as a scout, player, official, coach or promoter in professional sports such as football, basketball, baseball, boxing, wrestling and ice hockey.

B. It is recommended that member institutions, in the employment of coaches and other athletic personnel, emphasize the importance of successful experience at the high school and/or college level as well as proper educational training and background.

IV

COACHES CONTRACTS

Adopted April 25, 1955

A. An individual as well as an institution should recognize the moral responsibilities inherent in respecting and fulfilling contractual agreements.

B. An institution should enter into a contractual agreement with a coach similar to those entered into with other members of the faculty and such a contract should include the assignment of faculty rank, benefits of tenure and retirement and such other rights and privileges as are enjoyed by other members of the contracting institution's faculty.

C. When a contracting institution makes special concessions to a coach, these should be set forth in detail in the contract and accepted as legal and binding in the same manner as the other provisions of the contractual agreement.

D. All salary agreements between a coach and an institution should be stated in the contract and such salary should come from sources under the administrative control of the institution.

E. An educational institution seeking a coach who is under contract to another educational institution is morally obligated first to contact the institution which holds the agreement with the coach and secure permission to negotiate with him.

F. A coach should not enter into negotiations with a second institution during the term of a contract without first notifying the institution which is a party to his contractual agreement, and he then should keep the first institution's administration informed concerning his negotiations.

G. No institution should engage the services of a coach prior to his release from any contractual obligations to another institution.

V

GAMBLING AND BRIBERY

Adopted October 23-25, 1961

A. College administrators are urged to redouble their efforts in counseling the student body at-large and athletes in particular as to the seriousness of the gambling problem. This is an unending and continual challenge and one to which we must constantly rededicate ourselves.

B. All institutions should warn their athletic squads regularly against the threat and corruption attached to the activities of gamblers; cite existing and applicable Federal, state and local laws; review the tragedy which has struck some students, and post pertinent messages on this subject to remind the student-athletes of these facts.

C. Institutional rules should provide that any student (athlete or non-athlete) shall be expelled from college for failure to report a solicitation to be a party to sports bribery; further, institutional regulations should provide that a student shall be expelled if he becomes an agent of the gambling industry through the process of distributing handicap information or handling bets.

[NOTE: Institutions should encourage local authorities to enact and enforce laws prohibiting this type of activity on the part of any citizen.]

D. Any additional steps that can be taken to make it more difficult for the briber to gain information or to make contact at the campus level should be undertaken.

E. In those states which do not have anti-bribery laws or existing laws are inadequate, member institutions are urged to take the leadership in petitioning state legislatures to pass strong legislation to deal with this subject.

Official Procedure Governing The N. C. A. A. Enforcement Program

*As approved and adopted by the Council and Convention of the
Association*

Individuals employed by or associated with member institutions for the administration, the conduct or the coaching of intercollegiate athletics are, in the final analysis, teachers of young people. Their responsibility is an affirmative one and they must do more than avoid improper conduct or questionable acts. Their own moral values must be so certain and positive that those younger and more pliable will be influenced by a fine example. Much more is expected of them than of the less critically placed citizen.

All representatives of educational institutions are expected to cooperate fully with the NCAA Committee on Infractions and Council to further the objectives of the Association and its enforcement program. The enforcement program should be considered as a joint enterprise requiring full and complete disclosure by all institutional representatives of any relevant information requested by the NCAA Committee on Infractions or Council during the course of an inquiry.

1. The Council shall designate a Committee on Infractions to serve as the fact-gathering agency of the Council. The Committee shall be composed of three members, one of whom shall serve as chairman.

2. All allegations and complaints relative to a member's violation of the legislation or regulations of the Association shall be channeled through the Executive Director to the Committee. The Committee, so far as practicable, shall make a thorough inquiry and investigation of all reasonably substantiated charges received from responsible sources. The Committee may conduct a preliminary inquiry to determine whether there is adequate evidence to warrant an official inquiry and, in conducting this inquiry, the Committee may use the services of a field investigator. It also may initiate an inquiry on its own motion when it has reasonable cause to believe that a member is or has been in violation of its obligations as a member of the Association.

3. If the Committee on Infractions determines that an allegation or complaint warrants an official inquiry, it shall direct a letter to the chief executive officer of the member involved (with copies to the faculty representative and athletic director of the member, to the executive officer of the conference of which the institution is a member, and to the Association Vice-President of the district in which the member is located) fully informing him of the matter under inquiry and requesting his cooperation to the end that the facts may be discovered. By this letter, the Committee shall call upon

the chief executive officer of the member involved for the disclosure of any relevant information and may require his appearance or the appearance of his representative before the Committee at a time and place which is mutually convenient, if such appearance is deemed necessary by the Committee. Similarly, a member which is subject to inquiry shall, upon its request, be given the opportunity to have representatives appear before the Committee. If an institution after request fails to meet with the Committee, to assist in its fact-finding function, such institution shall not be permitted to appear before the Council except upon recommendation of the Committee.

4. The Committee shall be obligated to submit a written summary statement to the Council on each case that has been subject to an official inquiry. If a violation is found for which the Committee recommends that the Council impose a penalty, a full report shall be submitted and it shall include:

- (a) A statement of the origin of the case.
- (b) A listing of the evidence before the Committee.
- (c) The findings of fact made by the Committee, its conclusions as to whether the member has been in violation of its obligations as a member and, if so, the particular respects in which the member has been in violation.
- (d) Disciplinary or corrective actions taken by the institution or conference or any other agency involved in the particular incident.
- (e) Related factors appropriate for consideration in judgment of the case.

The report of the Committee, less its recommendations if such are made, shall be made available to the member involved and it shall be notified that it is entitled to appear before the Council to challenge the findings of fact and the evidence upon which the report is based, to produce additional evidence and to argue such matters of Association law as may be involved. The Council shall not act upon the report of the Committee until the report has been forwarded to the member involved and the member has had an opportunity to appear before the Council. [NOTE: If the particular institution involved is a member of an allied conference, the Committee's report also shall be forwarded to the executive officer of the conference.]

5. The Constitution of the Association provides that disciplinary or corrective actions other than termination or suspension of membership may be effected during the period between annual Conventions by a two-thirds vote of the members of the Council present and voting at any duly called meeting thereof, provided the call of such meeting shall have contained notice of the situation presenting the disciplinary problem. Among the disciplinary measures which may be adopted by the Council are reprimand and censure, probation for one year, probation for more than one year, probation and ineligibility for National Collegiate Championship events, probation and ineligibility for National Collegiate events and a specified list of invitational and post-season meets and tournaments. Further, a member institution that retains on its active athletic staff anyone who has violated or has been a party to a violation of the governing legislation of the NCAA may be required to show cause why its

membership in the Association should not be suspended or terminated.

In some instances, an institution is rendered ineligible to appear on the national football television series administered by the Association. When an institution is banned from national television appearances, the penalty shall specify that the institution may not enter into any contracts or agreements to appear on national television until the institution's probationary status has been terminated and it has been restored to full rights and privileges of membership.

When an institution has been found to be in violation of NCAA requirements, and the report reflects academic violations or questionable academic procedures, the Executive Director shall be authorized to forward a copy of the report to the appropriate regional accrediting agency.

If the Council, after a review of institutional or conference action taken in connection with a rule infraction, concludes that the corrective or punitive action taken by the institution or conference is representative of and consistent with NCAA policies and principles, the Council may exercise the discretion to take no further action. This shall not prevent the Council, however, from taking any punitive or corrective action which it deems advisable or warranted in any case. In cases of serious violations, the institution, conference and the NCAA all should take corrective or punitive action and the NCAA should not leave the investigation and discipline in such cases exclusively to an institution or conference. As a guiding principle, the NCAA penalty should be broad if the violation or violations reflect a general disregard for the governing rules; in those instances when the violation or violations are isolated and of relative insignificance, then the NCAA penalty shall be specific and limited.

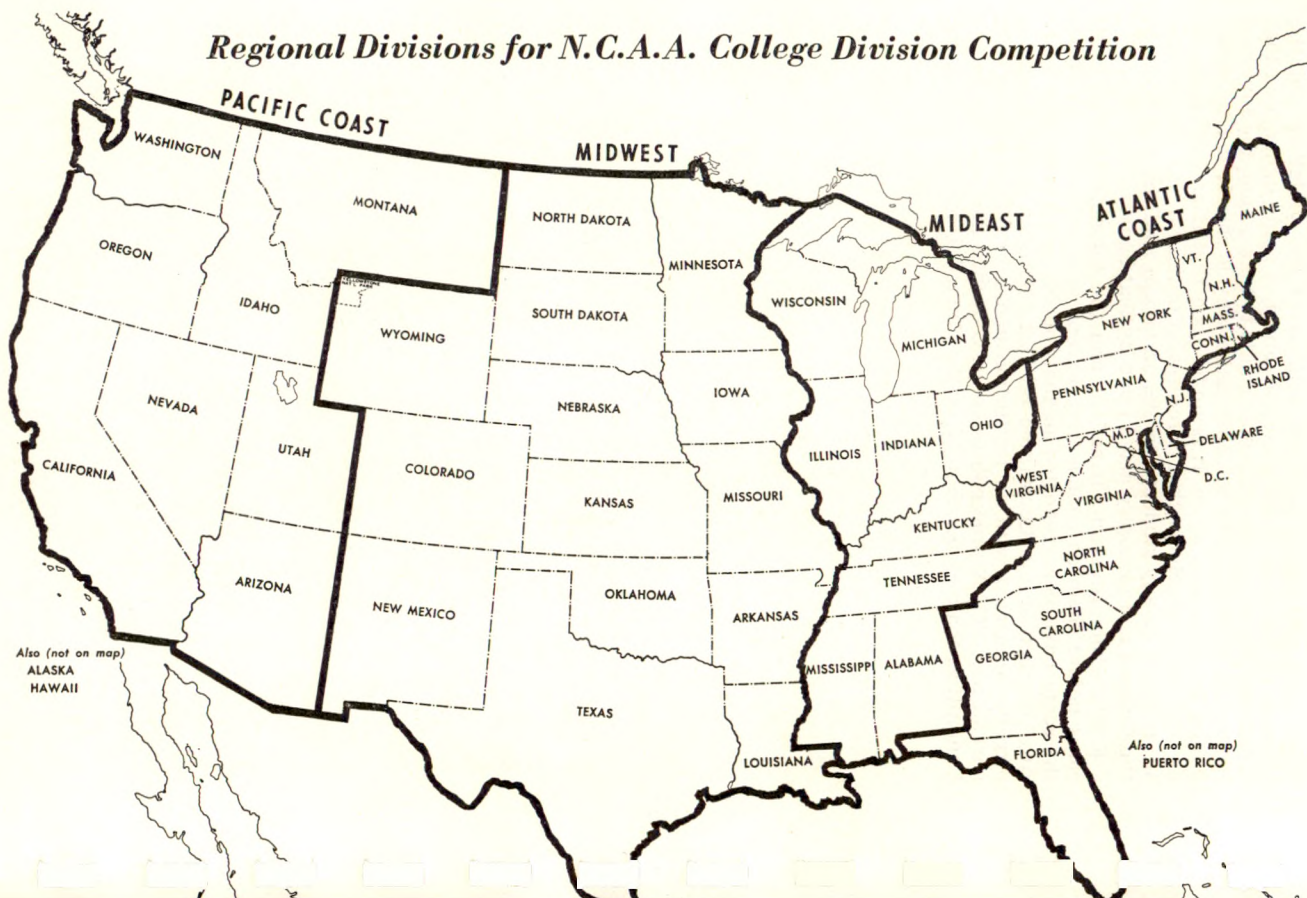
6. When a penalty has been imposed by the Council, there shall be no review of the penalty by the Council except upon a showing of newly-discovered evidence which is directly related to the Council's findings in the case, or that there was a prejudicial error in the procedure which was followed in the processing of the case by the Committee on Infractions or Council. Any institution which initiates such an appeal shall be required to submit a brief of its appeal at least 30 days prior to the Council meeting and furnish sufficient copies of the brief for distribution to all members of the Council and Committee on Infractions; thereupon, the Council shall direct the Committee on Infractions to review the brief and report to the Council its comments pertinent to the brief, its views of the current operation of the institution's intercollegiate athletic program and its recommendations, if any. Thereupon, the Council shall decide by majority vote whether it shall grant a hearing of the appeal. Disciplinary measures imposed by the institution or its conference, subsequent to the Council's action, may be considered to be "newly-discovered evidence" for the purposes of this paragraph.

7. When the NCAA Council finds that there has been a violation of Article 3, Sections 1, 3, 4 or 10 of the Association's Constitution affecting the eligibility of an individual student-athlete or student-athletes, the institution involved and its conference (if the institution

holds such affiliation) shall be notified of the violation and the name(s) of the student-athlete(s) involved, it being understood that if the institution (or its conference) fails to take action, the involved institution shall be cited to show cause why it should not be disciplined for failure to do so. It is understood that if an institution or its conference concludes that enforcement of the rule(s) would work an injustice on any student-athlete, an appeal shall be submitted to the Council and promptly acted upon by that body.

8. The Committee on Infractions and the Council shall treat all cases before them as confidential, except as provided above, until the same have been reported to the Council and announced by it. Any member of the Committee on Infractions or Council who is directly connected with an institution under inquiry shall not take part in any NCAA proceedings connected with the case before the Committee, if a member thereof, or the Council, if a member thereof.

Regional Divisions for N.C.A.A. College Division Competition



Competitive Classification of Member Institutions

(In reference to Article 4, Section 6, By-laws, page 37)

University Division

District 1

- *Amherst College, Amherst, Massachusetts (UD—Tennis)
- Boston College, Chestnut Hill, Massachusetts
- Boston University, Boston, Massachusetts
- *Brandeis University, Waltham, Massachusetts (UD—Golf, Tennis)
- Brown University, Providence, Rhode Island
- *Connecticut, University of, Storrs, Connecticut (UD—all but Wrestling)
- Dartmouth College, Hanover, New Hampshire
- *Fairfield University, Connecticut (UD—Basketball)
- Harvard University, Cambridge, Massachusetts
- *Holy Cross College, Worcester, Massachusetts (UD—all but Swimming)
- *Maine, University of, Orono, Maine (UD—Basketball)
- *Massachusetts, University of, Amherst, Massachusetts (UD—all but Swimming and Wrestling)
- *New Hampshire, University of, Durham, New Hampshire (UD—Basketball)
- *Northeastern University, Boston, Massachusetts (UD—Cross-Country, Golf, Track & Field)
- Providence College, Providence, Rhode Island
- Rhode Island, University of, Kingston, Rhode Island
- *Vermont, University of, Burlington, Vermont (UD—all but Swimming)
- *Williams College, Williamstown, Massachusetts (UD—Swimming, Tennis)
- Yale University, New Haven, Connecticut

District 2

- *Bloomsburg State College, Bloomsburg, Pennsylvania (UD—Wrestling)
- *Bucknell University, Lewisburg, Pennsylvania (UD—all but Swimming)
- Canisius College, Buffalo, New York
- Colgate University, Hamilton, New York
- Columbia University, New York, New York
- Cornell University, Ithaca, New York
- *Delaware, University of, Newark, Delaware (UD—Basketball)
- Duquesne University, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
- *—Indicates institution prefers College Division in one or more sports.

Classifications—UD

District 2

- *East Stroudsburg State College, East Stroudsburg, Pennsylvania
(UD—Wrestling)
- *Fairleigh Dickinson University, Rutherford, New Jersey (UD—
all but Basketball)
- *Fordham University, New York, New York (UD—all but Swim-
ming)
- *Franklin and Marshall College, Lancaster, Pennsylvania (UD—
Wrestling)
- *Gannon College, Erie, Pennsylvania (UD—Swimming)
- Georgetown University, Washington, D. C. (UD—all but Swim-
ming)
- *Gettysburg College, Gettysburg, Pennsylvania (UD—Basketball)
- *Iona College, New Rochelle, New York (UD—Basketball)
- *Ithaca College, Ithaca, New York (UD—Wrestling)
- *LaSalle College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (UD—all but Swim-
ming)
- *Lafayette College, Easton, Pennsylvania (UD—Basketball)
- *Lehigh University, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania (UD—Basketball,
Wrestling)
- *Lock Haven State College, Lock Haven, Pennsylvania (UD—
Wrestling)
- *Manhattan College, New York, New York (UD—all but Swim-
ming)
- *Morgan State College, Baltimore, Maryland (UD—Track & Field)
- *New York University, New York, New York (UD—all but Golf,
Swimming, Tennis, Wrestling)
- *Niagara University, Niagara University, New York (UD—Basket-
ball)
- Pennsylvania, University of, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
- Pennsylvania State University, University Park, Pennsylvania
- Pittsburgh, University of, Pittsburgh, Pennsylvania
- Princeton University, Princeton, New Jersey
- *Rensselaer Polytechnic Institute, Troy, New York (UD—Wrestling)
- *Rochester Institute of Technology, Rochester, New York (UD—
Wrestling)
- Rutgers University, New Brunswick, New Jersey
- *St. Bonaventure University, Allegheny, New York (UD—all but
Swimming)
- *St. Francis College, Brooklyn, New York (UD—Basketball)
- *St. Francis College, Loretto, Pennsylvania (UD—Basketball)
- *St. John's University, Jamaica, New York (UD—all but Golf,
Swimming and Tennis)
- *St. Joseph's College, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (UD—Basketball)
- *St. Peter's College, Jersey City, New Jersey (UD—Basketball)
- Seton Hall University, South Orange, New Jersey
- *Shippensburg State College, Shippensburg, Pennsylvania (UD—
Swimming and Wrestling)
- *Siena College, Loudonville, New York (UD—Golf)
- *State University College, Cortland, New York (UD—Wrestling)
- Syracuse University, Syracuse, New York
- *Temple University, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania (UD—Basketball)
- U. S. Military Academy, West Point, New York
- U. S. Naval Academy, Annapolis, Maryland

Villanova University, Villanova, Pennsylvania

- *Waynesburg College, Waynesburg, Pennsylvania (UD—Wrestling)
- *West Liberty State College, West Liberty, West Virginia (UD—Wrestling)
- *Yeshiva University, New York, New York (UD—Tennis, Wrestling)

District 3

- *American University, Washington, D. C. (UD—Basketball)
- Alabama, University of, University, Alabama
- Auburn University, Auburn, Alabama
- *Austin Peay State College, Clarksville, Tennessee (UD—Basketball)
- *Centenary College, Shreveport, Louisiana (UD—Basketball)
- *Citadel The, Charleston, South Carolina (UD—Basketball, Wrestling)
- Clemson College, Clemson, South Carolina
- College of William and Mary, Williamsburg, Virginia
- Davidson College, Davidson, North Carolina
- Duke University, Durham, North Carolina
- *East Tennessee State College, Johnson City, Tennessee (UD—Basketball)
- *Eastern Kentucky State College, Richmond, Kentucky (UD—Basketball)
- Florida, University of, Gainesville, Florida
- Florida State University, Tallahassee, Florida
- Furman University, Greenville, South Carolina
- George Washington University, Washington, D. C.
- Georgia, University of, Athens, Georgia
- Georgia Institute of Technology, Atlanta, Georgia
- Georgia State College, Atlanta, Georgia (UD—all but Basketball)
- Kentucky, University of, Lexington, Kentucky
- Louisiana State University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana
- *Louisville, University of, Louisville, Kentucky (UD—Basketball and Swimming)
- Loyola University, New Orleans, Louisiana
- Maryland, University of, College Park, Maryland
- Memphis State University, Memphis, Tennessee
- Miami, University of, Coral Gables, Florida
- *Middle Tennessee State College, Murfreesboro, Tennessee (UD—Basketball)
- Mississippi, University of, University, Mississippi
- Mississippi State College, State College, Mississippi
- *Morehead State College, Morehead, Kentucky (UD—Basketball)
- *Murray State College, Murray, Kentucky (UD—all but Golf and Swimming)
- North Carolina, University of, Chapel Hill, North Carolina
- North Carolina State College, Raleigh, North Carolina
- Richmond, University of, Richmond, Virginia
- South Carolina, University of, Columbia, South Carolina
- *Southern Mississippi, University of, Hattiesburg, Mississippi (UD—all but Basketball)
- Tennessee, University of, Knoxville, Tennessee

Classifications—UD

District 3

- *Tennessee A and I State University, Nashville, Tennessee (UD—Basketball)
- *Tennessee Polytechnic Institute, Cookeville, Tennessee (UD—all but Cross-Country and Track and Field)
- Tulane University, New Orleans, Louisiana
- Vanderbilt University, Nashville, Tennessee
- Virginia, University of, Charlottesville, Virginia
- *Virginia Military Institute, Lexington, Virginia (UD—Basketball)
- Virginia Polytechnic Institute, Blacksburg, Virginia
- Wake Forest College, Winston-Salem, North Carolina
- Western Kentucky State College, Bowling Green, Kentucky (UD—all but Swimming and Wrestling)
- West Virginia University, Morgantown, West Virginia

District 4

- Baldwin-Wallace College, Berea, Ohio (UD—Wrestling)
- *Ball State Teachers College, Muncie, Indiana (UD—Golf)
- Bowling Green State University, Bowling Green, Ohio
- *Butler University, Indianapolis, Indiana (UD—Basketball)
- Central State College, Wilberforce, Ohio (UD—Track and Field)
- Dayton, University of, Dayton, Ohio
- DePaul University, Chicago, Illinois
- Detroit, University of, Detroit, Michigan
- Illinois, University of, Champaign, Illinois
- Indiana University, Bloomington, Indiana
- *Indiana State College, Terre Haute, Indiana (UD—Wrestling)
- Kent State University, Kent, Ohio
- *Loyola University, Chicago, Illinois (UD—Basketball)
- Marquette University, Milwaukee, Wisconsin
- Marshall University, Huntington, West Virginia
- Miami University, Oxford, Ohio
- Michigan, University of, Ann Arbor, Michigan
- Michigan State University, East Lansing, Michigan
- Minnesota, University of, Minneapolis, Minnesota
- *Moorhead State College, Moorhead, Minnesota (UD—Wrestling)
- *North Central College, Naperville, Illinois (UD—Swimming)
- Northwestern University, Evanston, Illinois
- Notre Dame, University of, Notre Dame, Indiana
- Ohio State University, Columbus, Ohio
- Ohio University, Athens, Ohio
- Purdue University, Lafayette, Indiana
- *Southern Illinois University, Carbondale, Illinois (UD—Cross-Country, Swimming, Track and Field, Wrestling)
- State University of Iowa, Iowa City, Iowa
- Toledo, University of, Toledo, Ohio
- *Wayne State University, Detroit, Michigan (UD—all but Basketball, Swimming, Tennis)
- *Western Illinois University, Macomb, Illinois (UD—Golf)
- Western Michigan University, Kalamazoo, Michigan
- Wisconsin, University of, Madison, Wisconsin
- Xavier University, Cincinnati, Ohio

District 5

- *Bradley University, Peoria, Illinois (*UD—all but Swimming, Wrestling*)

Cincinnati, University of, Cincinnati, Ohio
Colorado, University of, Boulder, Colorado
Creighton University, Omaha, Nebraska
Drake University, Des Moines, Iowa
Houston, University of, Houston, Texas
Iowa State University, Ames, Iowa
Kansas, University of, Lawrence, Kansas
Kansas State University, Manhattan, Kansas
Missouri, University of, Columbia, Missouri
Nebraska, University of, Lincoln, Nebraska
North Texas State College, Denton, Texas
Oklahoma, University of, Norman, Oklahoma
Oklahoma City University, Oklahoma City, Oklahoma
Oklahoma State University, Stillwater, Oklahoma
St. Louis University, St. Louis, Missouri
Tulsa, University of, Tulsa, Oklahoma
Wichita State University, Wichita, Kansas

District 6

- *Abilene Christian College, Abilene, Texas (*UD—Cross-Country, Track and Field*)

Arkansas, University of, Fayetteville, Arkansas
Baylor University, Waco, Texas

- *Hardin-Simmons University, Abilene, Texas (*UD—Basketball*)

New Mexico State University, University Park, New Mexico
Rice University, Houston, Texas
Southern Methodist University, Dallas, Texas
Texas, University of, Austin, Texas
Texas A&M College, College Station, Texas
Texas Christian University, Fort Worth, Texas
Texas Technological College, Lubbock, Texas

- *Texas Western College, El Paso, Texas (*UD—Basketball, Golf, Swimming*)

- *Trinity University, San Antonio, Texas (*UD—Tennis*)

West Texas State College, Canyon, Texas

District 7

- *Adams State College, Alamosa, Colorado (*UD—Wrestling*)

Arizona, University of, Tucson, Arizona
Arizona State University, Tempe, Arizona
Brigham Young University, Provo, Utah

- *Colorado College, Colorado Springs, Colorado (*UD—Golf*)

- *Colorado State College, Greeley, Colorado (*UD—Wrestling*)

Colorado State University, Fort Collins, Colorado
Denver, University of, Denver, Colorado

- *Idaho State University, Pocatello, Idaho (*UD—Basketball, Cross-Country, Track and Field*)

- *Montana State College, Bozeman, Montana (*UD—Basketball, Track and Field, Wrestling*)

Montana State University, Missoula, Montana
New Mexico, University of, Albuquerque, New Mexico

Classifications—UD

District 7

- U. S. Air Force Academy, USAF Academy, Colorado
- Utah, University of, Salt Lake City, Utah
- Utah State University, Logan, Utah
- *Weber State College, Ogden, Utah (*UD—Basketball*)
- Wyoming, University of, Laramie, Wyoming

District 8

- *California State College at Los Angeles, California (*UD—Golf, Track and Field*)
- California State Polytechnic University, San Luis Obispo, California (*UD—Swimming*)
- California, University of, Berkeley, California
- California, University of, Los Angeles, California
- *California, University of, Santa Barbara, California (*UD—Basketball*)
- *Fresno State College, Fresno, California (*UD—Golf*)
- *George Pepperdine College, Los Angeles, California (*UD—Basketball*)
- Gonzaga University, Spokane, Washington
- Idaho, University of, Moscow, Idaho
- *Loyola University, Los Angeles, California (*UD—all but Swimming*)
- *Occidental College, Los Angeles, California (*UD—Cross-Country, Track and Field*)
- Oregon, University of, Eugene, Oregon
- Oregon State University, Corvallis, Oregon
- *Pacific, University of the, Stockton, California (*UD—all but Swimming*)
- Portland, University of, Portland, Oregon
- *St. Mary's College, St. Mary's, California (*UD—Basketball*)
- San Diego State College, San Diego, California (*UD—Golf*)
- San Francisco, University of, San Francisco, California
- *San Jose State College, San Jose, California (*UD—all but Swimming*)
- *Santa Clara, University of, Santa Clara, California (*UD—all but Swimming, Wrestling*)
- Seattle University, Seattle, Washington
- Southern California, University of, Los Angeles, California
- Stanford University, Stanford, California
- Washington, University of, Seattle, Washington
- Washington State University, Pullman, Washington

College Division

District 1

- American International College, Springfield, Massachusetts
- Assumption College, Worcester, Massachusetts
- Babson Institute, Babson Park, Massachusetts
- Bates College, Lewiston, Maine
- Bowdoin College, Brunswick, Maine
- Bridgeport, University of, Bridgeport, Connecticut
- Bridgewater State College, Bridgewater, Massachusetts
- Central Connecticut State College, New Britain, Connecticut
- Clark University, Worcester, Massachusetts
- Colby College, Waterville, Maine

Hartford, University of, Hartford Connecticut
Lowell Technological Institute, Lowell, Massachusetts
Massachusetts Institute of Technology, Cambridge, Massachusetts
Merrimack College, North Andover, Massachusetts
Middlebury College, Middlebury, Vermont
Nasson College, Springvale, Maine
Norwich University, Northfield, Vermont
St. Anselm's College, Manchester, New Hampshire
St. Michael's College, Winooski, Vermont
Springfield College, Springfield, Massachusetts
Southern Connecticut State College, New Haven, Connecticut
Stonehill College, North Easton, Massachusetts
Suffolk University, Boston, Massachusetts
Trinity College, Hartford, Connecticut
Tufts University, Medford, Massachusetts
U. S. Coast Guard Academy, New London, Connecticut
Wesleyan University, Middletown, Connecticut
Worcester Polytechnic Institute, Worcester, Massachusetts

District 2

Adelphi College, Garden City, New York
Albright College, Reading, Pennsylvania
Alfred University, Alfred, New York
Allegheny College, Meadville, Pennsylvania
Bluefield State College, Bluefield, West Virginia
Brooklyn College, Brooklyn, New York
Brooklyn Polytechnic Institute, Brooklyn, New York
Catholic University of Puerto Rico,
Avenida Hostes-Ponce, Puerto Rico
Cheney State College, Cheney, Pennsylvania
City University of New York, New York, New York
Clarkson College of Technology, Potsdam, New York
College of South Jersey, Camden, New Jersey
Delaware State College, Dover, Delaware
Delaware Valley College, Doylestown, Pennsylvania
Dickinson College, Carlisle, Pennsylvania
Drexel Institute of Technology, Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Elizabethtown College, Elizabethtown, Pennsylvania
Fairleigh Dickinson University at Madison, New Jersey
Glassboro State College, Glassboro, New Jersey
Grove City College, Grove City, Pennsylvania
Hamilton College, Clinton, New York
Hampton Institute, Hampton, Virginia
Hartwick College, Oneonta, New York
Haverford College, Haverford, Pennsylvania
Hobart College, Geneva, New York
Hofstra University, Hempstead, New York
Howard University, Washington, D. C.
Hunter College, Bronx, New York
Indiana State College, Indiana, Pennsylvania
Inter American University, San German, Puerto Rico
Jersey City State College, Jersey City, New Jersey
Juniata College, Huntingdon, Pennsylvania
King's College, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania

Kutztown State College, Kutztown, New York
Lebanon Valley College, Annville, Pennsylvania
LeMoyne College, Syracuse, New York
Lincoln University, Lincoln University, Pennsylvania
Long Island University, Brooklyn, New York
Lycoming College, Williamsport, Pennsylvania
Maryland State College, Princess Anne, Maryland
Millersville State College, Millersville, Pennsylvania
Montclair State College, Upper Montclair, New Jersey
Moravian College, Bethlehem, Pennsylvania
Muhlenberg College, Allentown, Pennsylvania
New York Maritime College, New York, New York
Pace College, New York, New York
Pennsylvania Military College, Chester, Pennsylvania
Philadelphia College of Textiles and Science,
Philadelphia, Pennsylvania
Post, C. W. College, Greenvale, New York
Pratt Institute, Brooklyn, New York
Puerto Rico, University of, Rio Piedras, Puerto Rico
Puerto Rico A & M College, Mayaguez, Puerto Rico
Queens College, Flushing, New York
Rider College, Trenton, New Jersey
Rochester, University of, Rochester, New York
St. Lawrence University, Canton, New York
Scranton, University of, Scranton, Pennsylvania
Slippery Rock State College, Slippery Rock, Pennsylvania
State University College, Albany, New York
State University College, Brockport, New York
State University College, Buffalo, New York
State University College, Fredonia, New York
State University College, New Paltz, New York
State University College, Oneonta, New York
State University College, Oswego, New York
State University College, Plattsburg, New York
State University College, Potsdam, New York
State University of New York, Buffalo, New York
Stevens Institute of Technology, Hoboken, New Jersey
Susquehanna University, Selinsgrove, Pennsylvania
Swarthmore College, Swarthmore, Pennsylvania
Thiel College, Greenville, Pennsylvania
Trenton State College, Trenton, New Jersey
Union College, Schenectady, New York
U. S. Merchant Marine Academy, Kings Point, New York
Upsala College, East Orange, New Jersey
Ursinus College, Collegeville, Pennsylvania
Wagner College, Staten Island, New York
Washington & Jefferson College, Washington, Pennsylvania
West Chester State College, West Chester, Pennsylvania
Westminster College, New Wilmington, Pennsylvania
Wilkes College, Wilkes-Barre, Pennsylvania

District 3

Alabama A & M College, Normal, Alabama

Alabama State College, Montgomery, Alabama
Allen University, Columbia, South Carolina
Baltimore, University of, Baltimore, Maryland
Bellarmine College, Louisville, Kentucky
Belmont Abbey College, Belmont, North Carolina
Benedict College, Columbia, South Carolina
Bethune-Cookman College, Daytona Beach, Florida
Bridgewater College, Bridgewater, Virginia
Catholic University of America, Washington, D. C.
Centre College, Danville, Kentucky
Chattanooga, University of, Chattanooga, Tennessee
Clark College, Atlanta, Georgia
Delta State College, Cleveland, Mississippi
East Carolina College, Greenville, North Carolina
Elizabeth City State Teachers College,
Elizabeth City, North Carolina
Emory University, Atlanta, Georgia
Fayetteville State Teachers College, Fayetteville, North Carolina
Fisk University, Nashville, Tennessee
Florence State College, Florence, Alabama
Florida A&M University, Tallahassee, Florida
Florida Southern College, Lakeland, Florida
Fort Valley State College, Fort Valley, Georgia
Gallaudet College, Washington, D. C.
Grambling College, Grambling, Louisiana
Hampden-Sydney College, Hampden-Sydney, Virginia
Jackson State College, Jackson, Mississippi
Johns Hopkins University, Baltimore, Maryland
Johnson C. Smith University, Charlotte, North Carolina
Kentucky State College, Frankfort, Kentucky
Kentucky Wesleyan College, Owensboro, Kentucky
Knoxville College, Knoxville, Tennessee
Lane College, Jackson, Tennessee
LeMoyne College, Memphis, Tennessee
Livingstone College, Salisbury, North Carolina
Louisiana College, Pineville, Louisiana
Louisiana Polytechnic Institute, Ruston, Louisiana
Loyola College, Baltimore, Maryland
Lynchburg College, Lynchburg, Virginia
Mercer University, Macon, Georgia
Mississippi College, Clinton, Mississippi
Morehouse College, Atlanta, Georgia
Morris Brown College, Atlanta, Georgia
Mount St. Mary's College, Emmitsburg, Maryland
North Carolina A & T College, Greensboro, North Carolina
North Carolina College, Durham, North Carolina
Old Dominion College, Norfolk, Virginia
Oglethorpe University, Atlanta, Georgia
Randolph-Macon College, Ashland, Virginia
Roanoke College, Salem, Virginia
Rollins College, Winter Park, Florida
St. Augustine's College, Raleigh, North Carolina
St. Paul's College, Lawrenceville, Virginia

Classifications—CD

District 3

Savannah State College, Savannah, Georgia
Shaw University, Raleigh, North Carolina
South, University of the, Sewanee, Tennessee
South Carolina State College, Orangeburg, South Carolina
Southern University, Baton Rouge, Louisiana
Southwestern College, Memphis, Tennessee
Spring Hill College, Mobile, Alabama
State Teachers College at Towson, Baltimore, Maryland
Stetson University, DeLand, Florida
Stillman College, Tuscaloosa, Alabama
Tennessee, University of, Martin, Tennessee
Tuskegee Institute, Tuskegee Institute, Alabama
Union University, Jackson, Tennessee
Villa Madonna College, Covington, Kentucky
Virginia State College, Norfolk, Virginia
Virginia State College, Petersburg, Virginia
Virginia Union University, Richmond, Virginia
Washington College, Chestertown, Maryland
Washington and Lee University, Lexington, Virginia
Western Maryland College, Westminster, Maryland
Winston-Salem State College, Winston-Salem, North Carolina

District 4

Adrian College, Adrian, Michigan
Akron, University of, Akron, Ohio
Albion College, Albion, Michigan
Alma College, Alma, Michigan
Aquinas College, Grand Rapids, Michigan
Ashland College, Asland, Ohio
Augustana College, Rock Island, Illinois
Beloit College, Beloit, Wisconsin
Calvin College, Grand Rapids, Michigan
Capital University, Columbus, Ohio
Carleton College, Northfield, Minnesota
Carroll College, Waukesha, Wisconsin
Carthage College, Kenosha, Wisconsin
Case Institute of Technology, Cleveland, Ohio
Central Michigan University, Mt. Pleasant, Michigan
Chicago, University of, Chicago, Illinois
Chicago Teachers College, Chicago, Illinois
College of Steubenville, Steubenville, Ohio
College of Wooster, Wooster, Ohio
Concordia Teachers College, River Forest, Illinois
Denison University, Granville, Ohio
DePauw University, Greencastle, Indiana
Eastern Illinois University, Charleston, Illinois
Eastern Michigan University, Ypsilanti, Michigan
Elmhurst College, Elmhurst, Illinois
Evansville College, Evansville, Indiana
Fenn College, Cleveland, Ohio
Gustavus Adolphus College, St. Peter, Minnesota
Hamline University, St. Paul, Minnesota
Heidelberg College, Tiffin, Ohio

Hiram College, Hiram, Ohio
Hope College, Holland, Michigan
Illinois Institute of Technology, Chicago, Illinois
Illinois State University, Normal, Illinois
John Carroll University, Cleveland, Ohio
Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo, Michigan
Kenyon College, Gambier, Ohio
Knox College, Galesburg, Illinois
Lake Forest College, Lake Forest, Illinois
Lawrence College, Appleton, Wisconsin
Macalester College, St. Paul, Minnesota
MacMurray College, Jacksonville, Illinois
Mankato State College, Mankato, Minnesota
Marietta College, Marietta, Ohio
Michigan Technological University, Houghton, Michigan
Minnesota, University of, Duluth, Minnesota
Monmouth College, Monmouth, Illinois
Mount Union College, Alliance, Ohio
Muskingum College, New Concord, Ohio
North Park College, Chicago, Illinois
Northern Illinois University, DeKalb, Illinois
Oberlin College, Oberlin, Ohio
Ohio Northern University, Ada, Ohio
Ohio Wesleyan University, Delaware, Ohio
Olivet College, Olivet, Michigan
Otterbein College, Westerville, Ohio
Ripon College, Ripon, Wisconsin
Rockford College, Rockford, Illinois
St. Joseph's College, Rensselaer, Indiana
St. Norbert College, West DePere, Wisconsin
St. Olaf College, Northfield, Minnesota
St. Procopius College, Lisle, Illinois
Valparaiso University, Valparaiso, Indiana
Wabash College, Crawfordsville, Indiana
Western Reserve University, Cleveland, Ohio
Wheaton College, Wheaton, Illinois
Wilmington College, Wilmington, Ohio
Wisconsin, University of, Milwaukee, Wisconsin
Wisconsin State College, Superior, Wisconsin
Wittenberg University, Springfield, Ohio
Youngstown University, Youngstown, Ohio

District 5

Augustana College, Sioux Falls, South Dakota
Buena Vista College, Storm Lake, Iowa
Central Missouri State College, Warrensburg, Missouri
Coe College, Cedar Rapids, Iowa
Cornell College, Mt. Vernon, Iowa
Doane College, Crete, Nebraska
Grinnell College, Grinnell, Iowa
Kansas State Teachers College, Emporia, Kansas
Lincoln University, Jefferson City, Missouri
Loras College, Dubuque, Iowa

Luther College, Decorah, Iowa
Missouri School of Mines, Rolla, Missouri
Morningside College, Sioux City, Iowa
Nebraska Wesleyan University, Lincoln, Nebraska
North Dakota, University of, Grand Forks, North Dakota
North Dakota State University, Fargo, North Dakota
Northeast Missouri State Teachers College, Kirksville, Missouri
Northwest Missouri State College, Maryville, Missouri
Parsons College, Fairfield, Iowa
South Dakota, University of, Vermillion, South Dakota
South Dakota State College, Brookings, South Dakota
Southeast Missouri State College, Cape Girardeau, Missouri
Southwest Missouri State College, Springfield, Missouri
State College of Iowa, Cedar Falls, Iowa
Upper Iowa University, Fayette, Iowa
Wartburg College, Waverly, Iowa
Washington University, St. Louis, Missouri
William Jewell College, Liberty, Missouri

District 6

Arkansas AM & N College, Pine Bluff, Arkansas
Arkansas State College, State College, Arkansas
Austin College, Sherman, Texas
Bishop College, Dallas, Texas
Eastern New Mexico, University of, Portales, New Mexico
Lamar State College of Technology, Beaumont, Texas
New Mexico Western College, Silver City, New Mexico
Pan American College, Edinburg, Texas
Philander Smith College, Little Rock, Arkansas
Prairie View A & M College, Prairie View, Texas
Texas Southern University, Houston, Texas
Wiley College, Marshall, Texas

District 7

Colorado School of Mines, Golden, Colorado
Ft. Lewis College, Durango, Colorado
Regis College, Denver, Colorado
Western State College, Gunnison, Colorado

District 8

Alaska, University of, College, Alaska
California State College at Long Beach, California
California, University of, Davis, California
California, University of, Riverside, California
California Institute of Technology, Pasadena, California
California State College, Hayward, California
California State Polytechnic College, Pomona, California
Chapman College, Orange, California
Chico State College, Chico, California
Claremont-Harvey Mudd Colleges, Claremont, California
Hawaii, University of, Honolulu, Hawaii

Humboldt State College, Arcata, California
Nevada, University of, Reno, Nevada
Orange County State College, Fullerton, California
Oregon College of Education, Monmouth, Oregon
Pacific Lutheran University, Tacoma, Washington
Pomona College, Claremont, California
Puget Sound, University of, Tacoma, Washington
Redlands, University of, Redlands, California
Sacramento State College, Sacramento, California
San Diego, University of, San Diego, California
San Fernando Valley State College, Northridge, California
San Francisco State College, San Francisco, California
Seattle Pacific College, Seattle, Washington
Western Washington State College, Bellingham, Washington
Whitworth College, Spokane, Washington

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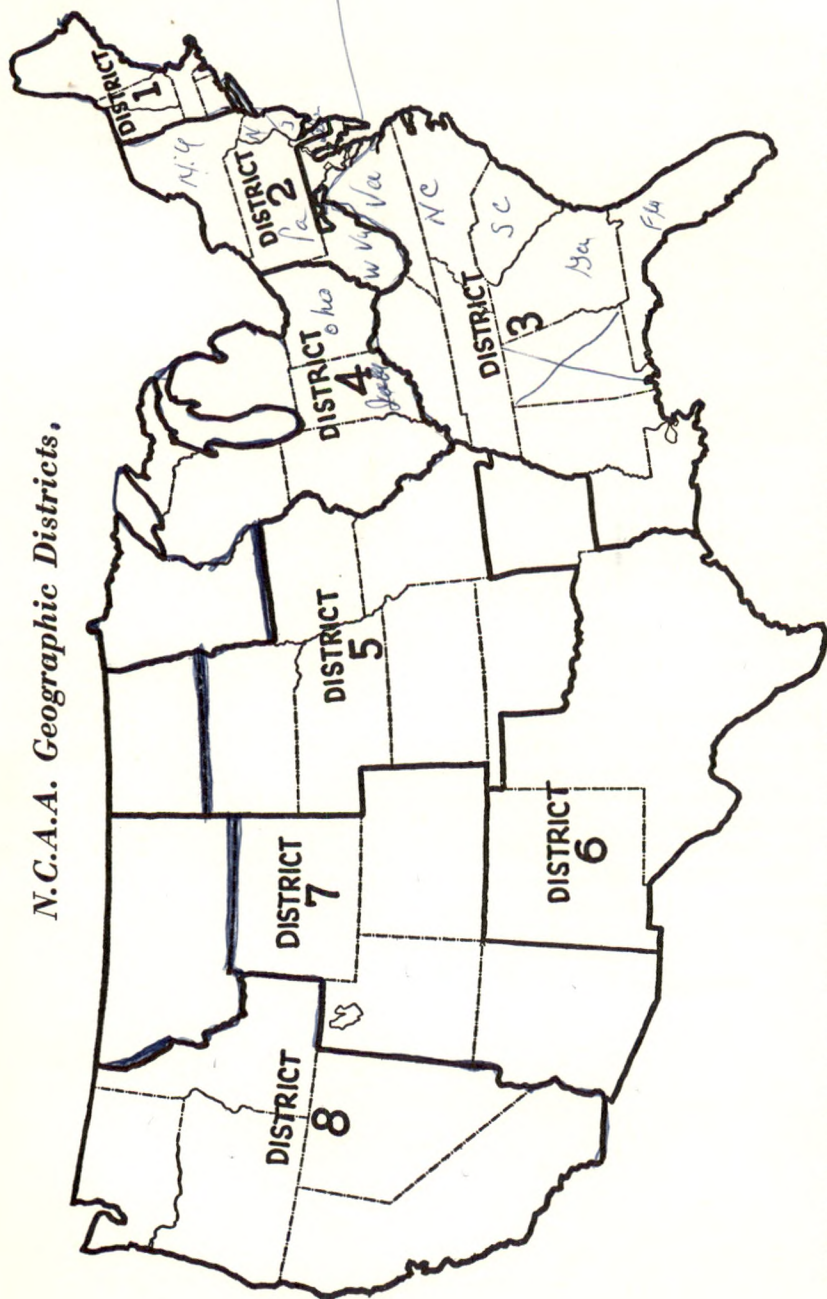
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N.C.A.A. Geographic Districts,

Geographic Districts NCAA Map



District 1, Connecticut, Maine, Massachusetts, New Hampshire, Rhode Island, Vermont.
District 2, Delaware, New Jersey, New York, Pennsylvania, Puerto Rico, West Virginia.
District 3, Alabama, District of Columbia, Florida, Georgia, Kentucky, Louisiana, Maryland, Mississippi, North Carolina, South Carolina, Tennessee, Texas, Virginia, Washington, Wisconsin, Wyoming.

District 4, Illinois, Indiana, Michigan, Minnesota, Ohio, Wisconsin.
District 5, Iowa, Kansas, Missouri, Nebraska, North Dakota, Oklahoma, South Dakota.
District 6, Arkansas, New Mexico, Texas.
District 7, Arizona, Colorado, Montana, Utah, Wyoming.
District 8, Alaska, California, Hawaii, Idaho, Nevada, Oregon.

Loyalty 90% membership —

- 1) 10% Sanction & metropolitan in good faith - pretty no doubt
 - 2) If applicant refuses to accept sanction advise member but
renewed not to participate —
-

Senate Letters — ①

moratorium — length.

- ① Mand. Council ^{suspend} meeting any
No penalties cited by ^{most} enfranchisors
common, between spring & term
of Senate hearing. March —
Letters to Sanitation — to Johns

- (2). Observe moratorium — from
term / Senate hearing until
articulation board reports to
Senate Committee June Feb 15

- (3) Termination of enforcing
rules & regulation during
period of moratorium

- ① Sanctioning of meets —
Cooperation sanctioning of
Winter track meets

- ② Policy of competition in
a non sanctioned meet.

Ticket and administrative expense			
Printing tickets	\$ 19.21		
Ticket sellers and takers.....	92.50	111.71	
Games committee and officials expenses		195.50	
Games expense			
Equipment	\$ 19.29		
Labor	97.50		
Public address	165.00		
Police and ushers	174.00		
Program expense	464.94		
Bus driver	30.00	960.73	2,188.10

NET RECEIPTS \$ 1,209.40

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

10% to NCAA Treasurer	\$ 120.94		
Prorated to competitors for travel expense....	1,088.46	\$ 1,209.40	

COLLEGE DIVISION WRESTLING CHAMPIONSHIPS

State College of Iowa, Cedar Falls, March 15-16

RECEIPTS

Ticket sales	\$ 2,596.50		
Entry fees	184.00		
Program receipts			
Sales	120.03		
Advertising	150.00	\$ 3,050.53	

DISBURSEMENTS

Promotion expense			
Entry blanks and announcements	\$ 33.00		
Publicity folders and posters....	29.00		
Other advertising	27.54		
Supplies	7.10		
Postage	35.00		
Telephone and telegraph	15.00	\$ 146.64	

Ticket and administration expense			
Printing tickets	\$ 37.50		
Ticket sellers and ticket takers..	59.50		
Clerical expense	50.00		
Insurance	80.00	227.00	

Games committee and officials expense			
Officials fees and expenses			
Robert Siddens, referee.....	\$ 75.00		
Fred Stoeker, referee	100.00		
Bo Cameron, referee	100.00		
Gene Lutterel, referee	100.00		
Travel expenses of games committee			
Edwin Snavelly	50.00	425.00	

Games expense			
Training room laundry			
and supplies	\$	19.00	
Buildings and grounds expense			
Supplies		9.34	
Labor		627.99	
Program expense			
Sellers' commissions		24.00	
Printing		401.15	
Balancing scales		21.42	
Mat tape		6.50	
Score sheets		3.00	
		<u>1,112.40</u>	<u>1,911.04</u>

NET RECEIPTS \$ 1,139.49

DISTRIBUTION OF NET RECEIPTS

10 per cent to College Division			
Reserve Fund	\$	113.94	
Prorated to competitors for travel expenses...	1,025.55		\$ 1,139.49
	<u>1,025.55</u>		

Regulations Section

Constitution

By-laws

Official Interpretations

Executive Regulations

Recommended Policies and
Practices

Procedure for Enforcement
Program

The numbering of the following pages conforms to the page numbering used in the Regulations Booklet, which contains the same material published in separate form. Copies of the Regulations Booklet may be obtained from the NCAA executive offices.

Table of Contents

There was a general revision of the Association's Constitution and creation of the By-laws at the 45th Convention, January 13, 1951. The dates of additions to or revisions of the Constitution and By-laws since 1951 are indicated following the particular paragraph or section.

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Official Interpretations. The Council of the Association, from time to time, issues interpretations as to the scope, meaning, effect and application of the provisions of the NCAA Constitution and By-laws. Interpretations of the Constitution shall be subject to a favorable vote of two-thirds of the delegates present and voting at the next annual Convention; interpretations of the By-laws shall be subject to majority vote of the delegates present and voting at the annual Convention. These interpretations, as approved, are set forth in a special section following the Constitution and the By-laws.

Recommended Policies and Practices. The Council periodically issues recommendations to the membership regarding the administration and conduct of intercollegiate athletics. The Council believes that many athletic problems can best be treated by the development of uniform attitudes and policies through NCAA guidance and recommendations rather than legislation.

otherwise specified shall be on the staff of a voting member of the Association. The terms of members of the rules committees shall commence on the first day of September following their election, except that members of the Basketball and Football Rules Committees shall take office the first day of January following their election. (Revised: 1/11/52, 1/8/54, 1/8/58, 1/11/61)

The chairman of any rules committee may designate a secretary or rules editor, or both, from the membership of the committee. The Executive Committee may appoint a secretary, a rules editor or advisory committees from non-members of any rules committee upon the request of the chairman of the committee. (Revised: 1/11/52)

(b) The Basketball Rules Committee shall consist of fourteen members, one from each of the eight geographic districts, four at-large and one who shall represent junior college basketball interests and one who shall represent secondary school basketball interests. One at-large representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts One through Four and one at-large representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts Five through Eight. One at-large member of the Committee shall be elected as chairman and one at-large member shall be designated as secretary-rules editor. (Revised: 1/9/59, 1/13/62)

(c) The Football Rules Committee shall consist of fifteen members, one from each of the eight geographic districts, five at-large and one who shall represent junior college football interests and one who shall represent secondary school football interests. One at-large representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts One through Four and one at-large representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts Five through Eight. One of the members-at-large shall serve as chairman and one of the members-at-large shall serve as secretary-rules editor. (Revised: 1/11/52, 1/9/59, 1/13/62)

(d) The Swimming Rules Committee shall consist of thirteen members, one from each of the eight geographic districts, three at-large and two who shall represent secondary school swimming interests. One at-large representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts One through Four, one at-large representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts Five through Eight, and the other at-large representative shall be designated as secretary. One of the members shall be elected as chairman. (Revised: 1/8/58, 1/11/61, 1/9/63, 1/8/64)

(e) The Track and Field Rules Committee shall consist of fourteen members, one from each of the eight geographic districts, three at-large, one who shall represent junior college track and field interests, and two who shall represent secondary school track and field interests. One at-large representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts One through Four, one at-large representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts Five through Eight and the other at-large representative shall be designated as secretary. One of the members shall be elected as chairman. (Revised: 1/8/58, 1/9/59, 1/11/61, 1/9/63, 1/8/64)

(f) The Soccer Rules Committee shall consist of seven members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman and one of whom shall rep-

resent secondary school soccer interests. (*Revised: 1/8/64, 1/13/65*)

(g) The Fencing Rules Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman. (*Revised: 1/8/58*)

(h) The Gymnastics Rules Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman.

(i) The Ice Hockey Rules Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman and one of whom shall represent secondary school hockey interests. (*Revised: 1/10/53*)

(j) The Lacrosse Rules Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman. There may be an advisory committee of six members elected from the United States Intercollegiate Lacrosse Association.

(k) The Wrestling Rules Committee shall consist of fourteen members, one from each of the eight geographic districts, three at-large, one who shall represent junior college wrestling interests and two who shall represent secondary school wrestling interests. One at-large representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts One through Four, one at-large representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts Five through Eight and the other at-large representative shall be designated as secretary. One of the members shall be elected as chairman. (*Revised: 1/8/58, 1/9/59, 1/9/63, 1/8/64*)

(l) The Skiing Rules Committee shall consist of six members, one of whom shall be elected as chairman. (*Adopted: 1/10/53*)

(m) The Baseball Rules Committee shall consist of eleven members, one from each of the eight geographic districts, and three at-large. One at-large representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts One through Four, one at-large representative shall be elected from a College Division member located in Districts Five through Eight and the other at-large representative shall be designated as secretary. One member of the Committee shall be elected as chairman. (*Adopted: 1/7/55; revised: 1/11/57, 1/9/59, 1/9/63*)

B3-3 Section 3. (a) The following are the tournament committees established by the Association:

- University Basketball Tournament Committee and Selection Committees
- College Basketball Tournament Committee and Selection Committees
- College Football Committee and Selection Committees
- Golf Tournament Committee
- Tennis Tournament Committee
- College Cross-Country Meet Committee

Members of tournament committees unless otherwise specified shall be on the staff of a voting member of the Association. The terms of the members of the tournament committees are set forth in the following paragraphs and shall commence the first day of September following their election. The members of each committee shall be elected by the annual Convention for the term specified, except that a member elected to fill a vacancy shall be elected only for the unexpired portion of the term. Whenever it is necessary to adjust the membership of these committees, so that vacancies will occur in the proper sequence, members may be elected or re-elected for